

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Old and New Testament,

Including



JEW S, and that of the Neighbouring Nations; from the Creation of the World to the Time of CHRIST.

PART II. BOOK VII.

Anno 60. A. M. 4425. Hyrcanus II. 4. Daniel's 70 Weeks 402. POMPEY, Crassus, and Julius Caesar, (a) having entered into a Confederacy for the supporting of each other in all their Pretensions upon the Roman State, thereby ingrossed in a Manner the whole Power of it, and divided it among themselves; which laid the first Foundation of those Civil Wars, which afterwards broke out between Pompey and Caesar, and at length ended in the Destruction of the old Roman Government, by changing it from a Republick to a Monarchy, under which, that Empire sunk by quicker Degrees, than it had before risen. As long as Crassus lived he ballanced the Matter between the other two; but after his Death, neither of them being contented with a Part, each contended to have the whole; (b) one of them could not bear an Equal, nor the other a Superior;

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Superior;

(a) Plutarchus in Pompeio, Crasso, Julio Cesare. & Lucullo. Suetonius lib. 1. cap. 19. Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. Dion. Cassius lib. 37.

(b) Nec quenquam jam ferre potest Cesare prior, Pompeiusve parem, Lucan lib. 1. ver. 125.

Superior; and through this ambitious Humour, and Thirst after more Power, in these two Men, the whole *Roman Empire* being divided into two opposite Factions, there was produced hereby the most destructive War that ever afflicted it; and the like Folly too much Reigns in all other Places: Could about thirty Men be persuaded to live at Home in Peace, without enterprizing upon the Rights of each other for the Vain-glory of Conquest, and the Enlargement of Power, the whole World might be at Quiet; but their Ambition, their Follies, and their Humour, leading them constantly to encroach upon, and quarrel with each other, they involve all that are under them in the Mischiefs hereof, and many Thousands are they which yearly perish by it: So that it may almost raise a doubt, whether the Benefit, which the World receives from Government, be sufficient to make Amends for the Calamities, which it suffers from the Follies, Mistakes, and Male-administrations of those that manage it.

At this Time flourished *Diodorus Siculus*, the famous *Greek Historian*: (c) He was born at *Agyrium* in *Sicily*, from whence he had the Name of *Siculus*, i. e. *the Sicilian*: He was the Author of the general History called his *Bibliotheca*: He was thirty Years in the collecting and writing of it, and imployed so much Diligence, Pains, and Expence herein, that he travelled over most of the Countries, whose Affairs are treated of in this History, that so he might with the greater Accuracy write of them; and for this Purpose, (d) he tells us, he went into *Egypt* in the first Year of the hundred and eightieth Olympiad, which was the sixtieth before *Christ*, the very Year of which we now treat; *Ptolemy* surnamed *Dionysius Neos*, or *the new Bacchus*, then reigning there. This *Bibliotheca* contained forty Books, of which, only fifteen are now remaining, excepting some few Fragments and Abstracts out of the rest which are preserved in the Works of other Writers; it begins from the ancientest of Times, and was continued down to this Year: The five first Books are still entire, but the five next are all wanting; the other ten still remaining, are the tenth, the eleventh, and so on to the twentieth inclusive, with which all that is now extant of this Author ends, in the Year of the building of *Rome* 452, *M. Livius Denter*, and *M. Æmilius Paulus*, being then Consuls. Of the other twenty-five Books we have nothing now left us, but the Fragments and Abstracts, which I have mentioned: Had they been all still entire, so valuable an History would have been very acceptable to the Learned: The five first Books, tho' they have a great Intermixture of Fable, yet contain many valuable Particulars of true Antiquity, which give much Light to the

(c) Vide *Vossium* de Historicis Græcis lib. 2. cap. 2.

(d) *Diodorus* lib. 1. part 1, and 2.

the Holy Scriptures; and the next five would have yielded much more had they been still extant; and for this Reason the Loss of these five is more to be lamented, than that of all the other twenty. This Author lived to a very great Age, for he continued down to the middle of the Reign of *Augustus*.

The Time for which *Marcus Philippus* was appointed to govern Syria being expired, (e) *Lentulus Marcellinus* was sent from Rome to succeed him: Both of them had a great deal of Trouble created them by the *Arabs*; who being a thievish Sort of People, living mostly upon Rapine and Plunder, much infested that Province during the Time in which they governed it.

Anno 59. *Julius Cæsar* being this Year Consul of Rome, A. M. 4426. (f) forced *Bibulus* his Colleague to quit to him all Hyrcanus the Administration and Power of the Government, II. 5. which he managed with great Application and Address for the Advancement of his own Interest: In Daniel's 70 Weeks 403. order hereto, (g) he raised vast Sums of Money, by admitting foreign States into Alliance with the *Romans*, and by granting to foreign Kings the Confirmation of their Crowns: And thus he extorted from *Ptolemy Auletes* only near six Thousand Talents: That King having only a contested Title to the Crown of *Egypt*, of which he was now in Possession, he needed a Declaration of the *Roman* Senate in his Favour, for the confirming and strengthening of him in that Kingdom; for the procuring of this, he paid unto *Cæsar* the Sum mentioned; and by these and such like Methods he amassed that Treasure and Wealth, which enabled him for his after Undertakings, and therefore from hence we may date the Original of all his Power. His next Step hereto was, he procured by a Decree of the People, (h) that when the Year of his Consulship should be expired, he should have *Illyricum*, and both the *Gauls*, that is, the *Cisalpin*, and the *Transalpin*, for his Province, to govern it as Proconsul for five Years: He had assigned him an Army of four Legions to carry with him into this Government, and from his entering on it begins the History of his Commentaries.

Anno 58. *A. Gabinius*, the same who hath been above-mentioned, as one of *Pompey's* Lieutenants in the A. M. 4427. *Mithridatic* War, being made Consul for the ensuing Year, (i) obtained, by the Means of *Clodius*, Hyrcanus then Tribune of the People, to have the Province of II. 6. Syria assigned to him. Daniel's 70 Weeks 404.

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This

(e) *Appian*. in *Syriacis*. (f) *Plutarch*. in *Cæsare*. *Dion. Cassius* lib. 38.

(g) *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 54.

(h) *Plutarchus*, & *Cassius* *ibid*.

(i) *Cicero* in *Orationibus* pro *Domo sua*, & pro *P. Sextis*, & de *Provinciis* *Consularibus*. *Plutarchus* in *Cicerone*.

This (k) *Clodius* was of the noble Family of the *Claudii*, a young Gentleman of great Parts, and of a very bold and enterprizing Genius, but excessive leud: *Lucullus* having married one of his Sisters, he accompanied him in his *Mithridatic War*, but having lost his Favour by his Misdemeanours, especially in being discovered to have corrupted his own Sister, the Wife of that General, he could not obtain under him such a Post as he expected; at which being displeased, to work his Revenge he set himself to corrupt the Army, and was the main Author of that Mutiny in it against *Lucullus*, which made his last Campaign in that War wholly ineffectual; for which, being forced to get out of the Reach of *Lucullus*, he fled into *Cilicia*, where *Marcus Rex* then Governor of that Province made him his Admiral; but being vanquished by the Pirates of that Coast against whom he was sent, and taken Prisoner by them, he sent to *Ptolemy*, King of *Cyprus*, to supply him with a Sum of Money for the Payment of his Ransom; but *Ptolemy*, being a niggardly sordid Prince, sent him only two Talents, which the Pirates despising, rather chose to release *Clodius* for nothing, than take so mean a Ransom for him. On his Return to *Rome*, he there followed his leud Way of living, and having corrupted two others of his Sisters, and also *Pompeia*, *Cæsar's* Wife, and endeavoured under the Disguise of Woman's Apparel to come to her into *Cæsar's* House, while the chief Women of *Rome* were there celebrating sacred Mysteries, at which no Man was to be present, he was for these Crimes brought to a publick Trial; in which *Cicero* was one of the Witnesses against him: But by bribing the Judges with great Sums of Money he escaped the Punishment he deserved. After this, procuring himself to be adopted by a *Plebeian*, he thereby renounced his Nobility, and got to be chosen Tribune of the People, and in that Office very much disturbed the *Roman State*; and that he might gain *Gabinus* the Consul to be on his Side, who was esteemed almost as wicked as himself, he procured, that this Province of *Syria* was assigned him by the Suffrages of the People, and accordingly at the End of the Year he departed thither.

After this, *Clodius* resolving to make use of his Office for the revenging of himself, first on *Ptolemy* King of *Cyprus*, for not finding him Money enough to pay his Ransom, and also on *Cicero*, for giving Evidence against him in his last Trial, fully effected both: For first, (l) he caused a Decree to pass the People for seizing the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, the deposing of *Ptolemy* the King of it,

(k) *Plutarchus* in *Pompeio*, *Cæsare*, *Catone Uticensi*, *Cicerone*, & *Lucullo*. *Dion. Cassius* lib. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

(l) *Plutarchus* in *Catone Uticensi*. *Dion. Cassius* lib. 38. *L. Florus* lib. 3. cap. 9. *Strabo* lib. 14. pag. 684.

it, and confiscating all his Goods, without any just Cause for the same. This (m) *Ptolemy* was a Bastard Son of *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, and Brother of *Ptolemy Auletes*, King of *Egypt*, and on the Death of his Father succeeded him in this Island: He was in his Manners altogether as vile and vicious as his Brother, but being withal exceeding niggardly and fordid, he had amassed vast Wealth, and to gain all this was the chief Motive, which induced the *Roman* People to concur with *Clodius* for his Ruin: And it is truly (n) reckoned one of the unjustest Acts, that the *Romans* to this Time ever did: For *Ptolemy* had been admitted as a Friend and Ally of the *Roman* People, and had never offended them or done them any Hurt or Displeasure whereby to deserve this Usage from their Hands; but all was done meerly out of a greedy and rapacious Desire to take what he had: The only shew of Justice for it was, that *Alexander*, late King of *Egypt*, dying at *Tyre*, as hath been abovementioned, did by his last Will and Testament leave the *Roman* People his Heirs, and that therefore the Kingdom of *Egypt*, and with it *Cyprus*, which was an *Appendix* of *Egypt*, passed to the *Romans* by Virtue of this Donation. The (o) Matter of this Will had been insisted on at *Rome* soon after the Death of *Alexander*, and Motions had been there made for the seizing both of *Egypt* and *Cyprus* by Virtue of it: But they having lately taken Possession of *Bithynia*, by Virtue of the Will of *Nicomedes*; and of *Cyrene* and *Libya*, by the like Will of *Apion*, who were the last Kings of those Countries, and reduced them both into the Form of *Roman* Provinces, the Senate thought it would not be to their Credit, but would on the contrary bring them under the Imputation of being over greedy for the grasping into their Hands all foreign Dominions, should they on this Pretence seize *Egypt* and *Cyprus* also; and besides, the *Mithridatic* War not being at that Time over, they feared this might involve them in a new War before they were rid of the other; and therefore, they did no more at that Time on the Claim of the said Will, than send to *Tyre* to fetch from thence all the Effects, which *Alexander* there left at his Death, and dropped all the rest: But (p) now this Pretence as to *Cyprus* was again revived, and to gratify *Clodius's* Revenge, and the Covetousness of the People of *Rome*, the Decree passed among them for the seizing of it, and all that *Ptolemy* there had; and *Cato*, the justest Man in

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Rome,

(m) *Trogus* Prolog. 40. *Strabo* ibid. in eo enim loco dicit hunc *Ptolemæum* fuisse fratrem patris *Cleopatræ*, illius scil. quæ ultimo regnavit in *Egypto*.

(n) *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 45.

(o) *Cicero* in *Orationibus* prima & secunda in *Rullum*.

(p) *Plutarchus* in *Catone Uticensi*, & in *Cic. onc.* *Dion. Cassius* & *Strab* ibid.

Rome, was sent, much against his Will, to execute it; which was done not only, that by that Character of so just a Man some Reputation might be given to this unjust Act, but especially that thereby a Way might be made for *Clodius* with the more Ease to execute his Revenge upon *Cicero*: He designed to bring an Accusation against him before the People, for that he had while Consul, put to Death several of those who were of *Catiline's* Conspiracy, by the Order of the Senate only, without bringing them to a legal Trial: But foreseeing that he should have much Opposition herein from *Cato*, for the preventing of it, contrived to send him out of the Way on this Expedition; and he being accordingly gone on it from *Rome*, *Clodius* obtained his Design upon *Cicero*, and caused him to be banished *Rome* and *Italy*; whereon, he went into *Greece*, and there continued till after sixteen Months he was again recalled.

Cato coming to *Rhodes* in his Way to *Cyprus*, (q) sent to *Ptolemy* to persuade him quietly to recede, promising him hereon the High-Priesthood of *Venus* at *Paphos*, on the Revenues whereof, he might be supported in a State of Plenty and Honour, but he would not accept hereof: To resist the *Roman* Power he was not able, and to be less than a King after he had so long reigned he could not bear; and (r) therefore, resolving to make his Life and his Reign end together, he put all his Riches on Shipboard, and launching out into the Sea, purposed, by boaring his Ship through, to make both his Riches and himself sink into the deep, and there perish together: But when it came to the Execution, he could not bear that his beloved Treasure should be thus lost; he continued still in the Resolution to destroy himself, but he could not bring his Heart to destroy that; and therefore, expressing greater Love to his dear Pelf, than to himself, carried it all back to Land, and having laid it all up again in its former Repositories, (s) he poisoned himself, and left all that he had to his Enemies, as if he intended thereby to reward them for his Death. All this *Cato* the next Year after carried to *Rome*, amounting in the whole to such a Sum, as had scarce before been brought into the publick Treasury in any of the greatest Triumphs.

While *Cato* was at *Rhodes* in his Way to *Cyprus*, (t) there came thither to him *Ptolemy Auletes*, King of *Egypt*, and Brother to the other *Ptolemy*, that was King of *Cyprus*. When the *Alexandrians* heard

(q) *Plutarchus* in *Catone*.

(r) *Valerius Maximus* lib. 9. cap. 4.

(s) *Plutarchus* in *Catone*. *Dion. Cassius* lib. 39. pag. 101. *L. Florus* lib. 3. cap. 9. *Strabo* lib. 14. pag. 681. *Appian.* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 2. *Ammianus Marcellinus* lib. 14. *Valerius Maximus* ibid. *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 45.

(t) *Plutarchus* in *Catone*.

heard of the Intentions of the *Romans* to seize *Cyprus*, (u) they pressed *Auletes* to demand that Island to be restored to *Egypt*, as being an ancient Appendant of that Kingdom, or else in case of Denial to declare War against them; which *Auletes* refusing to do, this refusal joined with what they had suffered from him by the Exactions wherewith he had oppressed them, to raise the Money with which he purchased the Favour of the great Men at *Rome*, angered them so far, (w) that they drove him out of the Kingdom; and he was then going to *Rome* there to solicit the Assistance of the Senate for his Restoration. On (x) his coming to *Cato* and entering into Discourse with him about his Affair, *Cato* blamed him for quitting that State of Honour and Happiness which he was possessed of in his Kingdom, and thus exposing himself to the Disgrace, Trouble, and Contempt, which as an Exul he must expect to meet with: And as to the Help he expected from *Rome*, he laid before him what great Gifts and Presents for the obtaining of it would be extorted from him by the great Men of that City; whose greedy Expectations he freely told him were such, that altho' *Egypt* were to be sold, the purchase Money would not be sufficient fully to satisfy them: And therefore, he advised him to return again into *Egypt*, and there make up all Differences with his People, offering himself to go with him to help him herein. *Ptolemy* at first approved of this Advice, and resolved to be guided by it; but being beaten off it by the worser Advice of his Followers, he went forward to *Rome*, where he soon found by full Experience all to be true that *Cato* had told him: For he was there made pay great Attendance on the leading Men of the Commonwealth, and expend vast Sums among them to procure them to favour his Cause; and after all, when there was no more left to be extorted from him, (y) an Oracle was trumped up out of the *Sibylline Books*, whereby it was pretended, the *Romans* were forbidden to give him any Help in this Case. So that after having for a Year's Time solicited this Matter at *Rome*, and expended vast Sums in it, he was forced to depart from thence without Success.

In the mean while, (z) the *Alexandrians*, after *Auletes's* Departure from them, not knowing what was become of him, placed *Berenice* his Daughter on the Throne, and sent an Embassy into

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Syria

(u) *Dion. Cassius* lib. 39.

(w) *Dion. Cassius & Plutarchus* ibid. Epitome *Li-vii* lib. 104.

(x) *Plutarchus* in *Catone*.

(y) *Dion. Cassius* ibid. The Words of this pretended Oracle were these. If the King of *Egypt* comes to desire your Help deny him not your Friendship, but aid him not with your Forces; if you do otherwise, you shall have Trouble and Danger.

(z) *Dion. Cassius* ibid. *Strabo* lib. 17. pag. 796. *Porphyrius* in *Græcis Eusebianis Scaligeri*.

Syria to (a) *Antiochus Asiaticus*, who by his Mother *Selene* was the next Male Heir of the Family, to invite him to come into *Egypt*, and there marry *Berenice*, and reign with her; but the Ambassadors on their Arrival in *Syria* finding him just dead returned without Success.

Anno 57.

A. M. 4428.

Hircanus

II. 7.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 405.

But understanding that *Seleucus* his Brother was still living, they (b) sent an Embassy to him with the same Proposal; which he readily accepted of; but *Gabinus* (who was now come into his Province) at first hindered his going; but however, either with his Consent or without it he afterwards went; but (c) he being a very sordid and base spirited Man, and (d) having given an especial Instance of it in robbing the Sepulchre of *Alexander* of the golden Case, which his Body was deposited in, *Berenice* soon grew weary of him, and to be rid of an Husband whom she justly loathed, (e) caused him to be put to Death. After that, she (f) married *Archelaus*, High-Priest of *Comana* in *Pontus*, of whom we have above fully spoken. From *Porphyry* in *Eusebius* we are told, that it was *Philip* the Son of *Grypus*, whom the second Embassy invited into *Egypt*; but it being now above twenty-six Years since there hath been any mention made of him in History, it's most likely that he had been long dead before this Time; and besides, had he been now alive he would have been to far advanced in Years for the Marriage proposed, it being now forty Years since he succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Syria*: The Person therefore, whom the second Embassy here mentioned called out of *Syria* into *Egypt*, after the Death of *Asiaticus*, must have been his younger Brother, for he was called thither as next Heir, and that the Brother of *Asiaticus* then only was. There is often (g) mention made of this younger Brother of *Asiaticus* by such that write of those Times, but none of them, who speak of him as such acquaint us of his Name; but what *Strabo* tells us of *Seleucus Cybiosactes* puts it beyond Doubt, that he was the Person; for he tells us of him, (h) that he was called into *Egypt* to marry *Berenice*, and that he was of the *Seleucian* Family; both which put together plainly prove this *Seleucus* could be none other, than the younger Brother of *Asiaticus*; for after *Asiaticus's* Death there was none other remaining of the *Seleucian* Family, but this younger Brother

of

(a) *Porphyrius* ibid.

(b) *Porphyrius* ibid. *Strabo* lib. 17. pag. 796.

(c) *Suetonius* in *Vespasiano* cap. 19. *Strabo* ibid.

(d) *Strabo* lib. 17. pag. 794.

(e) *Strabo* lib. 17. pag. 796.

(f) *Strabo* ibid. & lib. 12. pag. 558.

(g) *Cicero* in *Verrem* lib. 4.

(h) *Lib.* 17. pag. 796.

of his only: And therefore, when he was put to Death, as is abovementioned, in him ended the whole Race of *Seleucus*, and none of it were any more left to survive the Loss of that Empire, which they once possessed.

Alexander, the eldest Son of *Aristobulus*, while he was carrying Prisoner to *Rome* by *Pompey*, having made his Escape, as hath been already mentioned, returned into *Judæa*; and (i) having there gotten together an Army of ten Thousand Foot, and fifteen Hundred Horse, seized *Alexandrium*, *Machærus*, *Hyrkania*, and several other strong Castles, he well fortified and garrisoned them, and from thence ravaged the whole Country. *Hyrcanus* being too weak to take the Field against him, he would have fortified *Jerusalem* for his Defence; by rebuilding the Walls which *Pompey* had demolished; but the *Romans* not permitting this, he was forced to call them in to his Aid; whereon, *Gabinus*, President of *Syria*, and *M. Antonius*, who was General of the Horse under him, came into *Judæa* with a great Army for the quelling of these Troubles, and being there joined by *Antipater*, *Pitholaus*, and *Malichus*, with those *Jews* under their Command that were of *Hyrcanus's* Party, they came to a Battle with *Alexander* near *Jerusalem*, wherein, *Alexander* being overthrown, with the Loss of three Thousand Men slain, and as many taken Prisoners, fled to *Alexandrium*; where *Gabinus* having pursued him, there shut him up and besieged him: But that Castle being naturally strong, as situated upon the Top of an high Mountain, and also well fortified by Art, it could not easily be taken; *Gabinus* therefore, leaving one Part of his Army to block it up, marched with the other Part round the Country, to take a View of the Condition it was in, and finding *Samaria*, *Azotus*, *Gaza*, *Raphia*, *Anthedon*, *Jamnia*, *Scythopolis*, *Apollonia*, *Dora*, *Marissa*, and several other Cities lying in Ruins, as having been demolished in their Wars with the *Asmonæans*, he ordered them all again to be repaired, and then returned to the Siege of *Alexandrium*, where repaired to him the Mother of *Alexander*, a very wise and discreet Woman, who being solicitous for her Husband and Children that had been carried Captive to *Rome*, in order to obtain Favour for them, endeavoured to recommend herself to the *Romans* all she could, that so she might be the better enabled to intercede in their Behalf; and therefore, having with this View done them all Manner of Service, wherever she had Power, she thereby so ingratiated herself with *Gabinus*, and got so great an Interest in him, that she obtained every thing of him that she desired: And therefore, by her Means a Treaty of Peace being commenced, *Alexander* surrendered *Alexandrium*, and all his other Castles; which being immediately rased to the Ground by the

(i) Ant. q. xiv. 6. 2. 3. & de Bello Judaico l. 8. 2. 3.

the Advice of this Lady, that they might not become the Occasion of another War, he was thereon dismiss with Pardon and Impunity for all that was past.

After this, *Gabinus* going up to *Jerusalem*, (*k*) restored *Hyrca- nus* to the High-Priesthood, but made a very considerable Alteration in the civil Government, changing in a Manner the whole Form of it, and reducing it from a Monarchy to an Aristocracy. Hitherto, (*l*) the Government had been managed under the Prince by two Sorts of Councils, or Courts of Justice, one consisting of (See *Josephus* Antiq. iv. 8. 38. Life §. 148. Of the War II. 20. 5.) Persons, called the lesser Sanhedrim, and the other of Persons, called the great Sanhedrim: Of the first Sort there was one in every City; of the other Sort there was but one, who was always sitting in the Temple at *Jerusalem* till that Time: The lesser Sanhedrims dispatched all Affairs of Justice arising within the respective Cities where they sat, and the Precincts belonging to them. The great Sanhedrim presided over the Affairs of the whole Nation, received appeals from the lesser Sanhedrims, interpreted the Laws, and, by new Determinations from Time to Time, regulated the executing of them. (*m*) All this, *Gabinus* abolished, and instead hereof, erected five Courts, or Sanhedrims, investing each with sovereign Power independant of each other: The first of them he placed at *Jerusalem*, the second at *Jericho*, the third at *Gadara*, the fourth at *Amathus*, and the fifth at *Sep-phoris*; and having under these five Cities divided the whole Land into five Provinces, he ordered all to repair for Justice to those Courts, which he had established in them; that is, each to the Court of that Province of which he was an Inhabitant, and there every thing was ultimately determined. The Tyranny of *Alexander Jannæus* had made the *Jews* weary of regal Government; and therefore, they had formerly (*n*) petitioned *Pompey* for the abolishing of it, at the Time when he heard the Cause of the two Brothers at *Damascus*, and in Compliance with them he went so far, as (*o*) to take away the Diadem, and the Name of King, tho' he did not the Power: For when he restored *Hyrcaus* he gave him the sovereign Authority, tho' under another Stile; but now they prevailed with *Gabinus* to take away the Power, as well as the Name;

(*k*) *Josephus* ibid.

(*l*) Vide *Talmudis* Tractatum Sanhedrim, & *Maimonidem* in Sanhedrin aliosque de hac re Scriptores Rabbinicos. The *English* Reader may find an Abstract of all that is said in these Authors of this Matter in *Lightfoot's* Prospect of the Temple, Chap. 20. Sect. 2. and Chap. 22.

(*m*) *Josephus* ibid.

(*n*) Antiq. xiv. 3. 2.

(*o*) Antiq. ibid.

Name; which he effectually did by the Alteration I have mentioned; for hereby, he changed the Monarchy into an Aristocracy, and instead of the Prince, thenceforth, the Nobles of the Land had in these five Courts the sole Government of it: But afterwards, (p) *Julius Cæsar*, on his passing through *Syria*, after the *Alexandrian War*, re-invested *Hyrchanus* in the Principality, and restored again the old Form of the Government as in former Times. But besides these two Sorts of Sanhedrims, or Courts, (q) the *Talmud* says if we can believe it, that there was a third among the *Jews*, which was not affected by any of these Alterations, but stood the same under all of them; and this was the Court of Three, which was for the deciding of all Controversies about Bargains, Sales, Contracts, and other such Matters of common Right between Man and Man; in all which Cases one of the Litigants chose one Judge, and the other another, and these two chose a third, which three constituted a Court to hear and ultimately determine the Matter in Contest: And something like this I hear is now in *Denmark*, whereby such Cases as with us make long and chargeable Suits, are summarily heard and finally determined by a like Court of Three, in the same Manner chosen, before which, each Party pleads his own Cause, and hath speedy Justice awarded him, without the Assistance of Solicitors, Attornies, or any other such Agents of the Law. Thus much may serve for the Information of the *English* Reader, concerning the Sanhedrims, or Courts of Justice, which were anciently in Use among the *Jews*.

Towards the latter End of the Year, (r) *Aristobulus*, late King of *Judæa*, who was led in Triumph by *Pompey*, and after that shut up in Prison at *Rome*, having with his Son *Antigonus* made his escape thence, returned into *Judæa*, and there raised new Troubles: For immediately great Numbers resorted to him, among whom was *Pitholaus*, who hitherto had been one of the chief Leaders on the Side of *Hyrchanus*, and was at present Governor of *Jerusalem*; but having now taken some Disgust, for what it is not said, went over to the other Side, carrying with him a Thousand Men well armed: *Aristobulus*, having out of all those that came in unto him, selected such as had Arms, formed with them an Army, and dismissed all the rest. He first re-edified *Alexandrium*, and having furnished it with a strong Garrison, marched with the rest, being about eight Thousand Men, towards *Machærus*, another strong Place beyond *Jordan*, lately demolished, designing to restore and garrison that also in like Manner as he had *Alexandrium*: But *Gabinus* hearing of these Doings sent *Sisenna* his

(p) *Antiq. xiv. 5. 4.*

(q) *Talmud* in Sanhedrim.

(r) *Antiq. xiv. 6. 1. & de Bello Judaico ibid..*

his Son, with *Antonius* and *Servilius* two of his chief Lieutenants against him; who having overtaken him in his March to *Machærus*, and forced him to an Engagement, vanquished him with the Slaughter of five Thousand of his Men: *Aristobulus* with a Thousand of the Remainder got to *Machærus*, and there they endeavoured to fortify and maintain themselves; but on the coming up of the *Romans* to them they were soon over-powered; for after two Days Resistance the Place was taken, and *Aristobulus* being grievously wounded was taken in it, with *Antigonus* his Son, and both were sent back again to *Rome* into their former Jail: But *Gabinus* having informed the Senate, that he had promised the Wife of *Aristobulus* on her procuring the yielding up of the Castles, that her Children should be released, it was accordingly performed: For *Aristobulus* only being retained in Chains, *Antigonus* and all the rest of his Children were permitted to depart, and return again into *Judæa*.

Anno 56.

A. M. 4429.

Hyrcanus

II. 8.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 406.

Orodes and *Mithridates*, the Sons of *Phraates*, King of *Parthia*, (s) conspiring against their Father, impiously became the Authors of his Death, after he had reigned over the *Parthians* about twelve Years. The Ambition of reigning having been the Cause of this Parricide, it became the Cause also of great Contention between the two Brothers, while each strove to possess the Throne, which they had by their horrid Wickedness made vacant: *Orodes* being the elder Brother first took Possession of it, but was soon displaced and driven into Banishment by *Mithridates*; but he having soon made himself odious to the *Parthians* by his Cruelty, *Surenas*, who next the Throne held the first Place of Honour and Power in that Kingdom, took the Advantage of it again to bring back *Orodes*, to whose Interest he had all along adhered, and replaced him again on the Throne. Whereon, *Mithridates* being forced into the Banishment from which his Brother was returned, fled to *Gabinus*, and on his Arrival in *Syria*, finding him preparing for an Expedition against the *Arabs*, he persuaded him rather to turn his Arms against the *Parthians* for the effecting of his Restoration: And *Gabinus's* Heart being wholly set upon Gain, he was easily prevailed on to hearken to him; as knowing that the *Parthians* being a rich Nation most Plunder was there to be had: And accordingly he set himself on his March that Way, taking *Mithridates* along with him for his Guide; but on his having passed the *Euphrates* he was accosted with another Proposal; for thither came to him *Ptolemy Auletes* the deprived King of

Egypt,

(s) *Dion. Cassius* lib. 35. *Appianus* in *Parthicis* & *Syriacis*. *Plutarchus* in *Cresso*.

Egypt, (t) with Letters from *Pompey*, and offered him ten Thousand Talents to re-establish him again in his Kingdom: The Reward being very great, and the Enterprize much less Dangerous, both these Considerations together induced him to undertake the Matter; and therefore, quitting his intended Expedition against the *Parthians*, he repassed the *Euphrates*, and marched through *Palestine* directly into *Egypt*; whereon, *Mithridates* finding his Cause deserted, (u) returned into *Babylonia*, and there seized *Seleucia*, where *Orodes* straightly besieging him brought him to that Distress, that he voluntarily surrendered himself out of Hopes of having his Life spared as being a Brother; but *Orodes* looking on him more as an Enemy, than as a Brother, caused him to be slain before his Face.

On *Gabinus's* Arrival on the Borders of *Egypt*, (w) he sent *Antony* with a Body of Horse to seize the Passes, and open the Way for the rest of the Army to follow. This was the famous *Mark Antony*, who afterwards as *Triumvir* governed one third Part of the *Roman Empire* for several Years: He accompanied *Gabinus* into *Syria*, as General of the Horse under him, as hath been already mentioned, and in that Service first signalized himself; being a young Man of great Courage and a bold Spirit, he was the chief Promoter of this Expedition, tho' most of the other general Officers were against it: But *Antony* giving his Opinion as best agreed with *Gabinus's* Greediness, carried it against them all: And as he was the chief Adviser of this Undertaking, so also he was the most vigorous Actor in it; and by his first Success herein made Way for all the rest; for he not only secured all the Passes, which he was sent to seize, but took also *Pelusium*, which was on that Side the Key of *Egypt*, and the taking of it opened the Way and became the Inlet to all the rest of the Kingdom. For this Success (x) he was much beholden to *Hyrchanus* and *Antipater*, who not only assisted the *Romans* in their March with all Necessaries, but by Letters prevailed with the *Jews* of the Country of *Onion* near *Pelusium* to be helpful unto them, without which, *Antony* could not so soon have made himself Master of that City. (y) *Archelaus* was at this Time King of *Egypt*, as having been called thither after the Death of *Seleucus Cybiosactes*, to marry *Berenice*, and reign with her in that Kingdom, as hath been already related. He having contracted
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(t) *Dion. Cassius* lib. 39. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Cicero* in *Oratione pro Rabirio Posthumo*. *Josephus* ibid. *Appian*. in *Syriacis & Parthicis*.

(u) *Justin*. lib. 42. cap. 4.

(w) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(x) *Josephus* xiv. 8. 1.

(y) *Lion. Cassius* lib. 39. *Strabo* lib. 12. pag. 558. & lib. 17. pag. 796. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Livii Epitome* lib. 105.

an intimate Friendship with *Gabinus*, while he served under *Pompey* as one of his Lieutenants in the *Mithridatic War*, he (z) came out of *Pontus* into *Syria* to him on his obtaining that Province, to be there assisting to him in his Wars, and there also made an intimate Friendship with *Antony*; and no doubt but it was with the Knowledge and Approbation of both of them, that when called from *Syria* into *Egypt* he accepted of the Invitation: However, nothing of this could secure him from this Invasion; the Avarice of *Gabinus* took Place of all Regard to the Friendship he had formerly with him.

Anno 55.

A. M. 4430.

Hyrcanus

II. 9.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 407.

Gabinus, as soon as he was acquainted of *Antony's* Success, (a) marched with his whole Army into the very Heart of *Egypt*; this was in the middle of Winter; for then the *Nile* being at the lowest, *Egypt* was at that Time the fittest for an Invasion. However, *Archelaus* being a very valiant and a very sensible Man, omitted nothing that could be done for his Defence, but stood his Ground in several Conflicts against the Invaders: But the *Egyptians* being an effeminate dastardly Sort of People, forward to mutiny against all Orders of War, and backward to all Acts of Valour in it, he could make no Work of it with such Hands, but being over-powered by the well disciplined Forces of the *Romans*, was at length finally vanquished, and himself slain in the Battle, valiantly fighting in the Defence of the Cause which he had undertaken. After his Death, (b) *Antony* had so much Regard to the Friendship that had been between them, that as soon as he heard of his being slain, he commanded his Body to be sought for on the Field of Battle, and caused it to be buried with a Royal Funeral, which gained him the Love of the *Egyptians* ever after: And perchance it was procured by a like Favour from *Gabinus*, that his Son was appointed by the *Romans* to succeed him at *Comana*: But these after Acts were of too little Value to make any Amends for the Loss of his Kingdom and his Life, which they had so unjustly deprived him of.

After *Archelaus* was slain, all *Egypt* was soon reduced, and forced again to receive *Auletes*, who was thereon thoroughly restored to his Kingdom; and for the better securing of him in it, *Gabinus* left some of his *Roman* Forces with him to be for his Guard, (c) who settling at *Alexandria*, soon exchanged the *Roman* Manners for the *Egyptian*, and degenerated into the Effeminacy of those among whom they dwelt. *Auletes*, as soon as he was again resettled in

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(z) *Strabo* lib. 12. pag. 558. & lib. 17. pag. 796.

(a) *Dion. Cassius* lib. 39; *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(b) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(c) *Cæsar's* Comment. de Bello Civili lib 3. *Lucan.* lib. 10. ver. 402.

the Throne, (d) put *Berenice* his Daughter to Death, for having worn his Crown in the Time of his Exile, and after that proceeded to cut off most of the rich Men that had been of the Party against him, that by the Confiscation of their Goods he might raise the Money promised *Gabinus* for his Restoration.

Gabinus having accomplished in *Egypt* all that he intended by his Expedition thither, found Reason to hasten back again into *Syria*, great Disorders having there arisen in his Absence. On (e) his going into *Egypt* he had entrusted the Government in the Hands of *Sisenna* his Son, a raw Youth of neither Age nor Experience adequate to such a Charge, and left so few Forces with him, that had he been ever so well capacitated otherwise, he could not with them have been able to do any Service; whereon, the Country was filled with Thieves and Free-booters, who ravaged it all over without controul, there being neither Head nor Hands then in the Province sufficient to repress them: And (f) *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, taking Advantage of these Disorders raised new Troubles in *Judæa*; for having gotten together a great Army, he ranged with it all over the Country, and slew all the Romans he could any where find, and drove all the rest to take Refuge in Mount *Gerizzim*, where he straightly besieged them, and there *Gabinus* found him on his Return; where, seeing the great Multitude of those he had with him, he thought it best first to deal with them by fair Means, and therefore sent *Antipater* to them, to endeavour by Promises of Impunity and Oblivion again to reduce them to Quiet; and he had that Success to prevail with many of them to desist from their Revolt, and return again to their own Houses: But *Alexander* having gotten about him an Army of thirty Thousand Men well appointed for the War, resolved to encounter *Gabinus*; but after a fierce Fight near Mount *Tabor*, he was vanquished with the Slaughter of ten Thousand of his Men, and the rest were dissipated and put to Flight. After this, (g) *Gabinus* going up to *Jerusalem*, and having settled all Things there according to the Mind of *Antipater*, marched thence against the *Nabathæans*, and having overcome them led back his Army into *Syria*, and there prepared for his Return to *Rome*.

For *Pompey* and *Crassus* being this Year Consuls, had on their entering on their Office, (h) obtained by a Decree of the Roman People, that *Spain* and *Africa* should be assigned to *Pompey* for five Years.

(d) *Strabo* lib. 17. pag. 796. *Dion. Cassius* lib. 39. *Porphyrus* in *Græcis Eusebianis Scaligeri*.

(e) *Dion. Cassius* lib. 39.

(f) *Antiq.* xiv. 6. 2. 3.

(g) *Antiq.* *ibid.*

(h) *Dion. Cassius* *ibid.* *Epitome Livii* lib. 105. *Plutarchus* in *Crasso, Pompeio, & Catone Uticensi. Appian.* de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2.

Years, and *Syria* and the neighbouring Countries to *Crassus* for the like Term, for their Consular Provinces, with full Authority to take with them such Forces as they should think fit to raise, and to make War whenever they should see Cause, according to their own Judgment, without having recourse to the Senate, or the People of *Rome* for their Order about it, as all other Governors were in this Case obliged to do. Hereon, *Crassus* (i) sent a Deputy to receive the Government of *Syria* from *Gabinus*, but he refused to make Resignation of it, till afterwards he was forced to quit the Province by a more powerful Command, that of the People and Senate of *Rome*: For (k) *Gabinus* is generally related to have been an excessive corrupt Governor in his Province, doing any thing for Bribes, and selling every thing for Money, and extorting great Sums in all Places, and from all Persons wherever any could be gotten, and by all Manner of Means how unjust and oppressive soever: The (l) Clamour which this raised all over the Province, came from all Parts of it very loud to *Rome* against him; which so much angered both the Senate and People, that they called him Home to answer these Accusations; but that (m) which most exasperated them was, his *Egyptian Expedition*: For it was contrary to the Law for any Governor of a Province to go out of the Limits of it, or begin any new War without express Order from the People or Senate of *Rome* for it; and also there was then published an Oracle out of the *Sibylline Books*, which forbade the *Romans* at that Time to meddle with the Restoration of the King of *Egypt*; against all which, *Gabinus* having acted without any Regard to Law, Right, or Religion, the People of *Rome* were hereby so far provoked, that they would immediately have proceeded to Sentence of Condemnation against him without tarrying his Return, had not *Pompey* and *Crassus*, the Consuls of this Year, interposed to hinder it; the first out of Friendship to him; and the other to earn the Bribe, by which he was corrupted. But on his Return the next Year after three Actions were commenced against him, one of Treason, and the other two of Corruption, Bribery, and other

(i) *Dion. Cassius* ibid.

(k) *Dion. Cassius* ibid. *Cicero* in *Oratione de Provinciis de Consularibus*, & in *Oratione contra Pisonem*.

(l) Notwithstanding this Clamour it is to be observed *Josephus* gives him a laudable Character, as if he had acquitted himself with Honour in the Charge committed to him. Perhaps his being of *Cæsar's* Party, as will appear presently, was one of the great Crimes with the Enemies of *Cæsar*: And perhaps *Cicero's* bitter Resentment of the Share he had in his Banishment, of which presently concurred; and so it was more the Clamour of his Enemies, than his own extraordinary Guilt that procured his Condemnation. *Antiq. xiv. 6. 3. 4.*

(m) *Dion. ibid.*

other high Misdemeanours; the first, by Virtue of his Money which was liberally expended on this Occasion in bribing the Judges, he hardly escaped by a (n) Majority of six Votes only of the seventy that judged his Cause: But being cast in the other two, (o) he was sent into Banishment, and there lived in Poverty, till *Cæsar* brought him back again, (p) in the Time of the civil Wars; for most of the Money which he had raked together by Oppression, Bribery, and Corruption, was spent in bribing and corrupting others, that so he might escape the Punishment which he deserved; and thus his vast Treasure which he brought with him out of the East, was wasted in the same Way of Iniquity, in which it was gotten. He having been Consul when *Cicero* was banished, and then helped forward by his Authority that Sentence against him, that great Orator being now again returned Home remembering this Injury, and suitably resenting it, aggravated his Crimes to the utmost against him, in his Speeches both to the Senate and People, and particularly we find him so doing in some of his Orations still extant.

Grassus (q) having his Mind much intent upon his Eastern Expedition, for which he had obtained a Decree of the People in the Beginning of the Year, was very busy towards the End of his Consulship in discharging Soldiers, and making all other Preparations for it; but (r) the Tribunes of the People then in Office, not approving of his Purpose of making War with the *Parthians*, did all they could to obstruct him herein, and would fain have reversed the Decree, that gave him Authority for it; but being overpowered in this Attempt by military Force, they turned their Endeavours into Curses; and (s) one of them pursued him with most horrid and dreadful Execrations, as he marched with his Army out of *Rome* for this War, which were all executed upon him in the lamentable Manner in which it miscarried.

Anno 54. *Grassus* going into his Province with an eager De-
A. M. 4431. fire of amassing all the Wealth he was able; was no
Hyrcanus sooner arrived in *Syria* but he set himself upon all
11. 10. those Methods, whereby he might best satiate this
Daniel's 70 Thirst: And being told of the Riches of the Tem-
Weeks 408. ple at *Jerusalem*, (t) he marched thither with Part
of his Army to make seizure of it; *Eliazar*, one of the Priests,
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(n) *Cicero* ad *Atticum* lib. 4. Ep. 16. & ad *Quintum Fratrem* lib. 3. Ep. 4.

(o) *Dion.* *ibid.*

(p) He died in those Wars in *Cæsar's* Service. *Hirtius* de Bello *Alexandrin*o cap. 43.

(q) *Plutarch.* in *Grasso.*

(r) *Plutarch.* & *Dion.* *ibid.*

(s) *Plutarch.* & *Dion.* *ibid.* *Florus* lib. 3. cap. 11. *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 46. *Appian.* de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. *Cicero* de Divinatione lib. 1.

(t) *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 7. 1. & de Bello *Judaico* l. 8. 8.

was then Treasurer of the Temple; among other Things, which he had under his Charge, one was a Bar of Gold of the Weight of three Hundred *Hebrew Minæ*, or Pounds: This for the better securing of it he had put into a Beam, which he had caused to be made hollow for the Reception of it, and placing this Beam over the Entrance, which was from the Holy Place into the Holy of Holies, caused the Veil which parted these two Places to be hung thereat. Perceiving *Crassus's* Design for the plundering of the Temple, he endeavoured to compound the Matter with him; and therefore, telling him of such a Bar of Gold in his Custody, promised to discover and deliver it to him, upon Condition that he would be satisfied with it, and spare all the rest; *Crassus* accepted of the Proposal, and solemnly promised with an Oath, that on having this Bar of Gold delivered to him, he would be contented with it, and meddle with nothing else; whereon, *Eleazar* took down the Beam, and delivered it to him; but the perfidious Wretch had no sooner received it, but, forgetting his Oath, he not only seized the two Thousand Talents which *Pompey* left there untouched, but ransacking the Temple all over, robbed it of every thing else which he thought worth taking away, to the Value of eight Thousand Talents more; so that the whole of this his sacrilegious Plunder which he took thence, amounted to ten Thousand Talents, which is above two Millions of our Money: And with this, thinking himself sufficiently furnished for the *Parthian War*, (u) he caused a Bridge of Boats to be made on the *Euphrates*, and forthwith marched over it, and invaded the Territories of the King of *Parthia*, without having any other Cause for it, than his insatiable Avarice after the Riches and Treasures of the Country. The Romans (w) had first by *Sylla*, and afterwards by *Pompey*, made Leagues of Peace and Alliance with this People, and they had never complained of any Infractions of them, or any other Injuries that might give just Reason for a War; and therefore, the *Parthians* not expecting any such Invasion were not then prepared in those Parts to withstand it: Whereon, (x) *Crassus* over-ran a great Part of *Mesopotamia*, and took many Cities without Opposition; and had he pursued his Advantage, he might have taken *Seleucia* and *Ctesiphon* also, and made himself Master of all *Babylonia*, as well as *Mesopotamia*: But the Summer being spent, he repassed the *Euphrates*, and put his Army into Winter Quarters in the Cities of *Syria*; leaving only seven Thousand Foot, and one Thousand Horse behind, to garrison the Places he had taken; whereby, he gave leisure for the *Parthians* to get ready that Army against the next

(u) *Plutarchus* in *Crasso*. *Dion. Cassius* lib. 40.

(w) *L. Florus* lib. 3. cap. 11.

(x) *Dion. ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Crasso*. *Appian*, in *Parthicis*.

next Year's Campaign, with which they wrought his Destruction: And whereas, he ought on his Return into Syria to have taken Care, that, during that Winter, his Soldiers should have been well exercised for the War, and every thing else put in due Preparation for it, he neglected all this; and acting the Part of a Publican, rather than of a General, employed himself wholly in examining into the Revenues of the Province, and screwing them up to the utmost Height he was able, and in using all other Methods of Exaction whereby to enrich himself; and the plundering of the Temple at Jerusalem was not the only Sacrilege he was guilty of, he did the same all over the Province, wherever any Riches were to be gotten, especially at Hierapolis; for there being in that City an ancient Temple of the Syrian Goddesses called (y) Atargatis, where much Treasure was laid up, as having been the Collection of many Years, he seized it all; and was so greedy of securing the whole of it, that lest any should be detained or embezzled, he spent a great deal of his Time to see it all told out and weighed before him. On his last coming out of this Temple, his Son going before him stumbled at the Threshold, and he immediately after it upon him: This was afterwards interpreted as an ill Omen, foreboding that Destruction which they soon after fell into, in their Battle against the Parthians, the Son first, and afterwards the Father.

Anno 53. (z) As soon as the Season of the Year grew pro-
A. M. 4432. per, Crassus called all his Army together out of their
Hyrcanus several Quarters, for the prosecuting of the War
II. 11. which he had begun upon the Parthians; they not
Daniel's 70 expecting a War the last Year, were then unprovid-
Weeks 409. ed to receive him; but having the Respite of all the
last Winter, they had now gotten ready a very great Army for
their Defence; but before they entered with it on any Action,
Ambassadors were sent from Orodes their King to the Roman General, to know for what Reason he made War upon him; to which, having received no other Answer, but that he would declare it when he should come to Seleucia, returned with certain Notice that nothing but War was to be expected; and therefore, Orodes having divided his Army into two Parts, marched in Person with one of them towards the Borders of Armenia, and sent the other under the Command of Surenas into Mesopotamia; who as soon as he was there arrived, retook several of those Places which Crassus had made himself Master of the former Year; whereon, the Garrison Soldiers that escaped, fleeing to the Roman
F f f f 2 Camp,

(y) Concerning this Goddess see above, Part II. Book IV. under the Year 163.

(z) Dion. Plutarch. & Appian. ibid.

Camp, filled it with a terrible Report, of the Number, Power, and Strength of the Enemy; which did cast such a Damp upon the whole Army, that not only the common Soldiers, but also the general Officers fell in their Courage, as to this Expedition; so that some of them, and especially *Cassius*, *Crassus's* Questor (the same who was afterward a chief Actor in the Murder of *Julius Caesar*, and was then next the General the most considerable Person in the Army) persuaded *Crassus* to stop a while, and well consider the Matter over again, before he proceeded any further in it. At this Time came to him *Artabazes*, or *Artavafdes* (for he is called by both Names) King of *Armenia*, who had lately succeeded *Tigranes* his Father in that Kingdom: He brought with him six Thousand Horse, which were only his Life-guard: Besides these, he told *Crassus*, he had ten Thousand *Curiafflers*, and thirty Thousand Foot ready for his Service; but advised him by no Means to march his Army through the Plains of *Mesopotamia*, but to take his Way through *Armenia* into the *Parthian* Dominions. His Reasons for it were, that *Armenia* being a rough mountainous Country, the *Parthian* Horse, of which their Army did mostly consist, would there be useless; and also there he could take Care, that his Army should be plentifully provided with all Necessaries, both which would be otherwise if he led his Army through the Plains of *Mesopotamia*; for the *Parthian* Horse would there have their through Advantage against him, and he would often in that Country meet with sandy Deserts, where he would be distressed for want both of Water, and all other Provisions for his Army; this was the best Advice that could be given him; but being condemned, as Dr. *Prideaux* observes, to suffer the Destruction which his sacrilegious robbing God's Temple at *Jerusalem* deserved, he despised it all; telling *Artabazes*, that having left many valiant *Romans* to garrison the Towns which he had taken the last Year in *Mesopotamia*, he was necessitated to take that Way, that they might not be deserted to the Mercy of the Enemy; but that as to his Auxiliaries he accepted of them, and ordered him speedily to bring them to him; and the Prospect of so considerable a Reinforcement, chiefly encouraged him, contrary to the Advice of the wisest about him, to proceed on this Expedition; and therefore, without any further Delay, he passed the *Euphrates* at *Zeugma*, and again entered *Mesopotamia* with his Army: But *Artabazes*, on his Return, finding *Orodes* on his Borders with a great Army, was forced to stay at Home to defend his own Country, and therefore could not give *Crassus* the Assistance which he had promised him.

(a) On *Crassus's* being thus entered *Mesopotamia*, *Cassius* advised him to put in at some of his garrisoned Towns, and there rest and refresh

refresh his Army for a while, till he should have gained certain Intelligence of the Number, Strength, and Power of the Enemy, and in what Place and Posture they were in; but if he thought not fit to make any such Delay, that he should take his March to *Seleucia* down along the Banks of the *Euphrates*; for by keeping close to that River he would avoid being surrounded by the *Parthians*, and by his Ships upon it, he might be constantly supplied with Provisions and all other Necessaries which he should be in want of; but while he was considering on this Advice, and thinking to follow it, there came to him a crafty *Arabian* who beat him off these and all other Measures, excepting those which tended to his Ruin, whereinto at length he effectually led him. He was the Head of an *Arabian* Tribe (such as the *Greeks* called *Phylarchs*, and the present *Arabs*, *Sheks*) and having formerly served under *Pompey*, was well known to many in the *Roman* Army, and looked on as their Friend; and for this Reason he was made Choice of; and sent by *Surenas* to act this Part; and he did it so artfully and effectually, that the Ruin of *Crassus* and his Army was chiefly owing hereto; he is by different Authors called (b) by different Names; but whatever his Name was, on his coming to *Crassus* he persuaded him off from that wise and good Advice which *Cassius* had given him, telling him that the *Parthians* durst not stand him, that he had nothing else to do for the gaining of an absolute Victory over them, but to march against them and take it; and offered himself for a Guide to conduct him the directest Way to them, which *Crassus*, beguiled by his fair Words, and bewitched by his Flattery, accepted of; whereon, he led him into the open Plains of *Mesopotamia*; and altho' *Cassius* and others suspected the Treachery of this Man, and therefore pressed *Crassus* no longer to follow him, but to retreat to the Mountains, where he might best be able to baffle the Power of the *Parthian* Horse; and Messengers then came to his Camp from *Artabazes* of Purpose to persuade him to the same Thing; yet being over-powered by the false and lying Pretences of this Man he still followed him, till at length the Traitor having led him into a sandy Desert, where the *Parthians* might have the best Advantage to destroy him, rode off to *Surenas* to acquaint him of it, who thereon falling upon him gave a terrible Defeat to the whole *Roman* Army; wherein, *Publius Crassus* the General's Son, and great Numbers of other *Romans* were slain, and the rest forced to flee to *Carrhae* (the ancient *Haran* of the Holy Scriptures) nigh which the Battle was fought, where they rested the Day after; but the Night following *Crassus* endeavouring to escape, committed himself to the Guidance of one *Andromacus*

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cus

(b) By *Dion Cassius* he is called *Augarus*, or *Abgarus*, by *Plutarch* *Arriamnes*, by *Florus* *Mazzeres*, and by *Appian* *Acbarus*.

cus another Traitor, who having led him into the midst of Boge and Morasses, he was there overtaken by *Surenas* and slain, and many other noble *Romans* there underwent the same Fate with him. *Cassius* at first accompanied *Crassus* in his Retreat; but soon finding Reason to suspect that *Andromachus* conducted him with as much Treachery as his last *Arabian* Guide, returned again to *Carthæ*; and from thence with five Hundred Horse, made his Way back into *Syria* by a valiant and well conducted Retreat. This Defeat was the greatest Blow which the *Romans* had at any Time received since the Battle of *Cannæ*, having lost in it (c) twenty Thousand Men slain, and ten Thousand taken Prisoners; the rest making their Escape by several Ways into *Armenia*, *Cilicia*, and *Syria*, after that again gathered together, and (d) formed an Army under *Cassius* in *Syria*; whereby, he was enabled to preserve that Province from falling into the Hands of the Enemy. *Crassus* made a great Number of false Steps in the whole Conduct of this War; and altho' he was often warned and told of them, yet being deaf to all good Advice, he obstinately followed his own Delusions till he perished in them: For being, for his impious Sacrilege at *Jerusalem* justly destined to Destruction, says Dr. *Prideaux*, God did cast Infatuations into all his Councils for the leading him thereto. *Orodes* (e) was at this Time in *Armenia*, having there made Peace with *Artabazes*; for *Artabazes*, on the Return of the Messengers which he last sent to the *Roman* Camp, finding by the Account which they brought him of the Measures which *Crassus* took in that War, that he must necessarily be undone, compounded all Matters with *Orodes*; and on giving one of his Sisters in Marriage to *Pacorus* the Son of *Orodes*, restored himself to full Amity with him by this Alliance: And while they were sitting together at the Nuptial Feast, in came a Messenger, who presented *Orodes* with the Head and Hand of *Crassus*, which *Surenas* had caused to be cut off and sent to him; this much increased the Joy and Mirth of the Feast; and it is said, (f) that melted Gold was then poured in the Mouth of the decollated Head, by Way of Mockage, as if they would this Way satiate his great and greedy Thirst after it. However, *Surenas* did not long rejoice in this Victory; for *Orodes*, envying him the Glory of it, and also growing jealous of the great Augmentation which accrued herefrom to his Power and Interest, (g) soon after caused him to be put to Death. This *Surenas* (h) was a very extraordinary Person, tho' he

(c) *Plutarchus* in *Crasso*.

(d) *Dion. Cassius* lib. 40. *Orosius* lib. 6. cap. 13.

(e) *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

(f) *Cassius* *ibid*. *L. Florus* lib. 3. cap. 11.

(g) *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

(h) *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

he was but thirty Years old, yet he was of consummate Wisdom and Discretion; in Valour and Prowess he exceeded all of his Time; and as to his Person no one was of a larger Size, or better shaped; and for Wealth, Power, and Authority, he was much above all others, next the King the first Man in the Kingdom: The Honour of crowning the King belonged to him by his Birth, it having been long in his Family, and by Right of Inheritance descended to him. Whenever he travelled from Place to Place, he always had a Thousand Camels to carry his Baggage, two Hundred Chariots for the Service of his Wives and Concubines, and a Thousand compleatly armed Horsemen for his Life-guard; with a great many more light armed, besides his retinue of Servants, which amounted to ten Thousand more; however, all this could not secure him; for still having a Tyrant above him, he lost his Life by his Command in the Manner as I have mentioned.

Anno 52. The Parthians thinking to find Syria, after the
A. M. 4433. late Defeat of the Roman Army, void of Defence,
Hyrcanus (i) made an Invasion upon that Country: But *Cas-*
11. 12. *fius*, on his Escape thither, having gotten together
Daniel's 70. the Army I have mentioned, gave them such a
Weeks 410. warm Reception, that they were forced to repass
the *Euphrates* with Baffle and Disappointment; they came now
but with a small Army expecting no Opposition; but when they
found that they had to deal with another Sort of Man than *Craffus*,
and that he had greater Strength about him than they could stand
before, they retreated again into their own Territories to fetch
more Forces for a second Invasion: In the Interim, (k) *Cassius*
went to *Tyre*, and having settled all Matters on that Side of the
Province, marched into the Country of the *Jews*, and there be-
sieged *Tarichæa*, a City on the Southern Shore of the Lake of *Gen-*
nesareth, where *Pitholaus* had shut himself up with the remainder
of *Aristobulus's* Faction, to which he had lately revolted. *Cassius*
having taken the Place carried all into Slavery whom he took there-
in, only *Pitholaus* he put to Death by the Advice of *Antipater*, as
the likeliest Way to quell the Faction which he then headed. Af-
ter this, having forced *Alexander* the Son of *Aristobulus* to Terms
of Peace, he marched to the *Euphrates* to oppose the *Parthians*,
who were preparing to make another Invasion into Syria.

(i) *Cassius* *ibid.*

(k) *Josephus* *xiv. 7. 3.*

Anno 51.

A. M. 4434.

Hyrcanus

II. 13.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 411.

Dio relates, that before the civil Wars between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, supposed to be this Year, on March the 7th, a little after Noon, there was a total Eclipse of the Sun: Archbishop *Usher's* Calculation makes it no more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ Digits.

M. Calpurnius Bibulus (l) had *Syria*, and *M. Tullius Cicero* (m) *Cilicia*, assigned them by the Romans for their Consular Provinces. This *Bibulus* was the same who had been Consul with *Julius Cæsar*. *Cicero* soon went to his Charge, but *Bibulus* making Delays, *Cassius* still continued to govern *Syria*: And it was well for the Roman Interest in that Province that he did so; the Affairs of it then needing an abler Man than *Bibulus* to manage them: For as soon as the Spring grew up, *Pacorus*, (n) the Son of *Orodes*, King of *Parthia*, passed the *Euphrates* with a great Army, and invaded *Syria*: *Pacorus* being then very young had only the Name of General, *Osaces* an old and experienced Commander, who was sent with him, had truly the Direction and Government of the whole War: On his Entrance into *Syria*, (o) he marched on to *Antioch*, and laid Siege to the Place, shutting up *Cassius* with all his Forces in it. (p) *Cicero*, who was now in his Province, receiving Intelligence hereof from *Antiochus* King of *Commagena*, gathered together all the Forces he could, and marched to the Eastern Borders of his Province lying next *Armenia*, that being there, he might not only keep the *Armenians* from invading *Capadocia*, but also be nigh at hand to assist *Cassius* in Case of Need: And at the same Time he sent other Forces towards the Mountain *Amanus* for the same Purpose, (q) who falling on a great Part of the *Parthian* Horse, which had that Way entered *Cilicia*, cut them off all to a Man. An (r) Account hereof, and of *Cicero's* Approach coming to *Antioch*, much encouraged *Cassius* and his Men in the Defence of the Place, and so discouraged and intimidated the *Parthians*, (s) that despairing of carrying the Place they raised the Siege, and marching to *Antigonia*, another *Syrian* City in the Neighbourhood, sat down before it: But having there as little Success as at *Antioch*, by Reason of their utter Unskillfulness of managing such Sieges, were forced in like Manner to rise from before it,

(l) *Cassius* *ibid*.(m) *Plutarchus* in *Cicerone*. *Cicero* ad *Familiares* lib. 3. Ep. 2.(n) *Cassius* *ibid*. *Cicero* ad *Familiares* lib. 15. Ep. 1, 2, 3, 4. Et ad *Atticum* lib. 5. Ep. 18.(o) *Cassius* *ibid*.(p) *Cicero* ad *Familiares* *ibid*.(q) — ad *Familiares* lib. 15. Ep. 4.(r) — ad *Familiares* lib. 2. Ep. 10. & ad *Atticum* lib. 5. Ep. 20

it, and march off: Whereon, (t) *Cassius* laying an Ambush in their Way, and having drawn them into it, gave them a through Defeat, slaying great Numbers of their Men, and *Oscus* their General among them. Hereon, the *Parthian* Army repassed the *Euphrates*, but towards the End of the Summer they returned again, (u) and wintered in *Cyrrhestica*, a Northern District of the Province of *Syria*. In the Interim, *Bibulus* being come into his Province, *Cassius* delivered to him the Government, and returned to *Rome*.

Cicero, on his hearing of the Departure of the *Parthians* from *Antioch*, (w) turned his Forces against the Inhabitants of Mount *Amanus*, who lying between *Syria* and *Cilicia* (for that Mountain is the common Boundary of both) submitted to the Governors of neither of these Provinces, but lived in a State of War with both, making continual Inroads and Depredations upon those Countries. These *Cicero* totally subdued, taking all their Castles, and destroying all their strong Holds. After this, (x) he fell upon another barbarous and savage Sort of People in those Parts, who called themselves the *Eleuthero-Cilices*, i. e. *The free Cilicians*, pretending never to have yielded Subjection to any of the Kings that bore Rule over those Countries; and having taken all their Cities, utterly subdued them, and brought them under Order, to the great Comfort and Satisfaction of all their Neighbours, to whom they were a constant Plague. Hereon, *Cicero* was saluted *Imperator* by his Army, which was a Title usually given by the *Roman* Soldiers to their General after some signal Victory; and on his Return from this War, he was received (y) with the general Joy and Acclamation of all his Provincials for his good Success therein, and the Benefit which they received from it: And for this he had on his coming back to *Rome* (z) the Honour of a Triumph offered to him; but the civil Wars between *Cæsar* and *Pompey* being then ready to break out, he waved it for that Reason; as not thinking any publick Solemnity of rejoicing proper, when the publick State of his Country was just falling under so great a Calamity.

This

(t) *Dion.* & *Cicero* *ibid.* *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 46. *Epitome Lippi* lib. 108. *Sextus Rufus* in *Breviario.* *Orosius* lib. 6. cap. 13. *Eutropius* lib. 6. *Cicero* in *Philippica* undecima.

(u) *Cicero* ad *Atticum* lib. 5. *Epist.* 21. & lib. 6. *Epist.* 1.

(w) *Plutarchus* in *Cicerone.* *Cicero* ad *Familiares* lib. 15. *Epist.* 4. & lib. 2. *Epist.* 10. & ad *Atticum* lib. 5. *Epist.* 20.

(x) *Plutarchus* *ibid.* *Cicero* ad *Familiares* lib. 2. *Epist.* 10. & lib. 15. *Epist.* 4. & ad *Atticum* *ibid.*

(y) *Cicero* ad *Atticum* lib. 5. *Epist.* 21.

(z) *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

This same Year (a) died *Ptolemy Auletes* King of *Egypt*; (b) he left behind him two Sons, and two Daughters; by his (c) Will he bequeathed his Crown to the eldest of his Sons, and the eldest of his Daughters, ordering them to be joined to each other in Marriage according to the Usage of the Family, and both jointly together to govern the *Egyptian* Kingdom: And because they were both at that Time very young (*Cleopatra* the eldest of them being then but seventeen) he committed them to the Tuition of the *Roman* State. This was the *Cleopatra*, who was afterwards so infamous for her lascivious Amours, especially with *Marc Antony* the *Roman* *Triumvir*,

Anno 30. *Bibulus* being now in his Province, had thither
A. M. 4435. brought him from *Alexandria*, (d) the ill News of
Hyrcanus the Death of two of his Sons, young Men of great
II. 14. Hopes, who were there slain by the *Roman* Horse-
Daniel's 70. men, whom *Gabinus* left in that City for a Guard
Weeks 412. to *Ptolemy Auletes*, on his restoring him to his King-
dom: *Cleopatra*, who then governed *Egypt* with her Brother, sent the Murderers to *Bibulus*, that he might revenge this Fact in such Manner as he should think fit: But he sent them back with this Message, that the revenging of this Wrong belonged not to him, but to the Senate of *Rome*.

And while he was under this Grief, he had another Trouble brought upon him by the *Parthians*, who made another Invasion upon *Syria*: (e) For they having wintered in *Cyrrheslica* on this Side the *Euphrates*, as has been already observed, as soon as the Season was proper, again took the Field, and marching to *Antioch*, besieged that City a second Time, with *Bibulus* and all his Forces in it. *Bibulus* bore the Siege, without making so much as one Sally for the driving of the Enemy thence; but what he durst not attempt by Force, he effected by Craft; for (f) having by his Agents encouraged *Ordonopantes* a noble *Parthian*, who had been much disgusted by *Orodes*, to raise a Rebellion against him, this Army was called back to suppress it; whereby, *Bibulus* and the whole Province of *Syria* were delivered from a War, which very much distressed them. At the End of the Year, the Time of his Government expiring, (g) he returned to *Rome*, and arrived there when the War

(a) *Ptolemæus* *Astronomus* in *Canone*. *Cicero* ad *Familiares* lib. 8. Ep. 4.

(b) *Cæsar*'s *Comment. de Bello Civili* lib. 3.

(c) ——— *Comment. ibid.* *Dion.* lib. 42.

(d) *Valerius Maximus* lib. 4. cap. 1. *Comment. ibid.* *Seneca* ad *Marciam*.

(e) *Cicero* ad *Familiares* lib. 2. Epist. 17. & lib. 12. Epist. 19. ad *Atticum* lib. 6. Epist. 8. & lib. 7. Epist. 2.

(f) *Dion.* lib. 40.

(g) *Cicero* ad *Atticum* lib. 7. Epist. 3.

War between *Cæsar* and *Pompey* was just breaking out, in which War joining with *Pompey*, (b) he became his chief Admiral, and died of Sickness in that Office on board the Fleet, which he commanded for him.

For the Differences between *Cæsar* and *Pompey* arising to that Height, that they could no otherwise be decided, but by the Sword, (i) *Cæsar*, in the Beginning of our *December*, passed the *Rubicon*, and thereby begun that War between them, which brought Destruction upon them both, and at length ended in the total Subversion of the *Roman Republick*. On this March of *Cæsar's*, *Pompey* with all of his Party left *Rome*, and hasted to *Brundisium*, thence to pass over into *Epirus*, and *Cæsar* pursued him to that Port: But altho' he arrived thither on the 26th of *December*, seven Days before *Pompey's* Departure thence, yet he could not hinder his Passage.

Anno 49. For on the third of *January* following, he sailed
A. M. 4436. out of the Port of *Brundisium*, (k) and landed with
Hyrcaus all the Forces he had about him on the other Side of
Il. 15. the *Adriatic*, in the Country where he intended,
Daniel's 70 and there did set himself to gather together such an
Weeks 413. Army, as might enable him to stand the Enemy,
for which *Cæsar* allowed him a whole Year's Time: For as soon
as *Pompey* was gone from *Brundisium*, he returned back from
thence, and in sixty Days Time, having reduced all *Italy* under
him came to *Rome*: On his Arrival thither, having comforted the
People with fair Words and Promises of doing all Things for the
Advantage of them, and the Republick, (l) he released out of Pri-
son *Aristobulus* King of *Judæa*, and sent him with two Legions
into his own Country to promote his Interest there, and in the
neighbouring Parts of *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Arabia*: But those of
Pompey's Party found Means to give him Poison in his Way, where-
of he died. And whereas, (m) *Alexander* the Son of *Aristobulus*
had, on the Expectation of his Father's Return, raised Forces to
join him on his Arrival, *Pompey* sent Orders to *Scipio* to put him
to Death, and therefore having caused him to be taken and brought
to *Antioch*, there condemned him in a formal Trial, and cut off
his

(b) Comment. de Bello Civili lib. 8.

(i) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*, *Pompeio*, *Catone* & *Cicerone*, & *Antonio*. Com-
ment. de Bello Civili lib. 1. *Dion*. lib. 41. *Appian*. de Bellis-Civilibus
lib. 2.

(k) *Plutarchus*, *Cæsar* & *Appian* ibid. *L. Florus* lib. 4. cap. 2. *Susto-
nius* in *Julio Cæsare*.

(l) *Dion*. lib. 41. *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 7. 4. & de Bello Judaico l.
9. 1.

(m) *Josephus* ibid.

his Head. This *Scipio*, was (n) *Q. Metellus Scipio*, who had been Consul with *Pompey* three Years before, and then married to him *Cornelia* his Daughter; she being at that Time a Widow on the Death of *Publius Crassus* her former Husband, who was slain with his Father in the *Parthian War*. On *Bibulus's* Return, (o) he was appointed President of *Syria*, and on *Pompey's* leaving *Rome*, was hastened thither with *Cneius* the eldest of *Pompey's* Sons, to secure that Province to him, and all their Shipping for the augmenting of his Fleet; and to oppose him herein was it, that *Cæsar* released *Aristobulus*, and sent him into *Judæa*; and had he arrived there with the Forces assigned him, he would no doubt have fully answered the End for which he was ordered thither, and very much embarrassed, if not wholly baffled, all *Pompey's* Designs in those Parts.

From *Rome*, *Cæsar* (p) passed into *Spain*: For that Province being in *Pompey's* Hands, with several Forces there attached to his Interest, *Cæsar* thought not fit to leave such a Country behind him in the Power of his Enemy, and therefore marched through *Gallia* thither, and having subdued *Afranius*, *Petreibus*, and *Varro*, *Pompey's* Lieutenants in that Country, and settled the whole Province in his Interest, he returned again to *Rome* about the Time of the autumnal Equinox: On his Arrival thither he was declared Dictator, but after eleven Days again laying down that Office, he and *Servilius Isauricus* were elected Consuls for the ensuing Year; (q) and immediately after he hastened away to *Brundisium*, there to pass the *Adriatic* into *Greece* against *Pompey*; and having in order hereto, directed all his Forces to rendezvous at that City, he sailed over from thence with seven of his Legions, and having safely landed them at a Port near the Promontory of *Ceraunium*, he sent back *Calenus* one of his Lieutenants with his Fleet to bring over the rest, which he left behind; but several Months passed, before *Antony*, who had the Command of them, found an Opportunity to gain a safe Passage for them over that Sea, by Reason of *Pompey's* Fleet, which had beset all those Coasts to intercept them.

It being about the End of *October* that *Cæsar* landed his seven Legions on the *Græcian* Side of the *Adriatic*, there to prosecute the War against *Pompey*, almost a whole Year had passed since he last marched back from *Brundisium*, for the reducing of *Italy* and

Spain:

(n) *Plutarchus* in *Pompeio*. *Dion.* lib. 40, 41. Comment, de Bello Civili lib. 3.

(o) Comment, de Bello Civili lib. 1. *Plutarchus* in *Pompeio*. *Cicero* ad *Anicum* lib. 9. *Epist.* 15.

(p) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. Comment, de Bello Civili lib. 1, 2. *Dion.* lib. 41.

(q) Comment, de Bello Civili lib. 3. *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare & Antonio*, *Dion.* ibid.

Spain: And therefore, *Pompey* having all this Time to furnish himself with Forces for this War, (r) had now gotten together a very numerous Army out of *Græcia*, *Asia*, and all the *Eastern* Countries, and also as potent a Fleet to support his Interest at Sea: But the Season being Winter, it would permit neither of the Fleets to be abroad at Sea, nor the Armies to take the Field at Land; so that both Sides lay still in their Winter Quarters.

Anno 48. But when the Spring came on, (s) both Sides prepared for Action; and *Cæsar* having now gotten the rest of his Forces over to him, each Army took the Field, and encamped against each other near *Durrachium*, now called *Durazzo*; in several skirmishes *Cæsar* had the better; but at length, in one of them he received so great a Defeat, that he acknowledged he must then have been utterly undone, had *Pompey* seen his Advantage, and pursued it. This having made him pass the ensuing Night without Sleep, by Reason of the Trouble of his Mind for what had happened, he spent it wholly in considering the ill State of his Affairs, and by revolving it over in his Thoughts, came to see (t) that he had been guilty of a great Error in carrying on this War against *Pompey* on the Sea-side, where the Enemy had a great Fleet absolutely to command those Seas, and he none at all: For hereby, *Pompey's* Army was constantly supplied with all Necessaries, and *Cæsar's* on the other Side as much distressed for want of them; and therefore, condemning himself for this Conduct, he resolved immediately to alter it, and accordingly decamped the next Day, and marched towards *Thessaly*, where was Plenty of all Things, purposing thereby, to draw *Pompey* after him to a Battle, or else to fall on *Scipio*, *Pompey's* Father-in-law, who was then in *Macedonia*. I have abovementioned how he was sent from *Rome*, before *Pompey* receded from thence, to be provincial Governor of *Syria*. On his Arrival thither, he grievously pillaged and oppressed that Country with all Manner of Exactions, to raise Money for the carrying on of this War in the Behalf of his Son-in-law, for whose Cause of all others he expressed the greatest Zeal; whereby, having set on foot an Army at Land, and equipped a great Fleet at Sea, he marched with the Army towards *Greece*, there to join *Pompey*, and committed the Fleet to the Charge of *Cneius*, *Pompey's* eldest Son, who taking in fifty other Auxiliary Ships from *Egypt*, sailed with them to the *Adriatic*, and there joined the rest of his Father's Fleet. *Scipio* in his March having led his Forces through

(r) Comment. ibid. *Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. Dion. ibid.*

(s) *Plutarchus in Cæsare, Pompeio, Catone, & Antonio. Comment. de Bello Civili lib. 3. Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. Dion. ibid.*

(t) Comment. ibid.

through the Lesser Asia, and augmented them in his Way with as many others as he could pick up in those Countries, had passed the Hellespont with them, and was at this Time come as far as Macedonia, in order to join Pompey for the strengthening him in this War; and there Cæsar purposed to fall upon him, if Pompey should not march after him to prevent it. Pompey and those with him not being at all aware of the true Reasons, which put Cæsar on this March, took it to have been the Consequence of his Defeat the Day before, as if after that he durst not stay there any longer, and therefore marched after him as in Pursuit of one that fled: And Cæsar having taken his Rout through Epirus and Arcarnania, in a Way which was somewhat about, Pompey, the sooner to come up with him, took the shortest cut through Macedonia. In this March, Scipio joined Pompey, and Domitius Calvinus joined Cæsar with their Armies, and both at length met in the Plains of Pharsalia in Thessaly, where it came to a decisive Battle between them. Cæsar's Army consisted of (u) twenty-two Thousand Foot, and a Thousand Horse, but Pompey's was above twice as many; for he had forty-five Thousand Foot, and five Thousand Horse, but they being most of them raw and unexperienced Men, gotten together out of the effeminated Nations of Lesser Asia, and the East, they could not stand before Cæsar's Veterans; and therefore, notwithstanding the great Superiority of their Number, they were soon vanquished and broken, (w) fifteen Thousand being slain, twenty-four Thousand made Prisoners of War, their Camp taken, and all the rest dissipated and driven to flee for their Lives. (x) Pompey, when he found his Camp lost, as well as the Battle, fled in Disguise, and having gotten to the next Sea-port on the Thessalian Shore, passed over to Mitylene, in the Island of Lesbos, whither he had some Time before sent Cornelia his Wife with Sextus his younger Son; and having there taken them on board his Ship, sailed down the Archipelago, and put in at Attalia in Pamphylia. As soon as it was known that he was in that Port, there came thither to him some Ships from Cilicia, and about two Thousand Soldiers, and with them sixty Roman Senators, who had escaped the late Battle. Hearing, while here, that his Fleet was still safe, and that Cato having gathered together the Remains of his broken Army, had put them on board his Ships, and sailed with them for Africa, he reflected with much Grief on the great Error he had committed,

(u) Plutarchus in Cæsare. Comment. de Bello Civili lib. 3.

(w) This is Cæsar's own Account in his Commentaries of the Civil War, Book the third, but Plutarch and Appian reckon the Number of the slain to be no more than six Thousand, and quote for it, Asinius Pollo, a Roman Historian contemporary with Cæsar.

(x) Plutarchus in Pompeio. Dion. lib. 42. Comment. ibid.

committed, in being drawn from the Sea-shore to fight *Cæsar* in the inland Country: For had he continued still near his Fleet, he might, on failing at Land, either have reinforced his Army from Sea, or else have shipped it off into some other Part of the *Roman* Empire, and there have a new tried his Fortune: But it being now too late to remedy this false Step, it only remained to be considered, what next was to be done in the present Case: His first Resolution was to land in (y) *Syria*, and seize that Province, and he hoped there to have for his better Support the Friendship of *Orodes*, King of *Parthia*, to whom he had sent *Lucius Hirtius* to pray his Assistance, or at least a safe Retreat into his Kingdom in case of Need. But (z) *Orodes*, on the hearing of *Pompey's* Misfortune, not only denied him his Assistance, but clapped his Ambassador in Chains. When *Pompey* first passed over from *Brundisium* into *Epirus*, there to raise an Army against *Cæsar*, (a) he had solicited among others, *Orodes* for his Aid in this War: *Orodes* promised what he desired, but demanded *Syria* for his Reward, and that not being granted him, he took this Denial for a Pretence, not only to deny *Pompey* his Request, but also to imprison the Ambassador by whom he made it. But the true meaning of it was, he had no Mind to embark in a lost Cause, and therefore took this Method to renounce it: And upon this same Principle, and at the same Time, (b) the People of *Antioch*, in Conjunction with the *Romans* then in that City, seized the Castle of *Antioch* in order to exclude him thence, and forbade all of his Party to approach that Place on Pain of Death. *Pompey*, on his Arrival in *Cyprus*, in his Way to *Syria*, hearing of both these Particulars, steered his Course towards *Egypt*, not then knowing where else to go: He had been a great Friend to *Auletes*, the Father of the present King, and by his Procurement chiefly was it, that, when expelled his Kingdom, he was again restored to it, and therefore, he expected to have been received and assisted with equal Kindness by his Son: (c) On his Arrival in *Egypt*, he found *Ptolemy* with an Army on the Sea-shore between *Pelusium* and Mount *Casius*, and *Cleopatra* his Sister with another Army not far from him; for he having deprived her of that Share in the Government, which was left her by *Auletes's* Will, and driven her out of the Kingdom, she had raised an Army in *Syria* and *Palestine*, for the obtaining of her Restoration, and was now at War with her Brother about it. *Pompey*, on his drawing

(y) Comment. *ibid.*

(z) *Dion. ibid.*

(a) — lib. 41.

(b) Comment. *ibid.*

(c) *Plutarchus* in *Pompeio & Bruto. Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. Comment. ibid.*

drawing near to Land, sent Messengers to *Ptolemy* to pray his Protection and Aid in his present Distress; *Ptolemy* being then a Minor, was under the Tuition of *Pothinus* the Eunuch that bred him up, and *Achillas* the General of his Army: These two, taking *Theodotus* a Rhetorician, who was the King's Preceptor, and some others into Consult with them, advised together what Answer to return: Some were for receiving him, and others for rejecting him; but *Theodotus* was for neither; but in a pressing Rhetorical Speech set forth to them, that the only safe Course they had to take was to dispatch him: For (d) he argued, should they receive him, *Cæsar* would be revenged on them for their abetting his Enemy; and should they refuse to receive him, and he elsewhere gather Strength, and again recover his Power, he then would be revenged on them for this Refusal; that therefore, the only Way to secure them from both, was to cut him off; for this would make *Cæsar* their Friend, and prevent the other from doing them any Hurt as an Enemy; for, said he, in the Words of the Proverb, dead Men do not bite: This Way of reasoning having drawn all the rest to his Opinion, they resolved on it, as the safest Course they could take; and *Achillas*, with *Septimius* a Roman Commander, then in the Service of the King of *Egypt*, and some others were sent to execute it; who having in a small Boat brought *Pompey* from his Ship, on Pretence of conducting him to *Ptolemy*, as soon as they came nigh the Shore fell upon him, and slew him; and having cut off his Head, cast his dead Carcass upon the Strand, where he had no other Funeral, but what *Philip*, an enfranchised Bond-man of his, and a poor old Roman, who came thither by Accident could give him, by making him a Funeral Pile of the broken Pieces of an old Boat, that lay wrecked on the Shore. And thus ended the Life of this great Man in the fifty-ninth Year of his Age: And upon this, Dr. *Prideaux* observes, that no Man had enjoyed greater Prosperity till he prophaned the Temple of God at *Jerusalem*; but that afterwards his Fortunes were in a continual Decline, till at length, to expiate for that Impiety, he was thus vilely murdered in the Confines of that Country where he had committed it: This was done in the Sight of his Wife, and his Son, and the rest that accompanied him; whereon, they made off to Sea with all the Haste they were able: *Cornelia* and *Sextus* escaped, first to *Tyre*, and then to *Cyprus*, and from thence into *Africa*; but most of the other Ships were taken by the *Egyptian* Gallies, that pursued after them, and all that were found on board them were cruelly put to the Sword, amongst whom was *Lucius Lentulus*

(d) *Brutus* afterward meeting this *Theodotus* in *Asia*, caused him to be put to Death for this. See *Plutarch* in the Life of *Brutus*, and in the Life of *Pompey*.

Lentulus the former Year's Consul, who was the chief Author of the War, by obstinately rejecting all the Proposals that were made by *Cæsar* for Peace.

In the mean Time, (e) *Cæsar* pursuing *Pompey* the same Way in which he fled, sailed into *Egypt* after him, and came to *Alexandria* just as the News arrived thither of his Death, and soon after on his entering the Place he was presented with his Head: At the Sight of which he wept, and turned away his Face with Abhorrence, as from an ungrateful Spectacle, and ordered it to be buried in a proper Place with all honourable Solemnities; *Cæsar*, for the greater Expedition made this Pursuit with very few Forces; for on his coming to *Alexandria*, he had (f) no more with him than eight Hundred Horse, and three Thousand two Hundred Foot; the rest of his Army he left behind him in *Greece*, and the Lesser *Asia*, under the Conduct of his Lieutenants, for the prosecuting of the Advantages of his late Victory, and the securing of his Interest in those Parts. And therefore, confiding on his good Fortune, and the Fame of his great Success at *Pharsalia*, he landed at *Alexandria* with these only, which had like to have proved his Ruin; for these not being sufficient to defend him from the Mob and Mutinies of that Turbulent City, he very narrowly escaped perishing by them; for (g) the *Etesian* Winds then blowing from the North, which continue in those Parts during all the Dog-days (in the Beginning of which *Cæsar* entered that Port) these hinder all Ships from sailing out of *Alexandria* as long as these Winds last, and therefore did put a Necessity upon him of tarrying there during all that Season. In this (h) vacant Time he employed himself in calling in the Debt owed him by *Auletes*, and in hearing and determining the Controversy between *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra* his Sister. I have abovementioned how *Auletes*, when *Cæsar* was first Consul,

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engaged

(e) *Cæsar*'s Comment. de Bello Civili lib. 3. *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Dion.* lib. 42.

(f) Comment. *ibid.*

(g) By *Etesian* Winds are ment such, as blow at stated Times of the Year, from what Point of the Compass soever they come: For they are so called from the Greek Word *ἔτος*, i. e. a Year, and originally denote yearly, or Anniversary-winds, such as our Sea-men call *Monsoons* and Trade-winds, which in certain Parts of the World, come and continue constantly blowing the same Way for certain stated Seasons of the Year. Thus the North Winds, which during the Dog-days constantly blow upon the Coasts of *Egypt*, that lie upon the *Mediterranean*, and thereby hinder all Ships from sailing out of *Alexandria* for that Season, are called *Etesiae* in *Cæsar*'s Commentaries: And so in other Authors the West Wind, and also other Winds are called *Etesiae* or *Etesian*, where they come at certain Times, and continue blowing for certain Seasons of the Year. De hac re videas *Salmasii* Exercitationes *Plinianas* in *Solinum* pag. 421, &c.

(h) Comment. *ibid.* & *Dion.* *ibid.*

engaged him by a Bribe of ten Thousand Talents to get him confirmed in his Kingdom by the *Romans*, and enrolled among the Friends and Allies of that powerful State; Part only of this Sum was then paid, for the rest he bound himself in the Obligation of a Debtor afterwards to discharge it. This Debt now *Cæsar* called for, as needing it to pay his Soldiers, and exacted it with Rigour; (i) and *Pothinus*, who was *Ptolemy's* chief Minister, by several Artifices made this Rigour appear to the People much greater than it was: For he bared their Temples of their Silver and Gold Utensils, and made the King, and all the great Officers of the Court, as well as himself, to eat and drink only in earthen and wooden Vessels, pretending that *Cæsar* had taken away all their Silver and Gold, that by so giving out, he might the more excite the People against him: But that which most exasperated them, and at length drove them into a War against him, was the second Article mentioned, (k) his calling *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra* before him to be judged by him as to the Controversy that was between them: For he had sent out his peremptory Order to each of them to dismiss their Armies, and bring their Cause to his hearing for a final Decision. This was looked on as a Violation of the Majesty, and an Invasion upon the sovereign Authority of their King, who being an Independent Prince owned no Superior, and therefore was not as a Subject to be judged by any Man: But to this *Cæsar* answered, that he did not take upon him to judge as a Superior, but as an Arbitrator appointed by the Will of *Auletes*: For thereby, he had put his Children under the Tuition of the *Roman* State, and all the Power of the *Romans* being now vested in him as their Dictator (to which Office he had been appointed at *Rome*, (l) as soon as they there heard of the Death of *Pompey*) it belonged to him to arbitrate and determine this Controversy, as Guardian of those Children by Virtue of that Will; and that he claimed it no otherwise, than to execute that Will, and settle Peace between the King and his Sister, according to the Purport of it. This quieting all for the present, the Cause was accordingly brought to *Cæsar's* hearing, and Advocates were appointed on both Sides to plead before him the Matter which was in Contest between them: But (m) *Cleopatra* hearing that *Cæsar* was lasciviously given to the Love of Women (as indeed he was

(i) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Dion. ibid.* *Orosius* lib 6. cap. 15.

(k) *Comment. ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Dion. ibid.*

(l) For the *Romans* on their hearing that the War was thus determined in Favour of *Cæsar*, making haste to heap Honours upon him, made him Dictator for a Year, gave him tribunitial Power during Life, and decreed him many other Powers, Privileges, and Honours: All which he immediately assumed as soon as notified to him, notwithstanding his absence from *Rome*.

(m) *Dion. lib. 41.*

was to great Excess, tho' he never suffered it to hinder him in any Business) she laid a Plot to take hold of him by this Handle, and thereby attached him first to her Person, and next to her Cause: For she being a very wanton Woman made nothing of prostituting herself to any one, either for her Lust, or her Interest, according as she was actuated by either of them. And therefore, sending to *Cæsar* she complained, that her Cause was betrayed by those that managed it for her; and therefore prayed that she might be permitted to come in Person to him, and plead it herself before him; which being granted her, (n) she came secretly into the Port of *Alexandria*, in a small Skiff towards the dusk of the Evening; and the better to get to *Cæsar* without being stopped or obstructed by her Brother, or any of his Party, who then commanded the Place, she caused herself to be tied up in her bedding, and thus to be carried to *Cæsar's* Apartment on the Back of one of her Servants; who having laid down his Burthen at *Cæsar's* Feet, and untied it, up started the Lady with the best Airs she could put on: *Cæsar* was much pleased with the ingenious Contrivance of her thus coming to him, but much more with the Lady, with whose Beauty being at the first Sight thoroughly smitten in the Manner as projected, he lay with her that Night, and thereby begot on her a Son, who afterwards was from his Name called *Cæsarion*. By this Favour thinking himself engaged to do all Things for her Interest, (o) the next Morning he sent for *Ptolemy*, and pressed him to receive his Sister again upon her own Terms: By which, *Ptolemy* finding that *Cæsar* from being Judge was become her Advocate, and understanding also, that she was then with him in that Part of the Palace where he lodged, he fell into a Rage hereat, and springing out from him to the People in the Street, he tore his Diadem from his Head, and flinging it on the Ground, complained with Tears and bitter Clamour, that he was betrayed, and told his Story in such a Manner as raised the whole City in an Uproar, and brought them upon *Cæsar* in an universal Tumult, and with the Fury which in such Cases is usual: The *Roman* Soldiers who were near him seized *Ptolemy*, and secured him within *Cæsar's* Power: But notwithstanding this, the rest of his Forces being then scattered all over the City in their Quarters, as not suspecting what had happened, and therefore not being at hand to help him, he must necessarily have been overborn and torn in Pieces by the enraged Multitude, but that coming out to them in a safe Place aloft, and from thence speaking to them, and assuring them that all Things should be done, as they would have, he with Difficulty appeased them for that Time: And accordingly the next Day having called

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the

(n) *Dion* *ibid.* *Comment.* *ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*.(o) *Dion* *ibid.*

the People together in a general Assembly, he brought out *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra* to them, and then causing their Father's Will publicly to be read, wherein it was ordained, that his eldest Son and his eldest Daughter should, according to the Usage of their Ancestors, be joined in Marriage, and both jointly reign together under the Guardianship of the *Roman* People, he decreed, by Virtue of that Guardianship, which was he said then vested in him as Dictator, that *Ptolemy* the present King, as being the eldest Son, and *Cleopatra*, as being the eldest Daughter of the said *Auletes*, should according to the Tenour of the said Will reign in *Egypt*, and *Ptolemy*, the younger Son of the said *Auletes*, and his other Daughter named *Arfions*, should reign in *Cyprus*: This last he added by Way of Gift the better to appease the People, that so he might escape their Fury, which he was then in great Fear of; for this Island had for some Time before been subjected to the *Romans*, as hath been above related. This contented the whole Assembly, and pleased all except *Patbinus*; for he having been the Cause of the Breach between *Cleopatra* and her Brother, and also of her Expulsion out of the Kingdom, justly feared, that both his Authority and his Life would be brought into Danger by her Return, and therefore did all he could to hinder the Execution of this Decree, (p) in order whereto, he not only sowed new Discontents, and new Jealousies among the People, but also prevailed with *Achillas* to bring his Army from *Pelusium* to *Alexandria* for the driving of *Cæsar* thence; his Arrival put all Things there again in Confusion; *Achillas* having twenty Thousand Men with him despised the Paucity of *Cæsar's* Forces, and thought immediately to have crushed him: But *Cæsar* so well disposed those Forces which he had, by placing them to the best Advantage, in the Streets and Avenues in that Quarter of the Town, which he had taken Possession of, that he easily sustained the Assault, and therefore on their failing of Success here, they carried the War to the Port projecting to seize the Fleet there at Anchor, and therewith to shut up *Cæsar* by Sea, and exclude him from having either Succours or Provisions brought him that Way: But *Cæsar* prevailing there also, ordered all that Fleet to be set on Fire, and at the same Time seized the Tower of *Pharus*, and placed a Garrison in it. By these Means he fully secured his Communication with the Sea, without which he must have been soon ruined: Some of the Ships when on Fire driving to the Shore, communicated their Flames to the adjoining Houses, which spreading into that Quarter of the City called *Bruchium*, consumed the noble Library that was there laid up, which had been the Collection of several Ages, and then contained four Hundred Thousand Volumes, whereof a full Account hath already been given at the Year 284.

Cæsar

(p) *Dion. lib. 42. Comment. ibid. Plutarchus in Cæsare.*

Cæsar finding a dangerous War thus begun upon him, (q) sent for Succours to all the adjacent Parts, from which he could soonest have them, and in an especial Manner wrote to *Domitius Calvinus* his Lieutenant in the proper *Asia* of the great Danger he was in, who forthwith sent him two Legions, the one by Sea, and the other by Land; that which was sent by the Sea arrived in Time, but the other which marched by Land never came into *Egypt*, the War being over before they could reach it; but (r) none did him better Service than *Mithridates* the *Pergamenian*; for being sent by him into *Syria* and *Cilicia*, he brought him those Forces from thence, which extricated him from all his Danger in the Manner as will be by-and-by related.

Cæsar, in the Interim, (s) that he might not be forced to fight the numerous Forces of the Enemy, till his Succours should arrive, otherwise than when he should see Cause so to do, fortified that Quarter of the City where he lay, with Walls, Towers, and other Works, including within them the Palace, a Theatre lying next the Palace (which he made use of as a Castle) and a Passage to the Harbour. While these Things were a doing, the King being still detained in *Cæsar's* Quarters, (t) *Pothinus*, while he was there attending on him as his Governor and chief Minister, carried on a Correspondence with *Achillas*, and by Letters secretly conveyed to him, gave him Intelligence of all Things from thence, and encouraged him vigorously to push on the War; some of which Letters being intercepted, and the Treason thereby discovered, *Cæsar* caused him to be put to Death for it. Hereon, (u) *Gany-mede* another Eunuch of the Palace, who had the bringing up of *Arſinoe* the King's younger Sister, fearing the same Punishment, as having been in the same Interest, and the same Designs with him, secretly conveyed the young Princess out of *Cæsar's* Quarters, and fled with her to the Army, who wanting one of the Royal Family to head them gladly received her, and made her Queen: But *Gany-mene* outwitting *Achillas*, (w) caused an Accusation to be formed against him, as if he had betrayed to *Cæsar* the Fleet, which he burnt in the Harbour, and having thereby procured, that he was put to Death, succeeded him in the chief Command of the Army, and thenceforth also took on him the prime Administration of all

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others

(q) *Cæsar's* Comment. de Bello Civili lib. 3. *Dion.* lib. 42. *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Hirtius* de Bello *Alexandrino*.

(r) *Hirtius* de Bello *Alexandrino*. *Dion.* ibid. *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 8. 1. 2.

(s) Comment. ibid.

(t) Comment. ibid. *Dion.* ibid. *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*.

(u) Comment. ibid. *Dion.* ibid.

(w) *Hirtius* de Bello *Alexandrina*. *Dion.* ibid.

others the Affairs of that Party, for which he was throughly qualified; for he was a very crafty discerning Person, and found out many subtil Devices for the distressing of *Cæsar* during the Remainder of the War; by (x) one of which, having spoiled all the fresh Water in his Quarters he had very nigh undone him by it; for the *Alexandrians* having no other fresh Water for their common Use, but that of the *Nile*, (y) as at present, so then, had all the City vaulted underneath their Houses for the Reception and keeping of it: Once a Year when the *Nile* was at the highest, it flowed through the artificial Canal, which was drawn from that River to the City, and there running into those Vaults through a Sluice made for this Purpose, from thence filled them all, they being all built without any Partitions, in a general Communication from one to another under the said Houses; and there it served for the common Use of the Inhabitants all the Year after, every Man having an open Hole or Well in his House, through which letting down into those Vaults, either Buckets or Pitchers, he drew up what Water he needed: *Ganymede* having stopped up all the Communications, which these Vaults in *Cæsar's* Quarters had with those of the rest of the Town, poured into them from the Sea so much salt Water by artificial Engins contrived for that Purpose, as spoiled all the fresh Water, which was repositied and kept in them: This when perceived raised a general Uproar among *Cæsar's* Soldiers, and he must have been forced immediately to have departed at all Disadvantages, but that having ordered Wells to be dug, by going deep enough he found Springs of fresh Water sufficient to supply the Want of that which was spoiled.

After this, (z) *Cæsar* having received an Account, that the Legion, *Calvinus* sent him by Sea, was arrived on the Coast of *Libya* not far from him, he went thither with his whole Fleet to bring them safe to *Alexandria*: *Ganymede* getting Intelligence hereof, sent all the *Egyptian* Fleet which he had then at hand to intercept him in his Return: This produced a Fight between the two Fleets, in which *Cæsar* having gotten the Victory, brought all his Legion safe with him to *Alexandria*, and had not Night come on too soon, all the Enemies Ships must have fallen into his Hands. *Ganymede* to repair this Loss, and others before sustained (for *Cæsar* had by this Time destroyed at several Times above an Hundred and ten of their Ships of War) gathered together all the remaining Ships that could

(x) *Hirtius de Bello Alexandrino. Plutarchus in Cæsare.*

(y) *Alexandria* is at present thus vaulted under ground, and to this Day they there keep the Water of *Nile* in those Vaults for common Use all the Year round, in the same Manner as is described by *Hirtius*. See *Thevenot's Travels* Part 1. Book 2. Chap. 7.

(z) *Hirtius* *ibid.*

could be gotten from every Mouth of *Nile*, and out of them another Fleet being formed, entered the Port of *Alexandria*: This (a) produced another Fight at Sea, in which *Cæsar* had again the Victory, but in pursuit of it, landing in the Island of *Pharus*, and attempting to take the Town in that Island, and the Mole leading to it called the *Heptastadium*, he was beaten off with the Loss of above eight Hundred of his Men, and had like to have been lost himself in the Rout: For finding the Ship in which he endeavoured to escape ready to sink, by Reason of the Numbers of those who had crowded into it, he threw himself into the Sea, and with Difficulty got off by swimming to the next Ship of his in the Port. While thus he made his escape, (b) he carried some valuable Papers, which he had then about him, in one Hand, and swam with the other, and so saved both himself and them.

After this Loss *Cæsar* (c) was persuaded to send King *Ptolemy* to the *Egyptian* Army, in Compliance with their Desire, and on a Promise made him, that when they should have their King, they would make Peace with him; but after they had him at the Head of the Army, they pressed on the War with greater Vigour than before, and by their Fleet endeavoured to intercept all *Cæsar's* Provisions by Sea: This produced another Sea-fight near *Canopus*, in which *Cæsar* had again the Victory, but by this Time *Mithridates* of *Pergamus* was near at hand with his auxiliary Army out of *Syria*.

It hath been abovementioned, how *Cæsar* sent him into *Syria* and *Cilicia* to bring him from thence all the Forces he could raise in those Countries for his Assistance: This Commission (d) he executed with so much Diligence and Prudence, that he soon got together a considerable Army, in the effecting of which he was much helped by *Antipater* the *Idumæan*; for he not only joined him with three Thousand *Jews*, but he prevailed with *Hyrceanus*, and with several of the neighbouring Princes of *Arabia*, and *Cælo-Syria*, and with the free Cities of *Phœnicia*, and *Syria*, in like Manner to send him in their Aid. With these Forces *Mithridates*, having *Antipater* in Person with him, marched into *Egypt*, and on his coming to *Pelussum*, stormed and took that City, which was owing chiefly to the Valour of *Antipater*; for he first mounted the Walls where the Breach was made, and thereby made Way to those that followed to enter and take the Place: From thence marching

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(a) *Hirtius* *ibid.* *Dion. Cassius* lib. 42. *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 64. *Plutarchus* in *Julio Cæsare*. *Appian.* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 2. *Orosius* lib. 6. cap. 15.

(b) *Dion.* *Plutarchus*, *Suetonius*, & *Orosius* *ibid.*

(c) *Hirtius* de *Bello Alexandrino.* *Dion.* *ibid.*

(d) *Hirtius* *ibid.* *Josephus* *Antiq.* xiv. 8. 1. 2. *Dion.* *ibid.*

towards *Alexandria*, as they were to pass the Province of *Onion*, they found all the Avenues seized by the *Jews*, who were the Inhabitants of that Part of *Egypt*; and thereby were obstructed from proceeding any further, and this must have disappointed the whole Expedition, but that *Antipater* partly by his own Authority, and partly by that of *Hyrchanus*, and the Letters which he delivered to them from him, brought them over to *Cæsar's* Party; on the hearing of which the People of *Memphis* did the same, and *Mithridates* was plentifully supplied with all Necessaries from both: On his coming to the ^(e) *Delta*, *Ptolemy* sent an Army thither to oppose his passing the *Nile*; this produced a Battle, in which *Mithridates* commanded one Part of the Army, and *Antipater* the other: *Mithridates* at first was beaten off his Ground, till *Antipater* having routed the Adversary on his Part came in to his Assistance, whereby the Battle being again restored, the *Egyptians* were put to a total Rout, and *Mithridates* and *Antipater* pursuing the Advantage, drove them out of the Field with a great Slaughter, and having taken their Camp, forced those that escaped to repass the *Nile*.

Anno 47. Hereon, ^(f) *Ptolemy* marched with his whole Army for the suppressing of them, and *Cæsar* did the same for their Support, and on his joining them, soon brought the Matter to a decisive Battle, in which *Cæsar* having gotten an absolute Victory, *Ptolemy* on his endeavouring to escape in a Boat on the *Nile*, was sunk with it, and drowned in that River: Hereon, *Alexandria* and all *Egypt* submitted to the Conqueror. *Cæsar* returning from this Victory, entered *Alexandria* about the middle of our *January*, and no one there any more opposing him, he settled the Kingdom under *Cleopatra*, and the surviving *Ptolemy* her younger Brother, as King and Queen, which was in effect to put the whole into her Hands, this *Ptolemy* being then no more than eleven Years old. It was for the Sake of this leud Woman, and the lascivious Conversation he had with her, that *Cæsar* made this dangerous and infamous War; and therefore having fully mastered it by this Victory, he made it turn the most he could to her Advantage; and ^(g) his wanton Dalliances with her detained him longer in *Egypt* than his Affairs could well admit; for altho' he had in *January* settled

(e) The *Nile* a little below *Memphis* parting into two Branches, whereof one runs to *Pelusum*, now *Damiata*, and the other to *Canopus*, now *Rosseto*, these two Branches on each Side, with the Shore of the *Mediterranean* at the Bottom, make the Form of the Greek Capital Letter *Delta*, hence all that Part of *Egypt* included within these two Branches was called *Delta*.

(f) *Hirtius* *ibid.* *Dion.* *ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*.

(g) *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 52 *Appianus* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 2. pag. 484. *Dion.* lib. 42. pag. 206.

settled all Matters in that Country, yet it was not till the latter End of *April* following that he departed thence: (b) For *Appian* tells us, he had been nine Months in *Egypt* at this Time, and he came not thither till towards (i) the end of *July* in the preceding Year. Having (k) taken *Arfinoe* Prisoner in this War, he carried her to *Rome* with him, and caused her to be there led in Bonds before him in his Triumph, but after that Shew was over, he (l) dismiss her from her Imprisonment; but being (m) banished by him from *Egypt*, that she might not create new Troubles in that Kingdom, to the Disturbance of that Settlement of Affairs which he had there made, she took up her Residence in the Province of the proper *Asia*; for there *Antony* found her after the Battle of *Philippi*, and (n) at the Request of *Cleopatra*, caused her to be put to Death. Before *Cæsar* departed from *Alexandria*, (o) in Acknowledgment of the Assistance he had from the *Jews*, he confirmed all their Privileges in that City, and ordered a Pillar to be there erected, whereon, by his Command, all these Privileges were engraven, and also his Decree confirming the same.

That which hastened *Cæsar* out of *Egypt* at this Time, was the War of *Pharnaces*, King of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, Son of *Mithridates*, late King of *Pontus*: For (p) finding the *Romans* deeply engaged in the civil Wars between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, he took the Advantage hereof to attempt the recovery of his Father's Dominions in *Asia*: And therefore, leaving *Asander* his Lieutenant in *Bosphorus*, he passed the *Euxin* Sea, and took Possession of *Colchis*, and the Lesser *Armenia*, and several Places in *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, and *Bithynia*: After the Battle of *Pharsalia*, (q) *Cæsar* had sent *Domitius Calvinus* with Part of his Army against him, committing to his Government all the Provinces of Lesser *Asia*; but *Domitius* (r) having the Misfortune to be vanquished in this War, *Pharnaces* thereon made himself Master of all the remaining Parts of *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*, and being puffed up with this Success, carried it with great Pride and Cruelty towards all in the *Roman* Interest, and having seized all *Bithynia*, was preparing to pass from thence into the Province of proper *Asia*. An Account of all this

(b) *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. pag. 484.

(i) See above.

(k) *Dion*. lib. 43. pag. 223.

(l) ——— *ibid*.

(m) *Hirtius* de Bello *Alexandrino*.

(n) *Josephus* Antiq. xv. 4. 1. *Appian*, de Bellis Civilibus lib. 5.

(o) ——— Antiq. xiv. 10. 1. 2. 3. & contra *Apionem* II. 5.

(p) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Hirtius*, de Bello *Alexandrino*. *Dion*. lib. 44. *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. & in *Mithridaticis*.

(q) *Hirtius* de Bello *Alexandrino*. *Dion*. *ibid*.

(r) *Hirtius*, & *Dion*. *ibid*. *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2.

this coming to *Cæsar* in *Egypt*, (s) it roused him up from that Lethargy which *Cleopatra's* Charms had bewitched him into, and put him again upon Action; whereon, leaving Part of his Forces in *Egypt* for the Protection of *Cleopatra*, (t) he passed about the End of *April* with the rest into *Syria*: While he was in that Country, (u) *Antigonus*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, late King of the *Jews*, came to him, and much lamenting his Father's and Brothers Death (the former of which had been poisoned, and the other beheaded for being adherents to his Cause) prayed him to take Compassion of him, and restore him to his Father's Principality, and at the same Time made heavy Complaints of *Antipater* and *Hyrchanus*, and of the Wrongs which he said he had suffered from them: But *Antipater* being then attending upon *Cæsar*, defended his own and *Hyrchanus's* Cause so well against him, that *Cæsar* rejecting the Accusations of *Antigonus*, as of a turbulent and seditious Person, decreed, (w) that *Hyrchanus* should hold the Office of High-Priest at *Jerusalem*, and the Principality of *Judæa* with it to him and those of his Family after him in Perpetuity of Possession, and appointed *Antipater* to be Procurator of *Judæa* under him, and ordered this Decree to be engraven in Tables of Brass in *Greek* and *Latin*, and to be hung up in the Capitol at *Rome*, and in the Temples of *Tyre*, *Sidon*, and *Askalon* in *Phœnicia*: By Virtue of which Decree *Hyrchanus* was again re-established in the Sovereignty of *Judæa*, the Aristocracy of *Gabinus* abolished, and the Government again restored to the same State, in which it had been under him, and the great Sanhedrim, before *Gabinus* made that Alteration in it which hath been abovementioned; all this was brought about by *Antipater*; for he was a Person of that Wisdom and Foresight, and thereby had acquired such an Interest in *Judæa*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, and all *Palestine*, that he made himself necessary to all *Roman* Governors that came into those Parts; and to none was he more so than unto *Cæsar*, who owed his Deliverance at *Alexandria*, and the Success with which he concluded that War wholly to him; for without him *Mithridates* could never have raised that Army for his Assistance, by the Help of which he conquered; and he was by this Time grown strong in his Family, as well as in his Interest and Power; for (x) he had by his Wife *Cyprus* four Sons now grown up to Maturity of Age, and of great Reputation for Valour and Wisdom; the eldest was *Phasaelus*, the second *Herod*,
the

(s) *Hirtius*, *Dion*, & *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

(t) *Hirtius*, *Plutarchus*, & *Dion*. *ibid.* *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib.

2. *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 35. *Orosius* lib. 6. cap. 16.

(u) *Antiq.* xiv. 8. 4. & de Bello *Judaico* I. 10. 1.

(w) *Antiq.* xiv. 8. 5. & xx. 10. & de Bello *Judaico* I. 10. 3.

(x) *Antiq.* xiv. 12. 5.

the third *Joseph*, and the youngest *Pheroras*, and he had also by the same Wife a Daughter called *Salome*, who was the *Eriinys* of her Family, continually creating Feuds and Divisions in it by her Intrigues, whereby she very often perplexed her Brother *Herod's* Affairs, and yet maintained an Interest with him to his last. Her Character will be best understood by her Actions, which will be hereafter related.

Cæsar, after some stay in Syria, (y) made *Sextus Cæsar* his Kinsman President of that Province, and then (z) hastened Northward against *Pharnaces*: On his Arrival where the Enemy was, he without giving any respite either to himself or them immediately fell on, and gained an absolute Victory over them; an Account whereof he wrote to a Friend of his in these (a) three Words, *veni, vidi, vici*, i. e. *I came, I saw, I overcome*; which short Expression of his Success very aptly setting forth the Speed whereby he obtained it, he affected it so much, that afterwards when he triumphed for this Victory, (b) he caused these three Words to be written on a Table, and carried aloft before him in that pompous Shew: This Victory being gained (c) near the Place where *Triarius* was vanquished by *Mithridates*, it thereby repaired the Honour of the Roman Militia, which was lost by that Defeat. After this, all being (d) again recovered that *Pharnaces* had possessed himself of in this War, he (e) fled to *Sinope* with a Thousand Horsemen, which were the whole Remainder of his vanquished Army, and having slain the Horses, he put the Men on board his Ships in that Port, and sailed with them back to the *Bosphorus*: But (f) *Asander*, whom he left his Lieutenant in that Country, having by this Time set up for himself, he was no sooner landed, (g) but the Usurper got him into his Power, and having put him to Death, reigned in his Stead: Hereon, *Cæsar* (h) gave *Mithridates* the *Pergamenian* that Kingdom in Reward for the Service he did him in *Egypt*, and at the same Time made him one of the Tetrarchs of *Galatia*; the (i) latter he had a Title to in the Right of

(y) *Dion. lib. 47. pag. 342. Hirtius de Bello Alexandrino. Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 3. & lib. 4.*

(z) *Hirtius & Plutarchus ibid. Dion. lib. 42.*

(a) *Appian. lib. 2. pag. 485. Plutarchus ibid.*

(b) *Suetonius in Julio Cæsare cap. 37.*

(c) *Dion. lib. 42. pag. 207. Appian. in Mithridaticis.*

(d) *Hirtius ibid. Dion. lib. 42. Plutarchus ibid.*

(e) *Appian. in Mithridaticis pag. 254.*

(f) *Dion. ibid.*

(g) *Dion. & Appian. ibid.*

(h) *Hirtius de Bello Alexandrino, Appian. in Mithridaticis, Strabo lib. 13. pag. 625.*

(i) *Strabo ibid.*

of his Mother, who was descended from one of the former Tetrarchs; and the former he might have laid claim to in the Right of his Father: For he was (*k*) supposed to have been the Son of King *Mithridates*, his Mother having been one of his Concubines after the Death of *Menodotus* of *Pergamus* her Husband, and therefore he was bred up by that Prince, and called by his Name; but *Cæsar*, in making him King of *Bosphorus* gave him only an empty Title; for the Possession being in *Asander*, he was to recover it by War, in the Prosecution of which, instead of gaining the Kingdom he (*l*) lost his Life, being vanquished and slain in Battle by *Asander*; who after this held the Kingdom of *Bosphorus* without any further Opposition; the *Romans* by Reason of their intestine Broils, that still continued among them, not being at Leisure to give him any Disturbance. *Cæsar* having settled all Matters in *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, and the other Parts of Lesser *Asia*, (*m*) returned through *Greece* to *Rome*, and was there again chosen Dictator for the ensuing Year.

In the Interim, (*n*) *Antipater* having accompanied *Cæsar* through all *Syria* to the utmost Confines of the Province, there took his leave of him, and returned again into *Judæa*: And soon after going through that Country in a general Progress over it, he settled the civil Government under *Hyrchanus* in all Parts of it, according to *Cæsar's* Decree, in the same Manner as it had been before *Gabinus's* Alteration; and (*o*) appointed *Phasaelus* his eldest Son to be Governor of *Jerusalem*, and *Herod* his second Son to be Governor of *Galilee*, he being then twenty-five Years old. The printed Books of *Josephus* have it, that *Herod* was at this Time only fifteen Years old, but that is an Age which doth not suit with such a Charge, or the Actions which he immediately performed in it, and besides doth not accord with what *Josephus* hath elsewhere written; for speaking of the last Sickness, of which *Herod* died about forty-four Years after this Time, he tells us, that he fell into it (*p*) about the seventieth Year of his Age; but if he were now but fifteen, he could not have exceeded the sixtieth Year of his Age, when that Sickness first seized him. It is most likely some Transcriber by Mistake wrote (*u*) the numerical *Greek* Letters for fifteen, instead of (*xx*) the numerical Letters for twenty-five, and from that Copy the Mistake hath been transmitted into our printed Books.

(*k*) *Hirtius de Bello Alexandrino.*

(*l*) *Strabo lib. 13. pag. 625.*

(*m*) *Plutarchus & Dion. ibid.*

(*n*) *Antiq. xiv. 9. 1. de Bello Judaico I. 10. 3.*

(*o*) *Antiq. xiv. 9. 2. de Bello Judaico I. 10. 4.*

(*p*) *Antiq. xvii. 6. 1.*

Books. (q) *Herod* being of a very active Genius, and in the Vigour of his Youth, was no sooner in his Government, but (r) to signalize himself therein, he fell upon a Knot of Thieves who much infested *Galilee* and the neighbouring Parts of *Cælo-Syria*, and having taken *Hezekiah* their Ringleader, with several of his Associates, he put them all to Death; whereby he gained great Reputation among all of those Parts, and made his Name known with Honour to *Sextus Cæsar* the President of the Province: But those who envied the Prosperity of *Antipater*, and the Growth and Greatness of his Power, laid hold of this Handle to accuse *Herod* to *Hyrchanus* for putting these Men to Death without legal Trial, and prevailed with him so far as to obtain a Citation from him to summons *Herod* to answer for it before the Sanhedrim; where having made his Appearance cloathed in Purple, and surrounded with his Guards, this so over-awed the Sanhedrim, that they sat all silent, not one of them opening his Mouth to say a Word against the Criminal, excepting only *Sameas*, who being the only Man among them of that Integrity and Courage as not to be frightened out of his Duty, on the Silence of all the rest rose up, and first accusing *Herod* of audaciousness in thus appearing in an Habit not proper for a Criminal, and of Violence in bringing such an armed Force with him into the Court, as if he intended to make the publick Administration of Justice, more dangerous to the Judges, than to the Malefactor; in the next Place turned his Accusation upon *Hyrchanus* and the Court, and upbraiding them of their Cowardice in permitting this, he prophetically told them, that tho' they were now for sparing *Herod*, Time should be when he would not spare them, but that the just Judgment of God should by his Hands be executed upon them for it; and so afterwards it accordingly happened; for when *Herod* came to be King of *Judæa*, he did put every one of them to Death (excepting this *Sameas*, and *Pollio* his Master) and also *Hyrchanus* himself, as will be hereafter related. However, *Hyrchanus* did all he could to get *Herod* to be acquitted, being influenced hereto, not only by his Affection for the young Man, but also by a menacing Letter which he had received from *Sextus Cæsar* in his Behalf: But the major Part of the Court now roused by *Sameas's* Speech being inclined to condemn him, he could not gain him an Acquittal, and therefore to save him from a Sentence of Condemnation he adjourned the Court to the next Day, and in the Interim advised *Herod* to be gone; who accordingly in the Night withdrawing from *Jerusalem*, went to *Damascus*, and there putting himself under

(q) See this more fully proved in my Notes on *Josephus* Antiq. i. 12. 3. & xiv. 9. & of the War. I. 10.

(r) Antiq. xiv. 9. 2. de Bello Judaico I. 10. 5. 6. 7.

under the Protection of *Sextus Cæsar*, whom he found in that Place, he defied the Sanhedrim, and did from thence let them know, that he would appear no more before them; which they resented with great Indignation, but could now no otherwise express it, than by venting their Complaint again *Hyrchanus* for permitting it to be thus done.

Anno 46. On *Herod's* coming to *Sextus Cæsar*, (s) he so
A. M. 4439. far ingratiated himself with him, that for a Sum of
Hyrchanus Money, with which he presented him, he obtained
II. 18. of him to be General of the Army of *Cælo-Syria*.
Daniel's 70 Whereon, he got together an Army, and marched
Weeks 416. with it into *Judæa* to be revenged on *Hyrchanus* and
the Sanhedrim, intending no less than to depose *Hyrchanus*, and cut
off the whole Sanhedrim, because of the Indignity they made him
undergo by their late Process against him: But *Antipater* and *Pha-
sael* interposing made him desist from this Attempt.

Scipio and *Cato* (t) heading the Remains of *Pompey's* Faction in
Africa, and having with the Assistance of *Juba*, King of *Mauri-
tania*, made themselves Masters of all that Province, and gotten
Forces together sufficient to enlarge themselves further; *Cæsar*,
in the latter Part of the former Year had passed over thither to
suppress them, and having there rendezvoused all his Forces toge-
ther, about the middle of *January* this Year immediately marched
against the Enemy; and in the Beginning of the *February* follow-
ing coming to a Battle with them gave them a total Overthrow;
whereon, *Cato* slew himself at *Utica*, and *Scipio*, *Juba*, *Petræus*,
and the other Chiefs, who commanded in this War, perished in
their Flight; and *Cæsar* having settled the Province returned again
to *Rome*, carrying with him *Juba*, the Son of King *Juba*, then
a Lad, (u) whom he caused to be led before him in his Triumph
instead of his Father. However, from this Captivity he gained
the Benefit of having a *Roman* Education, (w) whereby he became
one of the learnedest Men of the Age in which he lived; in Re-
gard whereto, *Augustus* afterwards made him King of *Getulia* in
Africa, and gave him in Marriage *Cleopatra Selene*, the Daughter
of Queen *Cleopatra* by *Marc Antony*: The eminentest of his Works
was his *Roman History*, which he wrote in *Greek*, and is quoted
often and with great Approbation by the Ancients, but is now
wholly lost, as are also all his other Works: One of them, which
was of the Affairs of *Assyria*, and collected mostly from the Writ-
ings of *Berosus*, would have been of great Use to us in the writing
of

(s) *Josephus* ibid.

(t) *Hiſtius de Bello Africano. Plutarchus in Cæſare. Dion. lib. 43.*

(u) *Plutarchus* ibid.

(w) Vide *Voffum de Hiſtoricis Græcis lib. 2. cap. 4.*

of this History, had it been still extant. But before *Cæsar* left *Africa* (x) he gave Orders for the rebuilding of *Carthage*, and the same Year was *Corinth* also rebuilt by his like Order; so that as these two famous Cities were destroyed in the same Year, they were now both of them just an Hundred Years after again rebuilt in the same Year; and two Years after *Roman Colonies* (y) were sent into each of them for the replenishing of them with new Inhabitants: From this Colony at *Corinth* were descended those *Corinthians*, to whom *St. Paul* wrote his two Epistles.

At this Time (z) *Cæcilius Bassus* created great Disorders in *Syria*: He was a *Roman* of the *Equestrian Order*, and had fought on the Side of *Pompey* in the Battle of *Pharsalia*; after that overthrow he fled to *Tyre*, and there lying hid under the Disguise of a Merchant, associated several to him, that had been Favourers of *Pompey's Cause*, and underhand engaged in his Party many of the *Roman Soldiers*, that came thither to garrison the City. Whereon, being at length taken Notice of by *Sextus Cæsar* for these Doings, and called before him to answer for them, he pretended to be going to the Assistance of *Mithridates* of *Pergamus*, for the recovery of the Kingdom of *Bosphorus* given him by *Cæsar*, and that all his Preparations were in order thereto; and having persuaded *Sextus* to believe him he was dismissed as innocent; whereby, having gained farther Opportunity for the carrying on of his Plot, as soon as he had gotten into it a Number of Conspirators sufficient for the putting of it in Execution, he seized *Tyre*; and giving out that *Cæsar* was vanquished and slain in *Africa*, and that thereon he was now appointed to be Governor of *Syria*, he assumed the Title of President of that Province, and by this Forgery having augmented his Forces to the Bulk of an Army, he marched out with them against *Sextus Cæsar*; but being vanquished and beaten he was forced to retreat back to *Tyre*, and there lie by for some Time to be cured of his Wounds received in the Conflict; whereby, being discouraged from attempting any thing further by open Force against *Sextus*, he at length by Treachery and underhand Dealing wrought his Destruction: For this *Sextus Cæsar* being a young Man much given to Voluptuousness, and making his Army to attend him in all Places where he went for his Pleasure, this much disgusted his Soldiers; which *Bassus* having full Notice of, instigated them by his Emissaries to kill him, which they having accordingly effected, they all thereon declared for *Bassus*, and joined themselves to him,
excepting

(x) *Appian. de Bellis Punicis* in fine.

(y) *Dion. lib. 43. Strabo lib. 17. pag. 833. Pausanias in Eliacis* in initio, & in *Corinthiacis* in initio. *Solinus cap. 27.*

(z) *Dion. lib. 47. Libo apud Appianum de Bellis Civilibus lib. 3. pag. 576. Epitome Livii lib. 114. Josephus Antiq. xiv. 11. 1. de Bello Judaico l. 10. 10.*

excepting only some few who detesting this Assassination separated from the rest, and retired into *Cilicia*: Whereon, *Bassus* seizing *Apamea* fortified that Place, and made it the Seat of his Residence, and there took on him the Government of the whole Province: But (a) *Antistius Vetus* having put himself at the Head of those who had thus retreated into *Cilicia*, and drawn to him several others of the *Cæsarian* Party in that Country, marched back with them into *Syria*; and there the Sons of *Antipater* having joined him with Auxiliaries from *Judæa* sent him by their Father, and others doing the same from other Parts, some to revenge the Murder of *Sextus*, out of the Abhorrence they had of that Fact, and others to court the Favour of the Dictator, he became enabled thereby to drive *Bassus* out of the Field, and having cooped him up in *Apamea* there besieged him with a close Siege: But *Bassus* being a valiant Man and skilful Soldier, defended himself so well, that *Antistius* not being able to get any Advantage against him was forced towards the End of the Year to retreat, and respite all Hostilities for a while, 'till better furnished with new Preparations, and more Forces for the War.

Cæsar being returned from his *African* Expedition, undertook the Reformation of the *Roman* Kalendar, and happily (b) effected it by forming the *Julian* Year, which the World hath had the Benefit of ever since. This belonged to him to do (c) as High-Priest of *Rome*, which was an Office he had long been in before he was either Dictator or Consul, and there was now very great Need for this to be done: For at this Time, by Reason of the Faults of the former Kalendar, the Beginning of *January* was carried back to the Time of our present *Michaelmas*, and all their solemn Times and Festivals were put out of their due Order by this Means: The former Year, which the *Romans* went by till this Time, consisted of twelve Lunar Months; but twelve Lunar Months falling eleven Days short of a Solar Year, it was the Office of the High-Priest, with the College of the *Pontifices*, to add such Intercalations as should make all even; this they usually did by casting in another Month every second Year, which did alternately consist of twenty-two Days one Time and twenty-three another: This short Month was called *Merkidinus*; and the Place

in

(a) *Dion. & Josephus* ibid.

(b) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Dion.* lib. 43. pag. 227. *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 40. *Plinius* lib. 18. cap. 25. *Censorinus* de *Die Natali* cap. 8. *Macrobius* *Saturnal.* lib. 1. cap. 14. *Ammianus Marcellinus* lib. 26. cap. 1. Videas etiam *Scaligerum*, *Petavium*, *Calvisium*, aliosque Chronologos & Astronomos de hac re.

(c) For the intercalating of the Year, and the whole ordering of that Matter belonged to the College of the *Pontifices*, of which *Cæsar* as *Pontifex maximus* was the Head.

in the *Roman* Kalendar, where it was intercalated, was between the 23d and the 24th of *February*: But the *Pontifices*, who had the Authority of making these Intercalations, executing it very arbitrarily, sometimes irregularly intercalating the Month *Merkinus* where they ought not, and sometimes as irregularly omitting to intercalate it where they ought, according as they had a Mind to prolong or abbreviate the Time of the annual Magistrates then in Office, hereby it came to pass that great Disorders got into the political as well as into the astronomical Part of the Year; and therefore for the bringing of a Remedy to both, *Cæsar* found it necessary to make this Reformation; which effectually prevented all such Disorders for the future; for hereby he settled the Year to a fixed and stated Form, always to go unvariably the same, without leaving it to any Man's arbitrary Power to disturb it, which he accomplished by these following Methods. 1st, He abolished the Lunar Year, consisting of twelve Lunar Months, or 355 Days, which the *Romans* had hitherto gone by, and instead thereof introduced the Use of the Solar Year, consisting of the Time in which the Sun goes through the *Zodiac*, and comes about again to the same Point from which it did set out. 2dly, Having according to the best Observations of those Times stated this Revolution to be made in 365 Days and six Hours, of these he made his Solar Year to consist. 3dly, These 365 Days he distributed into twelve political or artificial Months, instead of the Lunar and natural Months before in Use, which consisted some of 31 Days, and some of 30, and one, that is, *February* of 28 Days. 4thly, The six Hours over and above in four Years making a Day, he added it in the Beginning of every fifth Year, making that Year thereby to consist of 366 Days, and this is that which we call the Leap-year. 5thly, This Day he added between the 23d and the 24th Day of *February*, in the same Place in the *Roman* Kalendar, where formerly their intercalated Month *Merkinus* was inserted in their old Form; and this Addition being made by putting the latter of those Days twice in the Kalendar, and that Day being there called (d) *Sextus Kalendarum*, the putting of this *Sextus dies bis*, i. e. twice, is the Reason why this Leap-year is called *Annus Bissextilis* in *Latin*, and from hence by us the Bissextile: But in our Almanacks, instead of putting this 24th Day of *February* twice in the said Leap-years, we number on the Days as before, so as in every such Leap-year to make that Month consist of 29 Days. 6thly, He began this Year at the (e) Kalends, or first Day of *January*.

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uary,

(d) It is most commonly called *Sextus Kalendas*, i. e. *Sextus dies ante Kalendas*.

(e) Formerly the *Roman* Year consisted of ten Months, and began from the

January, on which all the annual Magistrates of the *Romans* first entered on their Offices. 7thly, This first of *January* he then fixed to the (f) *Winter Solstice*, or rather to eight Days after it; tho' now it hath over-run that Time several Days, by Reason that the said *Julian Solar Year* is eleven Minutes longer than the natural Solar Year: For the natural Solar Year according to the best and accuratest Observations, consists of no more than 365 Days, five Hours, and forty-nine Minutes, but the *Julian* containing 365 Days and six Hours, consists of eleven Minutes more, which in 133 Years making a Day, this hath occasioned that every 133 Years the first of *January* in the *Julian Kalendar* over-runs that Time of the natural Year, where it was first placed, one whole Day, which is the only Fault that is to be found in this Form. (g) *Gregory* the 13th, Pope of *Rome*, in the Year 1582, endeavoured to correct this Fault by proposing a new Form, which from his Name is called the *Gregorian*, wherein he ordained, that in every four Centuries three Leap-years should be omitted, that is, one in the Beginning of each of the three first of them without making any Alteration in the fourth; this indeed brings the Matter nearer to the Truth, but doth not fully reach it; and therefore it hath not met with such general Approbation, but that still in all the Dominions of the King of *Great Britain*, as well as in some other Places, the *Julian* Form is still retained as the better of the two; the reckoning by this last is called the Old Stile, and the reckoning by the other the New. 8thly, *Cæsar* to bring this Form into Practice, besides the Month *Merkidinus*, which was intercalated in *February*, added to this present Year two other Months more, which he inserted between the Months of *November* and *December*, so that thereby he made that Year to consist of 445 Days, that is, 355 Days for the ordinary *Roman Year*, 23 for the intercalated Month *Merkidinus*, and 67 Days for the other Months added between *November* and *December*: All these added together made this Year the longest the *Romans* ever had, which putting many of their Affairs out of their usual Order, hence it was called by them the Year of Confusion. In the settling of this Matter *Cæsar* made use of the Assistance of *Sosigenes* an Astronomer of *Alexandria*

the first of *March*; hence *July* was called *Quintilis*, and *August* *Sextilis*, because they were the fifth and sixth Months in that old *Roman Year*; and for the same Reason the Months of *September*, *October*, *November*, and *December*, have their present Names; that is, because they were the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Months in that old *Roman Year*. *Numa* afterwards made their Year to consist of twelve Months, by adding *January* and *February*; but this made no Alteration in the Names of the other Months.

(f) *Censorinus*.

(g) *Spondani Annales* sub Anno 1582. §. 14, 15, &c. Videas etiam *Petavium*, *Calvisium*, *Beverigium*, *Straucium*, aliosque Chronologos.

dria for the astronomical Calculation, and that of *Flavius* a Scribe for the forming and digesting of it into a Kalendar according to the *Roman* Manner, that is, in distributing the Days of each Month into their Kalends, Nones, and Ides, and affixing the Festivals, and other solemn Times, to the Days in which they were to be observed: But *Cæsar* being slain soon after this, the *Pontifices* who succeeded in the Care of this Matter, not well understanding it, (b) instead of making the Intercalation of the Leap-year after every fourth Year in the Beginning of the fifth, did it after the third in the Beginning of the fourth; and so it went for thirty-six Years following; by which Means twelve Years having been intercalated or made Leap-years instead of nine, the Error was then perceived; whereon, *Augustus Cæsar* then *Roman* Emperor, for the bringing of this again to Rights, ordered, that for the twelve Years next ensuing no Leap-year should be at all made, whereby the three supernumerary Days, which were erroneously cast in, being again dropped, this Form hath ever since gone without any Alteration, till that made by Pope *Gregory* the 13th, which I have mentioned

Anno 45.	In the Kalends of <i>January</i> , <i>Cæsar</i> (i) entered his
A. M. 4440.	fourth Consulship, and from thence began the first
<i>Hyrcanus</i>	<i>Julian</i> Year according to the Order of Reformation,
II. 19.	which he made the Year preceding. After this, (k)
<i>Daniel's</i> 70	<i>Cæsar</i> passing into <i>Spain</i> , there vanquished in the
Weeks 417.	Battle of <i>Munda</i> the last Remainders of <i>Pompey's</i>

Party, slaying *Cneius* the eldest of his Sons, and *Labienus* and *Atius Varus* the chief Supporters of that Interest; whereby having quieted that Province he returned to *Rome* in the *October* following with full Victory, and therefore looking on the civil War as now fully concluded, (l) for the composing of all Matters, and the reconciling to him, as far as in him lay, the Minds of all that had been against him, he issued out an Act of Oblivion or general Pardon, granting Impunity and through Indemnity to all that had acted against him in the late War. Hereon he was made (m) perpetual Dictator, and (n) had many other Honours and Powers granted to him, whereby he had the whole Authority of the *Roman* State put

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(b) *Suetonius* in *Augusto* cap. 31. *Plinius* lib. 18. cap. 25. *Solinus* cap. 1. *Macrobius* *Saturnal* lib. 1. cap. 14. Videas etiam *Salmasii* *Exercitationes* in *Solinum* cap. 1.

(i) *Censorinus* de *Die Natali* cap. 8.

(k) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Dion* lib. 43. *Hirtius* de *Bello Hispaniensi*, *Lucan*, &c.

(l) *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 56.

(m) *Epitome Livii* lib. 116. *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

(n) *Plutarchus* & *Dion* *ibid*.

into his Hands; and so was made, tho' not in Name, yet truly and in Effect, sovereign Prince of their whole Empire.

In the Interim the War in *Syria* went on; (o) for *Staius Murex*, who was sent by *Cæsar* to succeed *Sextus* in the Presidency of *Syria*, being there arrived, joined *Antistius* with three Legions, which he brought with him, and thereon, they having again shut up *Bassus* in *Apamia* renewed the Siege of that Place. While this Siege was continued, (p) both Sides solicited the Aid of the neighbouring Princes and Cities: *Alcaudonius*, an *Arab* King, being on this Occasion sent to by both Sides, (q) came with all his Forces, and planting himself between *Apamia* and the Camp of the *Cæsarians*, that covered the Siege, offered himself by way of Auction to that Side which would give most for him, and *Bassus* having bidden highest accordingly had him; and (r) *Pacorus* with his *Parthians* coming also to his Assistance about the same Time, these two Re-enforcements added such Strength to him, that he forced the *Cæsarians* again to raise the Siege.

Anno 44.

A. M. 4441.

Hyrcaus

II. 20.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 418.

Many Writers speak of somewhat very strange and dismal about the Sun, after the Murder of *Julius Cæsar*, which happened on the Ides of *March* this Year: But since the astronomical Tables give us now no such Eclipse of the Sun, I omit any farther Conjectures about it.

Cæsar on the first Day of the next Year entered on his fifth and last Consulship, and (s) having then received a Request from *Hyrcaus* to permit him again to repair the Walls of *Jerusalem*, which *Pompey* had caused to be pulled down, he readily granted it in Consideration of the Service he had done him both in *Egypt* and *Syria*; and a Decree was accordingly passed at *Rome* for this Purpose; which being carried to *Jerusalem*, *Antipater* by Virtue thereof immediately set about the Work, whereby that City was again fortified as in former Times: This *Josephus* tells us was done in *Cæsar's* fifth Consulship; and about the same Time was it also decreed by the Senate, (t) that in Honour of him, the fifth Month hitherto called *Quintilis*, should thenceforth be called *Julius* from his Name, which is our *English July*.

Cæsar

(o) *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 11. 1, &c. de Bello Judaico I. 10. 10. *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 3. & lib. 4. *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 69.

(p) *Strabo* lib. 16. pag. 752.

(q) *Dion* lib. 47. *Strabo* ibid.

(r) — ibid. *Cicero* ad *Atticum* lib. 14. Epist. 9.

(s) *Antiq.* ibid.

(t) *Dion* lib. 44. *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 2. *Macrobius* Saturnal lib. 1. cap. 12. *Censorinus* de Die Natali cap. 9.

Cæsar (u) had for his Colleague in this Year's Consulship *M. Antony*; but intending a War against the *Parthians*, for the revenging of the Death of *Crassus*, and the *Romans* slain with him at the Battle of *Carrhæ*, he resigned his own Consulship, and (w) substituted in his Stead *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, a young Man of 25 Years of Age, (x) who had married *Tullia* the Daughter of *Cicero*: But when all Things were ready for this Expedition, on the Ides of *March*, i. e. the 15th of that Month, four Days before he intended to set out on it, (y) he was murdered in the Senate-house by a Conspiracy of Senators. This was a most base and villainous Act, and was the more so in that the prime Authors of it, *Marcus Brutus*, *Decimus Brutus*, *Cassius*, and *Trebonius*, and some others of them, were such as *Cæsar* had in the highest Manner obliged; yet it was executed under the Notion of an high Heroic Virtue, in thus freeing their Country from one whom they called a Tyrant; and there are not wanting such, as are ready even in our Days to applaud the Act; but as *Dr. Prideaux* thinks divine Justice declared itself otherwise in this Matter; for (z) it pursued every one of them that were concerned herein, with such a just and remarkable Revenge, that they were every Man of them cut off in a short Time, after in a violent Manner, either by their own, or other Men's Hands. See my Note on *Josephus* Antiq. xix. 4. *Cæsar* was a (a) very extraordinary Person, of great Parts, polite Literature, and through Abilities in all the Arts of War and civil Government, and of equal Diligence and Application in the Use and Pursuit of both. However, many of his Enterprizes being entered upon with great Rashness, this abundantly proves that he owed the Success which he had in them only to an over-ruling Power of Providence on his Side, which having set him up as a fit Instrument for the Work which he brought to pass, carried him through all Dangers and Hazards to the full accomplishing of it, and after that, when there was no more for him to do, cast him off to perish like a Rod, which is thrown into the Fire, when no more to be used: The Work was God's, but it being Malice and Ambition that excited him to be the Instrument in the Execution of it, he justly had for the Reward thereof that Destruction by

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which

(u) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*, *Bruto*, *Cicerone*, & *Antonio*. *Dion* lib. 43. *Cicero* in *Philippicis*.

(w) *Appian*. de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 2. *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 58. *Dion* lib. 42. pag. 200. lib. 43. in fine.

(x) *Plutarchus* in *Cicerone*.

(y) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*, *Antonio*, *Bruto*, & *Cicerone*. *Dion* lib. 44. *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 80, 81, &c. *Epitome Livii* lib. 116. *L. Florus* lib. 4. cap. 2. *Appian*. de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 2

(z) *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

(a) *Plin.* lib. 7. cap. 25. *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

which he fell: Having found in two or three of his Attempts the Hand of Providence with him, he afterward presuming hereon, often ventured on very hazardous Undertakings, without having any other Prospect of succeeding in them, than from the Confidence, which he had in that, which he called his good Fortune; and he never failed in any of them; for (b) he fought fifty Battles, without missing of Success in any of them unless at *Pharus*, where he swam for his Life, and once at *Dyrrachium*: And in these Battles he is said to have slain eleven Hundred ninety-two Thousand Men, which sufficiently proves him to have been a terrible Scourge in the Hand of God, for the Punishment of the Wickedness of that Age in which he lived; and consequently he is to be reputed the greatest Pest and Plague that Mankind then had therein: But notwithstanding this, his Actions have with many acquired great Glory to his Name, whereas, true Glory is due only to those who benefit, not to those who destroy Mankind.

The Murder of *Cæsar* (c) was followed with great Confusions and Disturbances all over the *Roman Empire*: *Antony* being Consul, (d) headed the *Cæsarean Party*, and by an Oration made at *Cæsar's* Funeral, so far excited the People against the Murderers, that they were all forced to leave *Rome*; and *Antony* governed all there, till *Octavius* arrived. (e) This *Octavius* was the Son of *Caius Octavius*, by *Attia* the Daughter of *Julia*, Sister of *Julius Cæsar*, and therefore he being his Nephew, and nearest Male Relation, (f) he adopted him for his Son, and by his Will made him Heir to three Quarters of his Estate, giving the other Quarter to two others of his Relations: Intending to carry him with him to the *Parthian War*, (g) he had sent him before to *Apollonia* on the other Side of the *Adriatic*, to head his Army which he had there provided for that Expedition, till he himself should arrive to march forward with them for the prosecuting of it; and there he had been (h) six Months when his Uncle was murdered: On his hearing of it, (i) he immediately passed over to *Brundisium* in *Italy*, and as soon as landed there, declaring himself the adopted Son and Heir of *Julius*

(b) *Plinius* ibid.

(c) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*. *Antonio*, *Bruto*, & *Cicerone*. *Dion.* lib. 44, & 45.

(d) *Plutarchus* ibid. *Dion.* ibid. *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 83, 84, &c.

(e) *Suetonius* in *Augusto*. *Dion.* lib. 45. in initio.

(f) *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare* cap. 83. *Plutarchus* in *Cicerone*.

(g) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*, & *Bruto*. *Suetonius* in *Augusto* cap. 8. *Epitome Livii* lib. 17.

(h) *Appian.* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 3. pag. 531.

(i) *Dion.* ibid. *Appian.* ibid. *Epitome Livii* lib. 117. *Julius Obsequens* de *Prodigiis*.

lius Cæsar, instead of the Name of *Caius Octavius*, which he had thitherto gone by, he called himself *Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus*, and by this Name was he afterwards known, till that of *Augustus*, which was given him after his Victory at *Actium*, swallowed all the rest. The Name of *Cæsar* immediately on his assuming of it drew to him the Soldiery, and most of the others that had been of his Uncle's Party; and therefore as he passed from thence to *Rome*, he was accompanied with a very numerous Attendance, and all the Way as he went others continually flocked into them to shew their Respects to him: He came (*k*) to *Naples* on the first of *May*; from thence approaching *Rome*, (*l*) he was met and conducted thither by vast Numbers of the *Roman* People: The next Morning (*m*) getting about him a great many of his Friends, he presented himself before the Tribunal of *Caius Antonius*, the Brother of *Marcus*, then Prætor of the City, and there declared before him, according to the *Roman* Law and Usage in this Case, his Acceptance of his Uncle's Adoption, and had it registered among the publick Acts of the City. Hereon, taking upon him the executing of his Uncle's Will, by which he was made his Heir, (*n*) a Controversy arose between him and *Antony*, about some Part of the deceased's Estate, which the latter thought to have swallowed; but their main Contest was, which of them should succeed *Cæsar* in his Power and Interest, concerning which each having put themselves upon the utmost Struggle, the adopted Son carried it against the other, both in the Favour of the People, and the Number of the Soldiery that resorted to him: Whereon, (*o*) *Antony* was forced to quit *Rome*, and leave *Octavianus* in the sole Mastery there both of the Senate and People, which Management in thus over-awitting one, who had been so long experienced in all the Affairs both of Peace and War, was a great Instance of Wisdom in so young a Man, he being then no more than eighteen Years old, and going of the nineteenth; for (*p*) he was born of the sixth of the Kalends of *October*, i. e. *September* the 23d, in the Year before *Christ* 63, and therefore did not compleat the 19th Year of his Age till the 23d of *September* in this Year. (*q*) *Antony* finding he could not, with the utmost of his Endeavours, make himself

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strong

(*k*) *Cicero* ad *Atticum* lib. 14. *Epist.* 10.

(*l*) *Appian.* *ibid.* *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 59.

(*m*) ——— de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 3. pag. 534.

(*n*) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*, & *Cicerone.* *Dion.* *ibid.* *Appian.* *ibid.* *Epitome Lævi* lib. 117.

(*o*) *Plutarchus*, *Appian*, & *Dion.* *ibid.*

(*p*) *Suetonius* in *Augusto* cap. 5. *Aulus Gellius* lib. 15. cap. 7. *Dion.* lib. 56. pag. 590.

(*q*) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*, & *Cicerone.* *Cicero* in *Philippicis.* *Dion.* lib. 45. *L. Florus* lib. 4. cap. 4. *Appian.* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 3.

strong enough to over-power *Octavianus* either in *Rome* or *Italy*, marched with all the Forces he could get together into *Gallia Cisalpina*, with Design to dispossess *Decimus Brutus* of that Province, who was lately vested in it by a Decree of the Senate, and seize it to himself: This produced the Siege and Battle of *Mutina*, now called *Modena*, of which an Account will be given among the Actions of the next Year.

In the Interim, (r) *Q. Martius Crispus* coming out of *Bithynia* with three Legions of Soldiers to the Assistance of *Murcus*, the Siege of *Apamea* was the third Time renewed and carried on, till *Cassius* came and did put an End to it. *Cæsar* (s) a little before his Death had appointed *Cornificius* to go into *Syria*, and take on him that Government; but afterward *Dolabella*, who succeeded *Cæsar* in his Consulship, (t) had it assigned to him by the Senate, and (u) *Cornificius* was sent into *Africa*: But (w) *Cassius* getting into *Syria* before *Dolabella*, seized that Province by Violence: For finding that the *Cæsareans* prevailed in *Italy*, he and *Brutus* left that Country, and retired to *Athens*; where resolving on a new War with the *Cæsareans*, in order to raise Money and Forces for it, *Brutus* seized *Greece* and *Macedonia*, and *Cassius* *Cilicia*, *Syria* and the *East*.

Anno 43.

A. M. 4412.

Hyrcanus

II. 21.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 419.

Hirtius and *Pansa* being the Consuls of the ensuing Year, (x) entered on their Office on the first of *January*; and *M. Antony* being declared by the Senate a publick Enemy, because of the War which he had made upon *Decimus Brutus*, and his besieging of him in *Mutina*, both the Consuls and *Octavianus* in Commission with them, were sent to his Relief for the raising of that Siege, in the attempting whereof a great Battle being fought, one of the Consuls was slain, and the other mortally wounded in it; however, the Victory being on their Side, *Octavianus* who survived, reaped the whole Benefit of it; for hereby he got the whole Army under his sole Command, and so far distressed *Antony*, (y) that he was forced in a very broken and abject Condition to flee

(r) *Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 3. Dion lib. 47. pag. 343.*

(s) *Cicero ad Familiares lib. 12. Ep. 18. & 19.*

(t) *Plutarchus in Cicerone. Dion lib. 45. pag. 277. Appian. lib. 3. pag. 530, 531, & 550.*

(u) *Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 4. pag. 620. Cicero ad Familiares lib. 12. Ep. 21.*

(w) *Plutarchus in Antonio, & Bruto. Josephus Antiq. 9. 3. de Bello Judaico I 9 8. Appian lib. 3, 4. Dion lib 47. pag. 339.*

(x) *L. Florus lib. 4 cap. 4. Dion lib 45. Plutarchus in Cicerone, & Antonio. Cicero in Philippicis. Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 3. pag. 558, 559, &c.*

(y) *Plutarchus in Antonio & Cicerone.*

flee over the *Alps* into *Gallia Transalpina*: But being there received by the *Roman Army* which *Lepidus* commanded in that Province, this brought *Octavianus* to an Agreement with him, by which a (z) new *Triumvirate* being erected, the three *Generals*, that is, *M. Antonius*, *Lepidus*, and *Octavianus* divided the *Roman Empire* between them: Hence followed the Prosecution of many a noble *Roman*, among whom, by Order of *M. Antony*, perished *Cicero*, Prince of the *Roman Eloquence*. That which influenced them most to the making of this Agreement, were the Preparations which *M. Brutus* and *Cassius* were making for a new War; which made it necessary for all the *Cæsarean Party* to unite for their common Defence: For *Brutus* having made himself Master of *Greece* and *Macedonia*, and *Cassius* of *Cilicia*, *Syria*, and *Palestine*, they had each of them gotten together great Armies in those Countries; *Brutus* (a) having mustered eight Legions in *Macedonia*, and *Cassius* (b) twelve in *Syria*, and therefore the Forces of both when united made an Army of twenty Legions.

Cassius, on his Arrival in *Syria*, (c) found *Murcus* and *Marcus Crispus* at the Siege of *Apamea*; on his coming thither they both joined him with all their Forces, and *Bassus's* Soldiers compelled him to do the same; whereon, the City being surrendered on Terms, an End was put to this Siege; and *Cassius* by the Addition of these three Armies made up his Forces to the Number of eight Legions: Being thus strengthened he soon brought all *Syria* to submit to him, and they did it the more willingly, because (d) of the great Reputation he had among them for his saving that Country from the *Parthians*, after the Overthrow of *Crassus* at *Carrhæ*: *Murcus* (e) heartily embracing the same Interest with *Cassius*, was continued by him in the Government of *Syria*, and was also made the Admiral of his Fleet; but *Crispus* and *Bassus* not caring to engage in this War, were permitted quietly to retire. From *Syria* *Cassius* (f) passed into *Phœnicia* and *Judæa*, and without any Difficulty secured to himself the Possession of both these Countries: (g)

While

(z) *Plutarchus* in *Cicerone*, & *Antonio*. *Dion* lib. 46. *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 4. *Epitome Livii* lib. 120, *L. Florus* lib. 4. cap. 6.

(a) *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 4. pag. 632.

(b) For he received three Legions from *Murcus*, three from *Crispus*, two from *Bassus*, and four from *Alienus*.

(c) *Cicero* ad Familiares lib. 12. in *Epistolis* 11, & 12, ad eum a *Cassio Missis*. *Appian*. lib. 3. pag. 576. & lib. 4. pag. 623. *Dion* lib. 47. *Strabo* lib. 16. pag. 752, 753.

(d) *Dion* lib. 47. pag. 339, & 343.

(e) *Dion* ibid.

(f) *Antiq.* xiv 7. 3. de. Bello Judaico I. 8. 2.

(g) *Cicero* ad Familiares lib. 12. *Epist.* 11, 12. *Appian*. lib. 3. pag. 576. & lib. 4. pag. 623, 624.

While he lay there, *Allienus*, one of *Dolabella's* Lieutenants, was marching through *Palestine* with four Legions sent by *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, to the Assistance of *Dolabella*; *Cassius* hearing hereof, got them at an Advantage, and having surrounded them with double their Number, forced them all to come over to him, and hereby made up the twelve Legions, of which his Army consisted: For the maintaining of so numerous a Body of Men (*b*) he was forced to lay heavy Contributions on the Country, and *Judæa* being for this Purpose taxed at seven Hundred Talents, *Antipater*, whose Wisdom was never wanting for the Peace and Welfare of that Country, took speedy Care for the answering of this Sum, committing it to the Charge of his two Sons *Phasael* and *Herod*, and of *Malichus*, and some others, forthwith to raise the Sum, and assigning to each of them their proper Districts for this End: *Herod* being the first that brought in his Quota, thereby very much recommended himself to the Favour of *Cassius*; but *Gophna*, *Emmaus*, *Lydda*, *Thamna*, and some other Cities of *Judæa* being found tardy herein, *Cassius* caused all the Inhabitants to be sold by Auction for the raising of the Money; and *Malichus* another Governor of *Judæa*, had like to have been put to Death by *Cassius* for his Failure in this Matter, but that *Hyrceanus* sent to *Cassius* an Hundred Talents out of his own Coffers to redeem him from it. In the Interim, (*i*) *Dolabella* after a long Stay in the proper *Asia*, for the exacting of Contributions in those Parts passed into *Cilicia*, there seized *Tarsus*, and (*k*) thence marched into *Syria*, and would have entered *Antioch* as Governor of the Province, but being repulsed thence he took Possession of *Laodicea*, whither the Inhabitants voluntarily called him: *Cassius* and *Murcus* hearing of this, hastened thither to suppress him, leaving (*l*) *Herod* in the Government of *Cælo-Syria*. On their Arrival at *Laodicea*, (*m*) *Cassius* with the Army invested the Place by Land, and *Murcus* with the Fleet by Sea, whereby they so distressed *Dolabella*, that at last having taken the Place they left him, and the chief Heads of his Party, no other Way of escaping falling into their Hands, but by putting an End to their Lives, (*n*) as some of them did by their own, and others by their Servants Hands: As to the rest of his Followers *Cassius* listed them among his Legions, and so put an End to this War.

While

(*b*) *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 11. 2. de Bello Judaico I. 11. 1, &c.

(*i*) *Dion* lib. 47. pag. 344.

(*k*) — *ibid.* *Lentulus* in *Epistolis* apud *Ciceronem* ad *Familiares* lib. 12. *Epist.* 14, 15. & *Dion* *ibid.* *Ep.* 13.

(*l*) *Josephus* *ibid.*

(*m*) *Dion* *ibid.* *Appian.* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 4.

(*n*) *Appian.* lib. 4. pag. 62j.

While this was a doing in Syria, *Malichus* was acting a very wicked and ungrateful Part towards *Antipater* in *Judæa*: He and *Antipater* (o) had long been the chief Supporters of *Hyrchanus's* Interest in *Judæa* against *Aristobulus* and his Sons, and next *Antipater* he was of the greatest Power and Authority in that Country under the Government of *Hyrchanus*, and was a very crafty busy Man, but not being contented to be the second Man next the Prince, (p) he would fain have been the first, and that especially since he was a natural Jew, and the other only an *Idumæan*; and therefore for the accomplishing of this Design, he laid a Plot against the Life of *Antipater*, concluding, that if he were removed, the prime Administration of all Affairs in *Judæa* would of course fall into his Hands: *Antipater* having gotten some Notice of his treacherous Projections, made Preparations against them; but *Malichus* coming to him, did in so crafty a Manner with Oaths and Protections deny the Matter, that he fully persuaded both *Antipater* and his Sons into a Belief of his Innocency, and a Reconciliation was made between them: And whereas, *Murcus* on his having received some Account of this Man's innovating and factious Designs, intended to have put him to Death for them, he owed it to the Intercession of *Antipater* that he was delivered from this Danger: But notwithstanding this Obligation, his Ambition still hurrying him on his wicked Designs, (q) he took the Opportunity of *Antipater's* dining one Day with *Hyrchanus* to bribe the Butler to give him Poison in his Wine, of which he died; and *Malichus* immediately thereon with an armed Force seized the Government of *Jerusalem*. However, he still endeavoured to persuade *Phasaëlus* and *Herod*, that he was wholly innocent as to this Matter: *Herod* having great Indignation against him for this villainous Act, would immediately by open Force have revenged it upon him; but *Phasaëlus* being of Opinion rather to execute their Revenge by Craft and Stratagem, lest otherwise they should run the Nation into a civil War, *Herod* submitted hereto; and therefore, both of them dissembling their Resentments carried themselves towards him as if they believed all he said. (r) In the mean Time, *Cassius* being informed by *Herod* of the Manner of *Antipater's* Death, gave him leave to revenge it on the Murderer, and sent his Orders to the Commanders of his Forces at *Tyre* to be assisting to him herein. On *Cassius's* taking *Laodicea*, all the Princes and chief Lords of Syria and *Palestine* hastened thither with their Congratulations and Presents, and *Hyrchanus* with *Malichus* and *Herod*

(o) *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 11. 3, &c.

(p) ——— Antiq. ibid. de Bell. Judaico ibid.

(q) ——— Antiq. ibid. de Bell. Judaico ibid.

(r) ——— Antiq. ibid. de B. llo Judaico ibid.

Herod being upon the Road for the same Purpose, on their drawing near to *Tyre*, where they were to lodge that Night, *Herod* invited all the Company to sup with him, and sending his Servants before under Pretence of providing the Supper, by them communicated *Cassius's* Orders to the Commanders of the *Roman* Garrison in that City; and accordingly a Party of armed Men being sent out by them, fell on *Malichus* as he approached that Place, and slew him. Had he come safe to *Tyre*, his Design was by Stealth to have gotten away his Son, who was there in Hostage, and then to have returned into *Judæa*, and there excited the *Jews* to a Revolt, and while the *Romans* were imbroiled in their Wars among themselves to have seized the Country, and made himself King: But *Herod's* Plot against him being the better laid of the two, took Place for the defeating of all that he had thus projected: And thus it often happens, that when crafty Men lay Designs for wicked Ends, they meet with others as crafty and wicked as themselves to turn the Plot on their own Heads.

Anno 42. *Cassius* having several Times (s) sent to *Cleopatra*
 A. M. 4443. Queen of *Egypt* for her Assistance, and being as often denied; and hearing also that she was sending
Hyrcanus on the other Side Ships to the Aid of the Triumvirs,
 II. 22. resolved to make War upon her. *Cæsar* had made
Daniel's 70. her Queen after the *Alexandrian* War, and for
 Weeks 420. Form's Sake joined her Brother, a Youth of eleven Years old, in Copartnership with her; but the whole Power, by Reason of this Minority of the young Prince, was in her, and so it continued till the last preceding Year; but then the young King being grown up to be fifteen Years old, and thereby become capable of sharing the Royal Authority, as well as the Name, (t) she made him away by Poison, and at this Time reigned alone in *Egypt*; and since she had received her Crown by the Favour of *Cæsar*, it was a generous Gratitude in her not to send any Aid to his Murderer; and hereby (u) she drew the Anger of *Cassius* upon her: But as he was on his Way to invade her, (w) he was called back by *Brutus*; who by Letters after Letters pressed him to come and join him against the Triumvirs; for they (x) had now gotten together an Army of forty Legions, and had past eight of them over the *Adriatic*, and were following with the rest to fall upon him. Hereon, *Cassius* (y) leaving a Nephew of his with one Legion to govern

(s) *Appian. de Bellis Civilibus* lib. 4. pag. 624. & lib. 5. pag. 675.

(t) *Josephus Antiq.* xv. 4. 1. *Porphyrius in Græcis Scaligeri.*

(u) *Appian. ibid.*

(w) *Plutarchus in Bruto. Appian. ibid.*

(x) *Appian. lib. 4. pag. 626.*

(y) *Appian. ibid.*

govern Syria in his Absence, marched with all the rest towards Brutus, and (z) joined him near Smyrna in the proper Asia, where finding themselves Masters of all from Macedonia to the Euphrates, excepting only the Lycians and the Rhodians, (a) they thought it not convenient to leave two such potent maritime Powers unsubdued behind them; and therefore, before they passed any further Westward, Brutus marched against the Lycians, and Cassius sailed with the Fleet against the Rhodians, and after they had brought both these People under them, (b) they again joined at Sardes, (c) and from thence passed over the Hellespont with an Army (d) of near an Hundred Thousand Men to fight Octavianus and Antony, who were come with much (e) more numerous Forces into Macedonia against them; (f) at Philippi, a City in that Country (the same to the Inhabitants whereof St. Paul afterwards wrote one of his Epistles) both Armies met; where after a terrible Battle fought between them, Caesar's Murderers were vanquished, and, as Dr. Prideaux adds, by the just Retribution of divine Vengeance upon them, they were both of them, that is, Cassius first, and afterwards Brutus, forced to murder themselves; and what was most signal herein, they both did it with the same Swords with which they had murdered him: After this Octavianus returned to Rome, and Antony passed on into Asia to settle the Eastern Provinces. These Matters are more fully related by Plutarch in the Lives of M. Antonius and Brutus, and by Appian, Dion Cassius, and others; but it not being my Purpose to write the Roman History, I meddle with it no otherwise than as it may serve to illustrate that of the Jews, which is the main Subject of this Work.

As soon as Cassius was gone out of Syria, (g) the Faction of Malichus at Jerusalem rose in Arms to revenge his Death upon the Sons of Antipater, and having gained on their Side Hyrcanus, and also Felix, the Commander of the Roman Forces left at Jerusalem, did put all into an Uproar in that City, and at the same Time a Brother of Malichus's took Possession of Massada and several other Castles

(z) Plutarchus in Bruto. Dion lib. 47. pag. 345, 346.

(a) Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 4. Dion lib. 47.

(b) Plutarchus & Dion ibid.

(c) Plutarchus in Bruto, & Antonio. Appian. & Dion ibid.

(d) Appian computes them to have been ninety-seven Thousand Horse and Foot, besides other scattering Forces that followed them, Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 4. pag. 640.

(e) Antony in his Speech to the Asian Greeks at Ephesus saith, they were twenty-eight Legions, and amounted to an Hundred and seventy Thousand Men. Appian. lib. 5. pag. 674.

(f) Plutarchus in Bruto, & Antonio. Dion & Appian. ibid. L. Florus lib. 4. cap. 7. Velleius Paternulus lib. 2. cap. 70.

(g) Josephus Antiq. xiv. 11. 7. de Bello Judaico I. 12. 1.

Castles in *Judæa* by the Permission of *Hyrchanus*: *Herod* being then with *Fabius* the Roman Governor of *Damascus*, and there laid up by Sickness, *Phasaelus* was forced alone to stand this Storm and weathered it with full Success; for he drove *Fælix* and all of that Party out of *Jerusalem*; and when *Herod* was returned both Brothers together soon mastered this Faction every where else, and recovered *Massada* again from them, and all other Places which they had taken; and when they had thus settled all Matters again in Peace, they justly upbraided *Hyrchanus* with Ingratitude in favouring the adverse Faction against them, when it was to the Assistance and wise Administration of *Antipater* their Father that he owed all that he had; but (b) a Match being about this Time set on foot between *Herod* and *Mariamne* the Grandaughter of *Hyrchanus*, that reconciled all Differences between them.

However, Peace did not long continue; the suppressed Faction soon revived again under another Head; (i) for they called to them *Antigonus*, the younger Son of *Aristobulus*, and under the Pretence of restoring him to his Father's Throne, raised new Disturbances in the Country: *Aristobulus* his Father, and *Alexander* his eldest Brother being dead, he as Heir of the Family claimed the Kingdom which *Aristobulus* had been possessed of; and herein he was supported by *Marion* King of *Tyre*, *Fabius* Governor of *Damascus*, and *Ptolemy* the Son of *Mennæus*, Prince of *Chalcis*; the first of these engaged in this Cause out of the Hatred he bore to *Herod*, the second for the Money which was given to hire him into it, and the last by Reason of the Affinity that was between their Families; for he had married a Sister of *Antigonus*'s; after *Aristobulus* had been poisoned by the *Pompeians*, and *Alexander* his Son beheaded at *Antioch*, as hath been above related, and the Family was thereby brought to great Distress; this *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Mennæus*, (k) sent *Philippion* his Son to *Ascalon*, where the Widow of *Aristobulus* was retired with her remaining Children, to bring them all to him to *Chalcis*, proposing there to provide for them: This he did for the Sake of the Love with which he was smitten for one of the Daughters named *Alexandra*; but *Philippion* taking the same liking to her, married her on the Way, for which his Father put him to Death on his Return, and then married her himself: And by Reason of this Affinity he did all he could to promote the Interest of *Antigonus*; (l) who being thus assisted by him, and the others mentioned, got an Army into the Field for the pursuing of his Pretensions; but *Herod* encountering him on his first entering into

(b) *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 12. 1. & 14. 14. de Bello *Judaico* I. 17. 8.

(i) *Josephus* ibid.

(k) *Antiq.* xiv. 7. 4.

(l) *Antiq.* xiv. 12. 1. de Bello *Judaico* ibid.

into *Judæa* gave him a total Overthrow, and then recovering what *Marion* had taken in *Galilee* he returned to *Jerusalem* with Victory and Triumph.

Anno 41.
A. M. 4444.
Hyrchanus
II. 23.
Daniel's 70
Weeks 421.

Antony, (m) having after the Victory at *Philippi*, passed over into *Asia* to settle all Matters there in the Interest of the Conquerors, exacted grievous Taxes and Contributions in all Places for the Payment of his Soldiers, and the Support of the excessive Luxury which he thenceforth gave himself up unto: Wherever he came after his Arrival in those Parts, he had his Chamber-door every Morning thronged at his Levée by Kings and Princes from the *Eastern* Countries, or by Ambassadors from others of them to solicit his Favour, and several of them brought with them their Wives and Daughters, that prostituting them to his Lust they might thereby the better obtain their Ends. Among other Ambassadors that came to him, (n) there were several of principal Note from the Nation of the *Jews*, who were sent to accuse *Phasaël* and *Herod* for usurping the Government from *Hyrchanus*, and abusing it to their own Ends; but *Herod* being present, partly by his Money, and partly by his Interest with *Antony*, obtained, that *Antony* would not hear them; for (o) he having received great Obligations from *Antipater*, when he served under *Gabinus* in *Judæa*, for his Sake much favoured his Sons, and *Herod* on this Account had ever after a very great Interest with him: Not long after (p) there came to him other Ambassadors out of *Judæa* from *Hyrchanus*, to pray that the Lands and Territories which *Cassius* had taken from the *Jews* might be restored; and that all of that Nation, whom *Cassius* had unjustly sold into Slavery, might be again set free; both which Petitions were readily granted: (q) At *Tarsus*, *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt* came to him, being summoned to answer an Accusation against her, as if she had favoured the Interest of *Cassius*; on her Arrival thither, by the Charms of her Beauty and her Wit, she drew him into those Snares which held him enslaved to her as long as he lived, and in the End caused his Ruin: On (r) his coming into *Syria* he deposed all the Tyrants which *Cassius* had made in that Country; for on his going from thence to the War against the *Triumvirs*, for the raising

(m) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion* lib. 48. *Appian*. de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5.

(n) *Antiq.* xiv. 12. 2. & 13. 1 de *Bello Judaico* I. 12. 4.

(o) *Josephus* *ibid.*

(p) *ibid.*

(q) *Plutarchus*, *Dion*, & *Appian*. *ibid.* *Antiq.* xiv. 13. 1.

(r) *Appian*. lib. 5. pag. 675.

raising of Money for the Expences of that Expedition, (s) he cantoned out the greatest Part of that Country into small Principalities, and sold them to those who would give most for them; and thus was it that *Marion*, who hath been mentioned, (t) came to be King of *Tyre*. At *Daphne* near *Antioch* (u) an Hundred of the principal *Jews* came to him in another Embassy, with the same Complaints against the Sons of *Antipater* as the former: *Antony* now gave them an hearing, and *Hyrchanus* being present, he put it to him to declare whom he thought the fittest to manage the Government under him; to which he answered in Favour of the two Brothers, being inducted hereto by Reason of the Affinity which he had newly contracted with *Herod* in the Espousals of his Granddaughter: Whereon, *Antony* being otherwise inclined to favour the two Brothers for the Reason abovementioned, made them both Tetrarchs, and committed all the Affairs of *Judaea* to their Administration; and having imprisoned fifteen of the Ambassadors would have put them to Death, but that *Herod* saved them by his Intercession; however, they did not give over their Solicitation; for (w) on *Antony's* coming to *Tyre*, instead of the former Hundred there came thither a Thousand to him with the same Accusations against the two Brothers; which *Antony* looking on as a Tumult rather than an Embassy caused them to be fallen upon by his Soldiers, whereon several of them were slain, and more wounded.

Antony wanting Money to pay his Army, (x) sent all his Horse to *Palmyra* to take the Plunder of that City instead of their Pay; this was an ancient City in *Syria*, formerly called *Tadmor*; the Holy Scriptures make mention of it by this Name, 1 Kings ix. 18. 2 Chron. viii. 4. and tell us that it was built in the Desert by *Solomon* King of *Israel*, after his having vanquished and brought under him the Kingdom of *Hamath Zeba*, in which it was situated. 2 Chron. viii. 3. When the *Greeks* became Masters of those Countries they (y) gave it the Name of *Palmyra*, which it retained for several Ages after; and under it, about the Middle of the third Century after *Christ*, grew famous by being made (z) the Seat of the *Eastern* Empire under *Odenathus* and *Zenobia*: But when the *Saracens* became Lords of the *East*, they again restored to it the old Name of *Tadmor*; and that it hath ever since born even to this Day; but it is now famous for nothing else but its Ruins;

(s) *Josephus* de Bello *Judaico* I. 12. 2.

(t) ——— *ibid.* & *Antiq.* xiv. 12. 1.

(u) ——— *Antiq.* xiv. 13. 1. de Bello *Judaico* I. 12. 5.

(w) ——— *War* I. 12. 6.

(x) *Appian.* lib. 5.

(y) *Plin.* lib. 5. cap. 25.

(z) Vide *Trebellium Pollionem* in duobus *Gallienis*, & *Flavium Vopiscum* in *Aureliano*, *Zosimum*, *Zonaram*, alioſque.

Ruins, which are (a) among the most august that are at present any where to be found; and these truly prove how great the Magnificence, Riches, and Splendor of this ancient and noble City was in former Times: It is 127 Miles North of *Damascus* on this Side the *Euphrates*, at the Distance of a Day's Journey from that River; the Situation of it is much like what that of *Ammonia* in the Deserts of *Libya* is described to have been; for (b) it is built on an Island of firm Land, which lies in the midst of a vast Ocean of Sand in sandy Deserts surrounding it on every Side; its Neighbourhood to the *Euphrates* having placed it in the Confines of two potent Empires, that of the *Parthians* on the *East*, and that of the *Romans* on the *West*, it happened often, that in Times of War they were ground between both, but in Times of Peace they made themselves sufficient Amends (c) by their Commerce with each of them, and the great Riches which they gained thereby: For the Caravans from *Persia* and *India*, which now unload at *Aleppo*, did in those Times unload at *Palmyra*, and from thence the *Eastern* Commodities which came over-land being carried to the next Ports on the *Mediterranean* were from thence transmitted into the *West*, and the *Western* Commodities being through the same Way brought from the said Ports to this City were there loaden on the same Caravans, and on their Return carried back and dispersed over all the *East*: So that as *Tyre*, and afterwards *Alexandria*, were the chief Marts for the *Eastern* Trade, that was carried on by Sea, *Palmyra* was for some Time the chief Mart for so much of that Trade as was carried on by Land; by the Means whereof, that Place being very much enriched, *Antony* thought with the Plunder of it to have paid off his Cavalry; and for this Purpose sent them thither; but the (d) *Palmyrenians* having timely Notice of the Designs, had before their Arrival removed all their Families and Effects to the other Side of the *Euphrates*, where the Invaders not being able to come at them they were forced to return without the Prey they came for; and on their Retreat the *Palmyrenians* came back again to their Houses, and being exasperated by this ill Usage did thenceforth put themselves under the Protection of the *Parthians*, which became one of the principal Causes of the second *Parthian* War.

Cleopatra (e) having accompanied *Antony* as far as *Tyre*, there took her Leave of him, and returned into *Egypt*, but left him so ensnared in the Fetters of Amour to her, that he could not stay

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long

(a) See an Account of them published some Time since by the Royal Society in their Philosophical Transactions.

(b) *Plin. ibid.*

(c) *Appian. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 5.*

(d) *Appian. ibid.*

(e) *Appian. ibid.*

long behind ; and therefore (f) having appointed *Plancus* to be his Lieutenant in *Leffer Asia*, and *Saxa* in *Syria*, he made haste after her to *Alexandria*, and there (g) spent the whole ensuing Winter with her in a most scandalous Conversation of Luxury and Lasciviousness. In the Interim, (h) all *Syria* and *Palestine* being grievously oppressed with the Taxes which were imposed on them, (i) the *Aradians* and some others slew those who were sent to gather them, and thereon joined with the *Palmyrenians*, and those Tyrants whom *Antony* had deposed, (k) for the calling in of the *Parthians* against him, which put the whole Country in the utmost Misery and Confusion : For the (l) *Parthians* on this Invitation passed the *Euphrates* with a great Army under the Command of *Pacorus* the King's Son, and *Labienus* a Roman General of the *Pompeyan* Party. This *Labienus* was the Son of *Titus Labienus*, (m) who had been *Cæsar's* Lieutenant in *Gallia*, and one of the chief of his Friends ; but afterward going over to *Pompey* became the bitterest of his Enemies, and was (n) slain fighting against him in the Battle of *Munda* : His Son pursuing the same Interest, (o) was sent by *Brutus* and *Cassius* a little before the Battle of *Philippi* in an Embassy to the *Parthian* King, to pray his Aid for that War ; and was soliciting this Matter at the *Parthian* Court, when that Battle happened ; by the ill Success whereof, (p) being discouraged from any more returning, he continued in that Country, and having prevailed with King *Orodes* to undertake this War, (q) was sent with *Pacorus* the King's Son to be under him the chief Commander in it : On their entering *Syria* (r) they vanquished *Saxa* in Battle, and forced him to flee into *Cilicia* ; and after this having divided the Army between them, *Labienus* with one Part of it pursued *Saxa* into *Cilicia*, and having there slain him, (s) over-ran all the

(f) *Dion* lib. 40. *Appian.* *ibid.*

(g) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.* *Appian.* *ibid.*

(h) *Dion* *ibid.*

(i) *Eusebius* in *Chronico.* *Dion* *ibid.* The *Aradians* were the Inhabitants of the Island of *Aradus* in *Syria*.

(k) *Appian.* *ibid.*

(l) *Appian.* in *Parthicis.* *Dion* lib. 48. pag. 371. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.* *Epitome Livii* lib. 127.

(m) *Cæsar's* Comment. *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*, & *Pompeio.*

(n) *Hirtius* in Comment. de *Bello Hispaniensi.*

(o) *Dion* *ibid.* *L. Florus* lib. 4. cap. 9. *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 78.

(p) *Dion* lib. 48. pag. 371.

(q) — *ibid.* *Appian.* in *Parthicis.* *L. Florus* *ibid.*

(r) — lib. 48. *Florus* & *Livii* *ibid.* *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 75.

(s) *Dion* & *Florus* *ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.* *Appian.* in *Syriacis* & *Parthicis*, & de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5.

the Lesser *Asia*; and forcing *Plancus* to flee thence into the Isles, brought all Places under him as far as the *Hellepont* and the *Egean* Sea: And at the same Time, *Pacorus* with the other Part of his Army, (t) subdued all *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, as far as *Tyre*, which alone stood out against him; for the Remainder of the *Roman* Forces in that Country having gotten thither before him, held out that Place, so that he could not make himself Master of it.

Anno 40. *Antony*, (u) being roused up by the Accounts
A. M. 4445. brought him at *Alexandria* of the ill State of his Af-
Hircanus fairs in *Italy*, as well as in *Syria*, and Lesser *Asia*,
II. 24. early in the ensuing Spring took his Leave of *Cleopa-*
Daniel's 70 *tra* to carry a Remedy to them: For (w) in *Italy*,
Weeks 422. *Fulvia* his Wife, and *Lucius Antonius* his Brother,
(who had been Consul the preceding Year) having, under the Pre-
tence of supporting his Interest, engaged in a War against *Octavianus*,
were vanquished by him, and after the taking of *Perusia*,
(where *Lucius* had suffered a long and (x) hard Siege in this Cause)
were both driven out of that Country; and what was the State of
Affairs in *Syria* and Lesser *Asia* hath been related: For the remov-
ing of these Evils (y) he first sailed to *Tyre*; but on his putting in
there, (z) finding all the Country round in the Hands of the *Par-*
thians, and (a) receiving also in that Place lamentable Letters of
Complaint from *Fulvia* concerning her sufferings from *Octavianus*,
he neglected the foreign Enemy to make War upon the Domestic,
and sailed into *Italy* with two Hundred Sail of Ships against *Octa-*
vianus; but on his Arrival thither receiving an Account (b) that
Fulvia was dead at *Sicyon*, he hearkened to the Advice of his
Friends for the making up of all Differences with *Octavianus*, by
marrying *Octavia* his Sister, who had lately become a Widow by
the Death of *Marcellus* her former Husband; on which Terms
Peace being made between them, they both went together to
Rome, and the Marriage was there solemnized with great Pomp
and Solemnity. After this, the Triumvirs came to a new Parti-
tion of the *Roman* Empire between them, by Virtue whereof *Le-*
pidus had the Provinces of *Africa*; *Octavianus* *Dalmatia*, the two
Iiii 2 Gal-

(t) *Dion* *ibid.* *Josephus* *Antiq.* xiv. 13. 3. de *Bello Judaico* I. 13. 1.

(u) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.* *Appian.* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5. *Dion* *ibid.*

(w) *Plutarchus*, *Dion*, & *Appian.* *ibid.* *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 74.

(x) The Place was famished into a Surrender, hence *Perusina Fames* grew to be a Proverb.

(y) *Plutarchus* & *Appian.* *ibid.*

(z) *Dion* *ibid.*

(a) *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

(b) *Plutarchus*, *Appian*, *ibid.* *Livii* lib. 127. *Dion* lib. 48. pag. 376.

Gallia's, Spain, and Sardinia; and *Antony* all the *Eastern Province* beyond the *Adriatic*: And the War against the *Parthians* was committed to his Charge, and that against *Sextus Pompeius* (who had seized *Sicily*) to *Octavianus*; and *Italy*, it was agreed, should be common to them both for the raising of Forces for these Wars.

In the mean Time, *Labienus* (c) ravaged all the *Lesser Asia*; and (d) *Pacorus* having taken in *Sidon* and *Ptolemais*, sent a Party to invade *Judæa*, for the making of *Antigonus* the Son of *Aristobulus* King of that Country: For *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Mennæus*, Prince of *Chalcis*, (e) dying this Year, (f) *Lysanias* his Son, who succeeded him in that Principality, having a great Interest with *Barzapharnes*, a chief Commander of the Army that followed *Pacorus*, contracted with him in the Behalf of *Antigonus* (to whom he was allied in the Manner as hath been abovementioned) that for a Thousand Talents, and five Hundred *Jewish* Women, to be given to the *Parthians* by *Antigonus*, they should restore him to his Father's Kingdom; which Contract being consented to and ratified by *Pacorus*, he sent from *Ptolemais* a Part of his Army under the Command of his Cup-bearer, called also *Pacorus*, to put it in Execution: Whereon, *Antigonus* having gotten together an Army of *Jews* from about Mount *Garmel*, and elsewhere, marched with them into *Judæa*, and the (g) Cup-bearer followed to support him. *Antigonus* having vanquished in Battle those that first came forth to oppose him, pursued them unto *Jerusalem*, where having gotten into the City, many Skirmishes happened between him and the two Brothers; in which the *Antigonians* being worsted, were forced to take Shelter in the Mountain of the Temple, and the other Party seized the Palace; and from these two Places, as the head Quarters of the two Parties, they frequently sallied upon each other; and these Hostilities were continued between them till the Feast of Pentecost, when great Numbers of People coming to *Jerusalem* from all Parts to this holy Solemnity, and some joining on one Side, and some on the other, this produced such great Distractions, and such shedding of Blood in every Part of the City, as moved both Parties to think of a Composure of these Troubles. Hereon, *Antigonus* subdolosly proposed the calling in of the Cup-bearer to arbitrate all Differences between them: (For he having followed *Antigonus* according to the Orders of his Master, was then with his Forces encamped without the Walls of the City) Which Proposal

(c) *Plutarchus & Florus* *ibid.* *Dion.* lib. 48. *Appian.* in *Syriacis & Parthicis*, & *de Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5.

(d) *Josephus* *Antiq.* *ibid.* *de Bello Judaico* *ibid.*

(e) ——— *Antiq.* xiv. 7. 4.

(f) ——— xiv. 13. & 14. & 15. & xv. 4. 1.

(g) I chuse to mention him by this Name that the Reader may not confound him with the other *Pacorus*, the King's Son.

posaf being accepted of, the Cup-bearer with five Hundred of his Horse was received into *Jerusalem*, and he taking his Lodging at *Phasaël's* House, and being there kindly entertained as his Guest, made use of this Opportunity to work his Host into such a Confidence in him, as to be drawn by his treacherous Persuasions to go on an Embassy to *Barzapharnes* (who then governed *Syria* under *Pacorus*) as, being made believe by this subtil *Parthian*, that it was the certaineſt Way to gain ſuch a Settlement of his Affairs as would be beſt to his Content; and therefore taking *Hyrceanus* along with him, he went on this Journey, wholly againſt the Opinion of *Herod*, who having no Faith in the *Parthians*, blamed his Brother's Credulity in this Matter: The Cup-bearer conducted them on their Way with Part of his Horſe, leaving the other Part at *Jerusalem*. When the Ambaſſadors came into *Galilee* they were met with a Guard from *Barzapharnes* to conduct them to him, and the Cup-bearer returned again to *Jerusalem*. *Barzapharnes* at firſt received them with an Appearance of Kindneſs, till he thought the Cup-bearer was returned again to *Jerusalem*, and had there ſeized *Herod*, according to the Orders that were given him; but as ſoon as by computing the Time he concluded this was done, (b) he cauſed both *Phasaël* and *Hyrceanus* to be ſeized and put into Chains; *Herod* having timely Notice hereof, before any Part of the intended Treachery could be executed upon him, got away from *Jerusalem* in the Night, taking with him all his Family, and the beſt of his Effects, and as many Soldiers in his pay as he had then at hand for their Guard, and made the beſt of his Way towards *Maſſada*, (i) which was a Caſtle built on the Top of a very high Mountain near the Weſt Side of the Lake *Asphaltites*, and the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in all that Country. In his March thither he was ſeveral Times aſſaulted, both by the *Parthians* purſuing him, and alſo by the *Jews* of the oppoſite Faction, but in all theſe Conſlicts he had the better of them; and having more eſpecially in one of them, which was fought with the *Jews* of *Antigonus's* Party at the Diſtance of about ſeven Miles from *Jerusalem*, gotten a more remarkable Advantage, than in any of the reſt, he there afterwards built a very famous (k) Palace called *Herodium* in Memory of it. On his coming to *Reſſa* in *Idumæa*, his Brother *Joſeph* met him with ſuch further Forces as he could get together for his Aſſiſtance: But on their drawing near to *Maſſada*, that Place not being capable of containing all the Company, *Herod* diſmiſſed nine Thouſand of them; of the reſt he put eight Hundred into the Caſtle with his

I i i 3

Mother,

(b) Antiq. xiv ibid. de Bello Judaico ibid.

(i) See a full Deſcription of this Fortreſs in *Joſephus de Bello Judaico* VII. 8. 3.

(k) This Palace is deſcribed by *Joſephus de Bello Judaico* I. 21. 10.

Mother, Sister, and the other Women of Quality, which he brought with him from *Jerusalem*; and then having furnished the Fortrefs with Provisions for several Months, and left *Joseph* in the chief Command of it, he with the Remainder of his Followers made the best of his Way for *Petra* in *Arabia*, where *Malchus* having succeeded *Aretas*, then reigned as King of that Country. *Herod* having laid many Obligations upon him by former Kindnesses and Services, thought to have found him his Friend in this Time of Need; but he being one, who, like many others, would not own a Friend in Adversity, as soon as he heard of *Herod's* Case, sent to him to depart his Dominions, pretending for it the Command of the *Parthians*. Hereon, *Herod* dismissing most of those that had hitherto followed him, went directly for *Egypt*, and on his coming to *Rhinocorura* in his Way thither, he there had an Account of the Death of *Phasaël* his Brother.

For (l) the *Parthians*, when they found *Herod* gone from *Jerusalem*, after having first plundered the Place and all the Country round, made *Antigonus*, according as they had agreed with him, King of *Judæa*, and delivered *Hyrchanus* and *Phasaël* in Chains to him: *Phasaël* knowing his Death to be determined, to prevent the Executioner beat out his Brains against the Wall of the Prison: *Hyrchanus's* Life was spared, but to incapacitate him from being any longer High-Priest, *Antigonus* caused his Ears to be cut off; (for no (m) one was, according to the Levitical Law, to be Priest or High-Priest among the *Jews*, who was not perfect and whole in all the Parts and Members of his Body) and after this delivered him back again to the *Parthians*, to be carried by them into the *East*; that being so far off he might not be in the Way to disturb him, and accordingly on their return they carried him to *Seleucia*, and soon after there happened a Reason, which forced them to return sooner than they intended.

For (n) *Antony*, after his Agreement with *Octavianus*, having sent *Ventidius* one of his Lieutenants into the *East* against them, he managed this War with such Success, as soon cleared all the *Roman* Territories of them: His Passage into *Asia* (o) was with such speedy Expedition, that arriving thither much sooner than expected, he surprized *Labienus* with the suddenness of his coming, before he was prepared to withstand him; for he had then none of the *Parthian* Army with him, but only such Forces as were made up of *Roman* Deserters, and those *Asiatic's* which he had

(l) *Antiq. ibid. de Bello Judaico* I. 13. & 14. & 15.

(m) *Leviticus* xxi. 16—24.

(n) *Plutarchus in Antonic. Appiar. in Parthicis, & de Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5.

(o) *Dion lib. 48.*

had gathered up in *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Lesser Asia*, since his coming over the *Euphrates*; and therefore not daring to stand the Approach of a *Roman Army*, he retreated before them as fast as he could, till he came to *Mount Taurus*; where having by the Advantage of the Mountains encamped in such a Place as secured him from being forced to a Battle, he sent to *Pacorus* for Assistance; hereon, an Army of *Parthians* coming thither to his Aid, they had the *Romans* in such Contempt, because of their former Victories over them, that they engaged *Ventidius*, before *Labienus* could come to join them; and therefore being overthrown in this Battle, and most of them cut in Pieces, they received the Reward which was justly due to their Presumption: *Labienus's* Soldiers being terrified with this Defeat of the *Parthians*, all deserted him and fled, every one shifting as well as he could for himself; whereon, *Ventidius* pursuing after them, slew some of them, and having taken the rest listed them among his own Forces. *Labienus* making his Escape in a Disguise, for some Time sculked about in *Cilicia* from one hiding Place to another, till at length being discovered by *Demetrius* (a Freed-man of *Julius Caesar's*, whom *Antony* had made Governor of *Cyprus*) he was taken and put to Death. After this Victory, (p) *Ventidius* having recovered all *Cilicia*, marched on to *Mount Amanus*, which parted *Cilicia* from *Syria*; where he met another Army of *Parthians*, who under the Command of *Pharnapates*, one of *Pacorus's* Lieutenants, had seized the Passes leading into *Syria*, and thereby endeavoured to hinder his further Progress; but *Ventidius* falling on them, slew their General, and gained a second Victory over them as considerable as the former, and then without any further Opposition passed into *Syria*: Whereon, (q) *Pacorus* calling all his Forces to him marched back with all the haste he was able, and repassing the *Euphrates*, left *Syria* and all else on this Side that River wholly to the *Romans*, and all again in those Countries returned to their former Subjection to them, excepting only the *Aradians*, who by Reason of their having slain those that were sent thither to gather their Taxes, despairing of Pardon held out for some Time, till they were at length reduced by Force of Arms.

In the Interim, (r) *Herod* from *Rhinocorura* went to *Pelusium*, and from thence to *Alexandria*, where taking Ship, he passed by the Way of *Rhodes* and *Brundisium* to *Rome*, and there applying to *Antony*, acquainted him of the lamentable State all his Affairs in *Judæa* were then in; and earnestly prayed his Aid. *Antony*,

I i i i 4

(s) on

(p) *Dion* *ibid.* *Appian.* in *Parthicis.* *Epitome Livii* lib. 127. *L. Florus* lib. 4. cap. 9 *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.*

(q) *Dion & Appian.* *ibid.* *Antiq. & de Bello Judaico* *ibid.*

(r) *Antiq. & de Bello Judaico* *ibid.*

(s) on the Account of the Friendship which he had first with his Father, and afterwards with him, pitied his Case, and for the Sake of a great Sum of Money promised, undertook to help him, and did much more for him than he expected: For whereas, the utmost of his Design was to have obtained the Kingdom for *Aristobulus*, the Brother of *Mariamne*, whom he had lately espoused, without proposing any thing further for his own Interest, than that he might govern the Country under him, in the same Manner as *Antipater* had under *Hyrchanus* his (t) Grandfather; *Antony* procured, that the Crown was given to him, contrary to the Custom of the *Romans* commonly practised by them in this Case; for they used not to pass over the Royal Line of any dependant Kingdom, and grant the Crown to one that was an Alien to it: But *Octavianus* being prevailed with to favour the Design, partly: o gratity *Antony*, and partly out of Gratitude to the Family of *Antipater*, for the seasonable Help brought by him to *Julius Caesar* in *Egypt*, their joint Interest was not to be withstood; and therefore, *Mesfala* and *Atratinus*, two noble Senators, having introduced *Herod* into the Senate, and there set forth the Merits of him and his Family toward the *Roman* People, and the Demerits of *Antigonus*, and *Antony* having added that it would be very advantageous to him in his carrying on the *Parthian* War to have *Herod* King of *Judæa*, the Royal Dignity was decreed to him by the unanimous Suffrage of the whole Senate, and *Antigonus* was declared an Enemy to the *Roman* State: And on the rising of the Senate *Herod* was conducted by the Consuls and other Magistrates up to the Capitol, *Octavianus* going on one Side of him, and *Antony* on the other; and the Decree being there deposited among the publick Records of the State, he was thereon solemnly inaugurated into the Kingdom according to the *Roman* Usage: Having had so good and expeditious Success in this Matter, he made all the haste back again into *Judæa* that he was able: For having tarried only seven Days at *Rome* for the Dispatch of this whole Affair, he returned to his Ships at *Brundisium*, and sailing thence with the first fair Wind, he landed at *Ptolemais* towards the End of the Summer, so that he was not above three Months in all this Journey both by Sea and Land. See my Chronology and Harmony pag. 151, 152.

On his Arrival, (u) his first Care was to relieve his Mother, Sister, and other Friends, that were shut up in *Massada*: For (w)

Antigonus

(s) *Antiq. & de Bello Judaico* ibid.

(t) He was the Son of *Alexandra*, the Daughter of *Hyrchanus*, by *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, the Brother of *Hyrchanus*, so that he had the Title of both Brothers in him.

(u) *Antiq. & de Bello Judaico* ibid.

(w) *Antiq. & de Bello* ——— ibid.

Antigonus had besieged them with a close Siege ever since his Departure, and had once brought them to so great a Distress for want of Water, that *Joseph* had resolved to attempt desperately to break through the Besiegers, and flee unto *Malchus* in *Arabia*; for he had heard that *Malchus* had repented of his Unkindness to *Herod*, and was now much better inclined to him and his Party: But the Night before he intended to have put this Design in Execution, there fell such plentiful Showers of Rain, as filled all their Cisterns, and thereby put them in a Capacity of holding out till *Herod* came and relieved them; and to relieve them being what he had most at Heart (especially for the Sake of *Mariamne* his late betrothed Mistress, who was a Lady of the greatest Beauty, and the greatest Merit of any of her Time) he did all he could to provide for it; for immediately on his Return he set himself to raise Men, lifting into his Service as well Foreigners as *Jews*, and with those and such *Roman Auxiliaries* as he received from *Ventidius*, and *Silo* his Lieutenant in *Palestine*, he made himself Master of all *Galilee*, some few Places only excepted. After this he endeavoured to get at *Massada*, but not thinking it safe to leave so strong a Place as *Joppa* behind him in the Hands of his Enemies, he took in that first, and then proceeding to the Place intended, and having there raised the Siege, and received all his Friends, he took in *Ressa* a strong Fortress in *Idumæa*, and marching back joined *Silo*, whom *Ventidius* had left in *Judæa*, for the promoting of his Interest, and encamped with him before the Walls of *Jerusalem*.

For *Ventidius*, on his having driven the *Parthians* out of *Syria*, (x) marched into *Palestine* out of Pretence to relieve *Joseph* in *Massada*, but in reality to get as much Money as he could; and therefore having appeared before *Jerusalem*, and thereby frightened *Antigonus* to part with all the Money he could get together for the purchasing of his Departure, he marched back into *Syria* with the Gros of his Army, leaving *Silo* with the rest in *Judæa*; and with these he joined *Herod*, but did more Hurt than Good; for following the same Method which *Ventidius* had lately given him an Example for, he managed this War in no other Manner, than as it might bring most Money into his own Pocket, receiving great Sums from *Herod* to promote his Interest, and at the same Time greater from *Antigonus* to hinder it; so that playing Booty on both Sides, he squeezed each of them to the utmost, and truly served neither: He helped *Herod* indeed in reducing *Joppa*, and on his Return from *Massada* went with him to the Siege of *Jerusalem*, but there managed that Matter so, that by encouraging his Soldiers to Mutiny on Pretence of wanting Necessaries, he made it end only in the Saccage of *Jericho* to the utter Ruin of that Place, and then

(x) *Josephus* *ibid*.

then dismiss the Army into Winter Quarters; which he made *Herod* provide for them in *Idumaea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*.

N. B. In this Place Dr. *Prideaux* speaks of *Virgil's* fourth Eclogue, interprets it with many others of *Pollio's* Son; without, nay against all the original Evidence, which agrees that it was taken out of a famous *Cumean Sibylline* Prophecy still extant, that relates to the *Messiah*; who was hoped to be ready to appear when *Pollio* was Consul of *Rome*. See Lit. Accompl. of Proph. pag. 94 — 104.

Anno 39.

A. M. 4446.

Antigonus 1.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 423.

(y) *Herod*, tho' he had put *Silo's* Soldiers into Winter Quarters, still kept the Field with his own; one Part of which he sent into *Idumaea*, under the Command of his Brother *Joseph*, to secure all there to his Interest, with the rest he marched to *Samaria*, and having there placed his Mother, Sister, and all his other Friends which he brought from *Massada*, under a safe Guard, he passed on into *Galilee*, and there reduced *Sepphoris*, and all other Places, which held for *Antigonus* in that Country; and after that betook himself to rid it of those Bands of Thieves and *Banditti*, which at that Time very much infested it; for their being many Mountains and steep craggy Rocks in this Country, with Caves in them capable of affording hiding Places for great Numbers of this Sort of People, great Numbers of them were often found from those Dens to make Ravages and Depredations in it, and never more than at this Time: For the suppressing of these, *Herod* marched with all his Forces against them, and all were scarce enough; for these Robbers having joined their Forces together, made such an Head against him, that at first *Herod's* left Wing was put to the Rout, till he himself came up in Person with other Forces to their Relief; whereon, having gained the Victory, he pursued them as far as the River *Jordan*, and there drove them all out of the Country, excepting only some few, who lurking behind, sheltered themselves in the Caves and Fastnesses of the Mountains. After this, he gave his Soldiers a Donative of one Hundred and fifty Drachms a Man, and dismiss them into Winter Quarters: While they lay there, he took Care by the Agency of *Pheroras* his Brother to furnish them, and also the *Romans* under *Silo*, with Plenty of Provisions; and also took Care at the same Time by the same Person for the re-edifying and new fortifying of the Castle of *Alexandrium*. And as soon as the Season of the Year would allow him to take the Field, he marched again into *Galilee* to rid that Country from the Remainder of those Thieves, who still infested that Country, from the Caves and Holes of the Mountains, where they had taken Shelter; but how to come at them was the Difficulty; for by Reason

Reason of the cragginess and steepness of those Mountains, there was no scaling them from below, and to get down to them from above by any Passage was altogether as impracticable; and therefore to ferret them out of their Dens, he was forced to make certain Chests, and filling them with Soldiers to let them down into the Entrances of those Caves by Chains from Engins which he had fixed above; by which Means having destroyed all that lurked in them, or else reduced them to Terms of Submission, he wholly quieted that Country for the present, and marched to *Samaria* from thence to make War upon *Antigonus*; but he was no sooner gone, but those Thieves whom he had lately driven over *Jordan* again returned, and infesting a-new that Country, slew *Ptolemy*, whom *Herod* had made Governor of it, and began again to ravage all round about them; but *Herod*, on Notice hereof, coming back again, soon made them pay dear for it; for ferretting them out of their hiding Holes he cut off the most of them, destroyed all their Places of Retreat, and deeply fined all of the Country that had afforded them any Relief or Countenance, by which necessary Rigour he at length restored full Peace and Security to all *Galilee*.

In the Interim, (z) *Antony* was at *Athens*, there spending this Winter with his new Wife *Octavia*, in the same Excesses of Luxury, Folly, and loose Divertisements, as he had the former with *Cleopatra* at *Alexandria*. While he thus lay idle in that Place, there came thither to him an Account of the two Victories gained by *Ventidius* against the *Parthians*; for which he made great Rejoicing and Feasting in that Place: But hearing that *Pacorus* was making great Preparations for another Invasion into *Syria*, he thought not fit any longer to lie still and leave it to his Lieutenant to reap all the Laurels of this War; and therefore, as soon as the Spring advanced, he left *Athens* with all his Forces, and marched towards the *East*; but before he could get thither, *Ventidius* had gained a third Victory much greater than the other two, (a) whereby he seemed to have fully revenged the Death of *Craffus*, and those that were cut off with him in the Battle of *Carrhæ*; for the Loss on the *Parthians* Side at this Time, was altogether as signal as that other on the *Romans*, *Pacorus* himself, and above twenty Thousand of his best Men being slain in this Overthrow: The Manner whereby it was effected was as followeth.

Ventidius

(z) *Dion Cassius* lib. 48. *Appian*. de Bellis Civilibus lib. 5. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(a) *Antiq* ibid. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Appian*. in *Parthicis*. *Dion* lib. 49. *Strabo* lib. 16. pag. 751. *Epitome Livii* 128. *Justin*. lib. 42. cap. 4. *Julius Frontinus* *Stratagem* lib. 1. cap. 1. & lib. 2. cap. 2. *Valerius*, *Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 78. *Eutropius* lib. 7. *Orosius* lib. 6. cap. 18.

Ventidius hearing that the *Parthians* were in great readiness for another Expedition into *Syria*, feared that they might pass the *Euphrates* upon him before he should be able to get his Army together from the several Places where they were dispersed into Quarters, for the putting of himself into a Condition to oppose them; and therefore, for the preventing thereof, he had recourse to this Stratagem; there being then in this Camp under the Name of an Ally, a petty Prince of those *Eastern* Parts, whom he knew to be a Well-wisher and secret Correspondent of the *Parthians*, that communicated to them all the Intelligence he could get of the *Roman* Councils and Designs, he laid a Plot of serving himself by this Man's Treachery: For taking the first Opportunity that offered to discourse with him, and expressing himself as if he placed great Confidence in him, communicated to him pretended Fears, feigning that he had heard, and was thereon much concerned, that the *Parthians* waving the usual Passage of the *Euphrates* at *Zeugma*, intended now to enter *Syria* another Way, at a Passage of that River much below the former: For, said he, if they pass at *Zeugma*, the Country on this Side the *Euphrates* is there mountainous, where the *Parthian* Horse, of which their Army mostly consists, will not be useful to them; but in case they take the lower Passage, the Country is all plain, and there their Horse will have their full Advantage, and the *Romans* will not be able to stand before them. As soon as this Conference was over, the Traitor, according as *Ventidius* foresaw, conveyed a full Account of it to the *Parthians*, and there it had the full Effect which was intended: For *Pacorus* immediately hereon altering his Course left the Road of *Zeugma*, and took his Rout into the other Road, where *Ventidius* wished he should, which causing a long March about, and requiring other Preparations to be made for the passing of the River at the Place now intended, while all this was a doing forty Days were gained to *Ventidius*, in which Time having gotten to him *Silo* from *Judæa*, and all his Legions from beyond *Taurus*, where they had been quartered, he was in full readiness to meet the *Parthians*, as soon as they entered *Syria*; where having first overwitted them by several Stratagems and Artifices of War, he at length vanquished them with that signal Overthrow which I have mentioned. It is remarked of this Victory of the *Romans*, that as it fully revenged the Victory gotten over *Crassus* by the *Parthians*; so (b) it was gotten on the same Day of the Year on which the other was lost just fourteen Years before: It happened therefore in the Month of *June*, for in that Month the Battle of *Carrhæ* was fought by *Crassus*.

Orodes

(b) *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 405. *Eutropius* & *Orosius* *ibid*.

Orodes King of *Parthia* hearing of this Defeat, and the Death of his Son in it, (c) was so overwhelmed with Excess of Grief for this Calamity, that he grew distracted upon it; for several Days he sat mute not speaking a Word, or caring to take any Meat; and when his Grief had at length made Way for his Tongue to express it, nothing else could be heard from him but the Name of *Pacorus*; sometimes he would seem to see him, and call upon him as if present; sometimes to talk with him; sometimes to hear him speaking to him; and at other Times recollecting that he was lost, he would pour out his Lamentations for it with Showers of Tears; and in Truth there was Reason enough for all this Grief in the present Case; for this Overthrow was (d) the greatest Blow which the *Parthians* had at any Time till now ever received, and the Loss of the Prince was as great as that of the Army; for (e) he was the worthiest Person for Justice and Clemency, as well as for Valour, and all other Princely Qualities, which the Royal Family of *Arfaces* had ever bred; by which, in the short Time that he was in *Syria*, he so far endeared himself to the People of that Country, that they never expressed a greater Affection for any Prince that ever reigned over them, than they did for him.

Had *Ventidius* after this Victory pursued all the Advantages of it, he might have driven the *Parthians* out of all *Mesopotamia* and *Babylonia*, and extended the *Roman* Empire to the Banks of the *Tigris*, if not beyond them; but (f) he feared, he might thereby excite the Envy of *Antony* against him, and therefore contented himself with reducing all those Places in *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, which had revolted from the *Romans* in the late War, and in Pursuit hereof, he was with all his Army in *Commagena* when *Antony* arrived: For (g) *Antiochus* the King of that Country having embraced the *Parthian* Interest against the *Romans*, *Ventidius* made War upon him for it, and having shut him up in *Samosata*, the Capital of his Kingdom, was then streightly besieging him. *Antony* on his coming thither took this War out of his Hands, and dismissing him from his Presidency of *Syria*, and all other Command, sent him to *Rome*, on Pretence that he might there take his Triumph for his Victories; but the true Reason was, (h) he envied him the Glory of them, and therefore sent him away from the Army, with which he was in great Reputation, and never employed

(c) *Justin*. *ibid*.

(d) — *ibid*.

(e) *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 404.

(f) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Appian*. in *Parthicis*.

(g) *Plutarchus* & *Appian*. *ibid*. *Dion* lib. 49.

(h) *Plutarchus*, *Appianus*, & *Dion* *ibid*.

employed him afterwards, tho' on many Occasions after this Time he needed so able and experienced a General to fight his Battles for him. However, (i) *Ventidius* on his Return to *Rome*, was there received with all the Honour that his Victories deserved; for he was not only admitted to his Triumph, but had it granted to him with the general Applause of all the *Roman* People, and herein had this peculiar Glory, that he was the only Person that ever triumphed over the *Parthians*, none before or after having ever attained to it, besides him alone: And another Thing was also peculiar to him in this Matter, which was altogether as remarkable, (k) that is, he came to his Honour of triumphing from being led in Triumph himself, which no one else besides himself ever did: For in the Social War, which the *Italian* Allies waged with *Rome* for the Freedom of that City, being made a Captive at the taking of *Asculum*, the chief City of *Picenum*, by *Strabo* the Father of *Pompey*, he was then, being very young, led before that General in his Triumph for the said Victory; after this, his Family being brought to Poverty by the Ruin and Saccage of their City, he was forced when grown up to betake himself to a mean and sordid Employment for his Livelihood; for at first (l) he was only a Mulitier, and being used to provide Mules for the carrying of the Baggage of such *Roman* Magistrates as were sent to govern foreign Provinces, *Cæsar* made use of him for this Purpose, when he went first into *Gallia*; and having on that Occasion taken Notice of the Activity and quick Apprehension of the Man, took him with him into his *Gallic* Wars; wherein, by his Valour and other military Qualifications he rose so fast through all the Stations of the Camp, as that he became one of the chief of *Cæsar's* Generals in all the Wars that he afterwards waged, and on his Return to the City, reaped Honours there as fast as he had in the Army, being (m) first made Tribune of the People, and afterwards (n) Prætor and Consul of *Rome*. After *Cæsar's* Death (o) he joined himself to *Antony*, and fought for his Cause in the Wars both of *Mutina* and *Perusia*; and afterwards being sent as his Lieutenant into the *East*, he there obtained the Victories I have mentioned; for which having triumphed at his Return to *Rome*, he there afterwards lived, and there died in great Honour, (p) and on his Decease a publick Funeral was there made for him at the Charges of the Commonwealth.

In

(i) *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 404, 405. *A. Gellius* *ibid*.(k) *Velleius Paterculus* lib. 2. cap. 65. *Valerius Maximus* lib. 6. cap. 9. *Plinius* lib. 7. cap. 43. *A. Gellius* *ibid*. *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 405,(l) *A. Gellius* *ibid*.(m) *A. Gellius* *ibid*.(n) *Dion* lib. 47. pag. 335. *A. Gellius* *ibid*.(o) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.(p) *A. Gellius* *ibid*.

In the Interim, (q) *Herod* carried on his War in *Judæa* against *Antigonus*, and *Machærus* a Roman General, by the Order of *Antony* was sent with two Legions, and a Thousand Horse to his Assistance: But on his Approach to the Walls of *Jerusalem*, where he went with Design to confer with *Antigonus*, being beaten back by the Archers and Slingers that guarded the Rampart, he fell into such a Rage hereon, that on his Retreat from thence, he slew all the *Jews* that came in his Way without regarding whether they were Frinds or Foes; in which wild Fury of his many of *Herod's* Friends being cut off, he could not bear it with any Patience, and therefore went away immediately to *Samaria*, and from thence hastened towards *Antony* to make complaint to him of this Outrage; of which *Machærus* having Notice made after him as fast as he could, and having overtaken him, prevailed with him to overlook what was past, and be reconciled unto him. However, *Herod* continuing his Journey to pay his Respects unto *Antony*, left *Joseph* his Brother to command in *Judæa* during his Absence, but with special Order to put nothing to hazard till he should return: On his coming to *Antony* (whom he found still at *Samofata*) he was received with great Honour, and in requital of it, there did him special Service in the carrying on of the Siege of that Place; *Ventidius* first begun it, as hath been already mentioned, and King *Antiochus*, whom he shut up therein, (r) offered a Thousand Talents for his Peace; but *Antony* on his Arrival not accepting of it, after he had dismissed *Ventidius*, carried on the Siege himself, but with much less Success; for the People of the Place, on *Antony's* rejecting the best Terms they could offer him for Peace, being by Desperation made valiant, defended themselves so well, that (s) *Antony* was glad at length to compound the Matter with *Antiochus* for less than one third of the Sum that was offered, that so he might raise the Siege with Honour, which otherwise he feared he might be forced to without it, by Reason of the Discontent of his own Soldiers; For they being all displeased at the Dismission of *Ventidius*, under whom they had got such signal Victories, did very much resent it, and therefore executed *Antony's* Orders in the Siege, neither with that Vigour, nor that Care, as was necessary to make them succeed; yet was the Place delivered to *Antony*; as says *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 15. 9. After this, *Antony* having (t) appointed *Sofius* to be his Lieutenant in *Cilicia*, *Syria*, and *Palestine*, left the Army with him, and (u) sailed to *Athens*, and from thence to
Brun-

(q) Antiq. & de Bello Judaico ibid.

(r) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Appian*. in *Parthicis*.

(s) *Plutarchus* & *Appian*. ibid. *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 405.

(t) Antiq. ibid. de Bello Judaico ibid.

(u) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Appian*. de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5. *Dion* lib. 48. pag. 385.

Brundysum to confer with *Octavianus*; but not finding him there at the Time appointed he returned back to *Athens*, and from thence passed to *Alexandria*, and there spent the ensuing Winter in the same Dalliances and luxurious Delights with *Cleopatra*, as he had the Winter two Years before.

While *Herod* was absent in his Attendance upon *Antony*, (*w*) *Joseph* forgetting the Orders he had received from him, made an Expedition against *Jericho*, taking with him his own Men, and five Cohorts received from *Machabæus*; but being there circumvented by the Enemy, he was himself slain, and most of his Forces cut in Pieces: Whereon, those that were disaffected to *Herod* in *Galilee* and *Idumæa*, revolted from him in both these Provinces. *Herod* being come back from *Antony* as far as *Daphne* near *Antioch*, had there an Account brought him of these Misfortunes, whereon he hastened back into *Judæa* to bring the best Remedy to them that he could: On his coming to Mount *Libanus*, he there raised eight Hundred Men, and with these and one Roman Cohort marched to *Ptolemais*, and from thence made War upon the Revolters of *Galilee*; and having there received another Cohort from *Antony*, soon brought all those again to submit to him, who had in that Country declared against him; and after that went to *Jericho* for the revenging of his Brother *Joseph's* Death, but there attempted it to his Hurt; for the *Antigonians* in those Parts over-powering him with Numbers, put his Forces to the Rout, and wounded *Herod* himself in the Conflict. But after this having gotten more Men together about him, he soon grew into a better Condition for the prosecuting of the War: And therefore finding that *Pappus* a prime General of *Antigonus's*, had taken the Field against him with the main Strength of that Party, he engaged him in Battle, and gained an absolute Victory over him, having slain *Pappus* himself in the Rout, and cut off most of his Army with him; and had it not been for the Severity of the Winter, which now approached, he had gone immediately to *Jerusalem*, and made an End of the War by taking that Place; but the Soldiers not being able to bear lying any longer abroad, he was forced to put them into Winter Quarters, and to refer what remained undone to the Operation of the next Campaign.

Anno 38.	In Autumn this Year began a Sabbatick Year,
A. M. 4447.	and ended in the Autumn of the Year following:
<i>Antigonus</i> 2.	As soon as the Spring began to come on (<i>x</i>) <i>Antony</i> sailed from <i>Alexandria</i> to <i>Athens</i> , where he had
<i>Daniel's</i> 70	left his Wife <i>Octavia</i> ever since his last going from
Weeks 424.	thence

(*w*) *Josephus* *ibid*.

(*x*) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Appianus* de *Bellis Civilibus* lib. 5. *Dion* lib. 48.

thence for *Syria*, and having taken her in, passed from thence with her for *Italy*, attended with a Fleet of three Hundred Sail, and landed at *Tarentum*, proposing with this naval Force to assist *Octavianus* against *Sextus Pompeius*; but *Octavianus* not accepting his Aid, out of Jealousy of him, this had like to have made another Quarrel between them, and other Reasons of Discontent on this Occasion were urged on both Sides against each other; but *Octavia* mediating between her Husband and her Brother made up all Matters: And whereas the five Years were now near expiring, for which the sovereign Government of the *Roman Empire* was granted to the Triumvirs by the People, they (y) prolonged it for five Years more by their own Authority, and as long as the Sovereignty was in them, they thought by Virtue thereof they had Right so to do: After this (z) *Antony* returned into *Syria*, to make Preparations for the *Parthian War*; *Octavia* accompanied him as far as *Corcyra*, but that she might not be exposed with him to the Dangers of that Expedition, he from thence sent her back into *Italy*, there to reside till it should be over, committing her and the Children which he had either by her or *Fulvia*, to the Care of *Octavianus*.

On *Antony's* returning into *Syria*, (a) *Octavianus* married *Livia Drusilla*, the Daughter of *Livius Drusus*, who having been one of those that were proscribed by the Triumvirs, was driven thereby to take Shelter with *Brutus* and *Cassius*; after whose Overthrow at *Philippi*, not knowing where else to flee, he fell on his Sword and slew himself: She was first the Wife of *Tiberius Nero*, and bore him *Tiberius Cæsar*, who succeeded *Augustus* in the Empire. On the Breach that happened between *Octavianus* and *Fulvia* the Wife of *Antony*, he sided with the latter, whereon, he was forced after the taking of *Perusia* to flee out of *Italy*, carrying with him his Wife and his young Son *Tiberius*; but being included in the Pacification, that was afterwards made between *Octavianus* and *Antony*, he returned to *Rome*, where *Octavianus* falling in Love with her, *Tiberius* for the Purchase of his Favour willingly yielded her unto him; and he accordingly married her, tho' she were then great with Child by *Tiberius*, and within three Months of her Time of Delivery: This for some Time caused a Delay, and the *Pontifices* were consulted about the lawfulness of marrying her in this Case; but their Answer being, that it was only unlawful, when it might cause a Doubt to which Husband the next Child born of her might belong; and it being now after

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(y) *Plutarchus* & *Appian*. *ibid*.

(z) *Dion* lib. 48. in fine. *Plutarchus* & *Appian*. *ibid*.

(a) *Dion* lib. 48. pag. 383. *Suetonius* in *Octavio* cap. 62. & in *Tiberio* cap. 4.

six Months Pregnancy past all Doubt, that the Child next to be born belonged to *Tiberius*, *Octavianus* forthwith married her, and three Months after a Son being born of her (the same who hereafter by the Name of *Drusus* will be often spoken of) he was sent to *Tiberius* as to the proper Father; but *Tiberius* dying a little after, both this Son and the other also were sent back to *Octavianus* to be taken Care of, and bred up by him, as being left their Guardian by the Will of their Father: He had a former Wife called *Scribonia*, who brought him his Daughter *Julia*; her he divorced for her ill Temper; but *Livia*, tho' she brought him no Children, continued to be his Wife as long as he lived, and always commanded his Affection to the last.

In the (b) Interim, *Herod* having made great Preparations for the carrying on of this Year's Campaign, brought a great Army into the Field, and marching with it directly up to the Walls of *Jerusalem*, laid close Siege to that City, and forthwith ordered the casting up of such Works against it, as were in those Times made use of for the taking of besieged Places; while this was a doing he himself went to *Samaria*, and there consummated his Marriage with (c) *Mariamne*; he had betrothed her four Years before, but his Troubles hindered that he did not marry her till now: She was the Daughter of *Alexander*, the Son of King *Aristobulus*, by *Alexandra* the Daughter of *Hyrchanus* the Second, and therefore was Granddaughter to both (d) those Brothers: She was a Lady of extraordinary Beauty, and great Virtue, and in all other laudable Qualifications accomplished beyond most others of her Time. The *Jews* of those Times having generally a zealous Affection for the Family of the *Asmonæans*, *Herod* thought that by marrying this Lady out of it, he should the easier reconcile that People to him; and this made him so earnest for the consummating of the Marriage at this Time. On (e) his Return to his Army before *Jerusalem*, *Sosius* the Governor of *Syria* came thither to him: For being ordered by *Antony* to do his utmost for the subduing of *Antigonus*, and the putting of *Herod* in full Possession of the Kingdom of *Judæa*, he marched into that Country with the best of his Forces for this Purpose, and having joined *Herod* before *Jerusalem*, they both together pushed on the Siege of that Place with the utmost Vigour, and a very numerous Army; for both of them together had

(b) *Josephus* Antiq. xiv. 15. 14. in fine, & de Bello Judaico I. 15. 8. 9.

(c) In Hebrew the Name is *Miriam*, in Greek *Maria*, in *Josephus* *Mariamne*, but most Latin Writers call her *Mariamne*.

(d) *Hyrchanus* and *Aristobulus* were Brothers, as being both the Sons of *Alexander Jannæus* by *Alexandra* his Queen.

(e) De Bello Judaico ibid. Antiq. xiv. 16. 1. 2.

had no fewer than (f) eleven Legions, and six Thousand Horse, besides the Syrian Auxiliaries: However, the Place held out several Months with a great deal of Resolution, and had the military Skill of those that defended it been equal to their Valour, they could not have been subdued; but their Defence being made rather with Boldness than due Order and good Conduct according to the Art of War, the Romans herein much out-did them, and by Means hereof at length carried the Place after a Siege of (g) above half a Year. See Chronol. and Harm. pag. 150 — 155. and the Note on *Joseph*. Antiq. xiv. 14. 6. and 16. 4.

Anno 37. For it was not till the Year next after following
A. M. 4448. that the Place was taken: For (h) then the Jews
Herod the being beaten out of all their Places of Defence, the
Great City was broken up, and the Enemy entering it on
Daniel's every Side made themselves through Masters of it,
Weeks 425. and being exasperated by the Length of the Siege,
and the great Labour and Hardship which they had endured in it,
for the revenging hereof they filled all the Quarters of the Place
with Blood and Slaughter, and ravaged it all over with Rapine and
Devastation: *Herod* did all he could to hinder both, but without
Success, *Sossus* encouraging the Soldiers in what they did: Hereon,
Herod went to him with heavy Complaints about it, alledging that
if the City were thus destroyed by Plunder and Slaughter the Ro-
mans would make him only King of a Desert, and therefore desired
that a Stop might be put to this Ravage and Cruelty; but receiving
no other Answer, but that the Spoils of the City were due
to the Soldiers for the Reward of their Labour and Valour in the
taking of it, he was forced by a Sum of Money to redeem the
City from all further Devastations, which otherwise would have
been utterly ruined and destroyed.

Antigonus seeing all lost (i) surrendered himself to *Sossus*, and cast
himself in a very submissive and abject Manner at his Feet to pray
his Compassion: But *Sossus* despising his Cowardice and meanness
of Spirit rejected him with Scorn, and looking on such a Behaviour
as more becoming a Woman than a Man, instead (k) of *Antigonus*

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(f) Legions were of an uncertain Number, as containing sometimes 4000, sometimes 5000, and sometimes 6000 Men; according to the lowest Computation, this Army with the Horsemen and the Syrian Auxiliaries could not be less than sixty Thousand Men,

(g) i. e. Reckoning from the Time that *Herod* came before the Place, which was some Time before *Sossus* joined him, and carried on the Siege in Conjunction with him.

(h) *Josephus* *ibid.* *Dion* lib. 49.

(i) *ibid.*

(k) *Antigonus* is the Masculine Name, *Antigona* the Feminine. The former is proper to Men, the other to Women.

by Way of Contempt called him *Antigona*, and forthwith ordered him to be put in Chains; and as soon as *Antony* was returned out of *Italy*, and came again to *Antioch*, *Sofius* sent this Captive King thither to him; *Antony* (l) at first intended to have reserved him for his Triumph; but *Herod* not thinking himself safe in his Kingdom, as long as this Remainder of the old Royal Family continued alive, never left soliciting *Antony*, till at length by a great Sum of Money he obtained, that this poor Prince was put to Death; to which he having been condemned by a formal Sentence in Judicature; this Sentence (m) was executed upon him in the same Manner as upon a common Criminal by the Rods and Axe of the *Lictor*, which the *Romans* never before subjected any crowned Head to. And here ended the Reign of the *Asmonæans*, after it had lasted from the Beginning of *Judas Maccabæus's* Government to this Time, (n) one Hundred twenty-nine Years, and with it I shall end this Book.

(l) *Antiq.* xiv. 16. 4. de Bello *Judaico* *ibid.*

(m) *Josephus* *ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.* *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 405.

(n) Whereas *Josephus* in his *Antiquities*, *ibid.* saith it lasted 126 Years only, this is to be computed from the Time that *Judas* was established in the Government by his Peace with *Antiochus Eupator* three Years after he first took it upon him.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
OLD and NEW Testament,

Including that of the

JEW S, and that of the *Neighbouring Nations*; from the Creation of the World to the Time of CHRIST.

PART II. BOOK VIII.

Anno 37.
A. M. 4448.
Herod 1.
Daniel's 70
Weeks 425.

ON the taking of *Jerusalem*, *Herod* was put in through Possession of the Kingdom of *Judæa*: (a) But the greater Part of the *Jews*, as long as *Antigonus* was alive, partly out of the Affection they had for the old Royal Family of the *Asmonæans*, and partly out of their Hatred to *Herod*, could not be induced by any Means to own him for their King, which conduced much to the hastening on the Death of that Captive Prince: As *Herod* made his Way to the Throne of this Kingdom through a great deal of Blood, (b) so did he establish himself in it by the same Means, putting daily to Death such of the opposite Faction as he most feared; (c) among whom were all the Counsellors of the great Sanhedrim, except *Pollio* and *Sameas*: These two (d) had during the whole Siege declared for the

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(a) *Antiq.* *ibid.*

(b) *Antiq.* & *de Bello Judaico* *ibid.*

(c) *Antiq.* xiv. 15. 1.

(d) *Josephus* *ibid.*

receiving of *Herod* to be King, and the rendering of the City to him; telling the People, that their Sins being grown to so very great an Height, as they then were, they had nothing else to expect but that God would deliver them into the Hands of this Man for the Punishment of them, and that therefore it was in vain for them to resist him; but the rest of the Sanhedrim running violently the other Way, (e) cried up *the Temple of the Lord! the Temple of the Lord!* as if for the Sake thereof God would certainly protect that City; and on this Conceit they did all they could to excite and encourage the People to a fierce and obstinate Resistance; and hereto it was owing, that the Siege held on so long; and therefore *Herod*, when he had gotten them into his Power, put them all to Death for it: To this he is also said to have been provoked by another Reason, that is, for their having called him before them upon a Trial for his Life for the Death of *Hezekiah* the Robber, &c. when he was Governor of *Galilee* under *Hyrchanus*, of which mention hath been above made: But if that influenced him in this Matter, he would not have spared *Sameas*, who was of all the most violent against him in that Cause. Since these two Men are the same in the Opinion of *Dr. Prideaux* with those (to which yet I do not agree) that the Jewish Writers called *Hillel* and *Shammai*, and their Names (f) are of the greatest Note among them of all their Mishnical Doctors, that is, of all those who taught their Traditions from the Time of *Simon the Just* to the compiling of the *Mishna* by *R. Judah Hakkadosh*, and they make the sixth Link in their cabbalistical Chain from the said *Simon*. However, take that whole Chain from them as follows, for (g) he (they said) delivered their Traditions to (1.) *Antigonus* of *Socho*, *Antigonus* of *Socho* delivered them (2.) to *Joses Ben Jozer*, and *Joseph Ben Jochanan*; these to (3.) *Jeshuah Ben Perachiah*, and *Nathan the Arbelite*; these (4.) to *Simeon Ben Shetach*, and *Jeshuah Ben Tabbai*; these to (5.) *Shemaiah*, and *Abtalion*; and these to (6.) *Hillel*, and *Shammai*. Of these Pairs the first in each of them as they pretend was (h) *Nasi*, that is, President of the great Sanhedrim, and the other *Ab Beth Din*, that is, Vice-President of the same; and both of them were, while in these Offices, the chief Teachers in their Schools of Divinity. The Jewish Writers ascribe to *Shemaiah* and *Abtalion* only six Years, but to their immediate Predecessors a full

(e) *Antiq. xiv. 9. 4.*

(f) *Juchasin, Shal'sbeleth, Haccabbala, Zemach David.*

(g) *Pirke Aboth* cap. 1. *Maimonides* in præfatione ad *Seder Zeraim*, & in præfatione ad *Yad Chazekab*, *Abarbanel* aliique e *Rabbinis*.

(h) *Nasi* in *Hebrew* significeth Prince, and *Ab Beth Din*, Father of the House of Judgment.

a full (i) Hundred and one over, which gives that Link in the Chain of their traditional Succession a Stretch beyond Credibility: *Shemaiah* and *Abtalion* (k) are said to have been both Profelytes, and Sons of the same Father, by whom they derived their descent from *Sennacherib*, King of *Assyria*, but they had for their Mother a Woman of *Israel*, otherwise (l) they could not have been Members of the great Sanhedrim, or have held any Place of Judicature in the *Jewish* Nation. *Herod* at this Time putting to Death all the Members of the great Sanhedrim excepting *Hillel* and *Shammai*, it is not to be doubted, but that these two *Shemaiah* and *Abtalion* perished in that Slaughter, after whose Death *Hillel* was made President, and *Shammai* Vice-President of the Sanhedrim, that was afterwards formed.

This *Hillel* was one of the eminentest that ever was among the *Jewish* Doctors, for Birth, Learning, Rule, and Posterity: For as to his Birth, (m) he was by his Mother of the Seed of *David*, being by her descended from *Shephatiah*, the Son of *Abital*, *David's* Wife: For his Learning in the *Jewish* Law and Traditions, the *Jewish* Writers, by an unanimous Suffrage, give him the first Place of Eminency among all the ancient Doctors of their Nation: As for Rule, he bore it in the highest Station of Honour among his People for forty Years together; for so long, as President of the Sanhedrim, he sat in the first Chair of Justice over the whole *Jewish* Nation, and discharged himself therein with greater Wisdom and Justice than any that had from the Time of *Simon the Just* possessed that Place before him: And as for his Posterity he was so happy therein, that for several Descents they succeeded him in the same Eminency of Learning, and thereby gained also for several Descents to succeed him in the same Station of Honour; for those of his Family were Presidents of the Sanhedrim from Father to Son to the tenth Generation; for after him succeeded *Simeon* his Son, who is supposed to have been the same who took *Christ* in his Arms on his being first presented in the Temple, *Luke* ii. and then to have sung over him his *nunc dimittas*: After *Simeon* succeeded *Gamaliel* his Son, who presided in the Sanhedrim

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(i) The *Jewish* Chronologers tell us, that these two Persons entered on their Offices in the Year of the World, according to the *Jewish* Computation 3621, and that *Shemaiah* and *Abtalion* did not succeed them till the Year 3722, between which intervened 101 Years.

(k) *Zachutus* in *Juchasin*, & *David Ganz* in *Zemach David*.

(l) *Maimonides* in Tract *Sanhedrin*.

(m) *Zacutus* in *Juchasin*, *Gedaliah* in *Shalsheleth Haccabbala*, & *David Ganz* in *Zemach David*. Videas etiam *Buxtorfii Lexicon Rabbinicum* col. 617, & de Abbreviaturis pag. 48, & 58; *Vorstii Observationes ad Zemach David*, and *Lightfoot's Harmony of the New Testament*, Part I, Sect. 8.

at the Time, when *Peter* and the Apostles were called before that Council (*Acts* v. 34.) and was the same, at whose Feet *Paul* was bred up in the Sect and Learning of the Pharisees (*Acts* xxii. 3.) (n) He is called in the Jewish Writings *Gamaliel the Old*, because of his long Life; for he lived down to the eighteenth Year before the Destruction of *Jerusalem*: After him succeeded *Simeon* his Son, the second of that Name in this Line, who perished in the Destruction of *Jerusalem*: The next Successor after him was *Gamaliel* his Son, the second of that Name; to him succeeded *Simeon* his Son, the third of that Name: After him was *R. Judah Hak-kadosh* his Son, who composed the *Mishna*, and on that Account his Name hath ever since been had in great Veneration among all of the Jewish Nation: His Son and Successor in the same Office was *Gamaliel*, the third of that Name; and after him his Son *Judah Gemicus*, and after him his Son *Hillel* the second, who was the Compiler of the present Kalendar of the Jewish Year; how long after him this Office continued in that Family is not said; and no doubt it was with Respect to the Family of *David*, that *Hillel* had this Honour so long continued among his Posterity: But he was descended from it only by his Mother's Side, for by his Father he was of the Tribe of *Benjamin*; he was born in *Babylonia*, and there lived till the 40th Year of his Life; at which Age he came to *Jerusalem*, and there betook himself to the Study of the Law, in which he grew so eminent, that after 40 Years more he became the President of the Sanhedrim, being then 80 Years old, and continued in that Office for another 40 Years after; so that according to this Account he lived full an 120 Years: The Time he first entered on his Presidentship was about an Hundred Years before the Destruction of *Jerusalem*; the Jewish Writers make it a compleat Hundred Years; but those People are far from being exact in their Chronological Computations; for the Sake of a round Number, or an imaginary Mystery, they often in such Matters shoot under or over the Truth at their Pleasure. He is said on his first entering on this Office to have had for his Vice-President one *Manahem*, a learned Man of those Times, but he not long after deserting this Station to enter into the Service of *Herod*, *Shammai* was chosen in his Place; and what we have in *Josephus* agreeth therewith; for he (o) makes mention of a *Manahem*, that was a Person of eminent Note in those Times; of whom he tells us, that being of the Sect of the *Essens* he had the Spirit of Prophecy, and one Time meeting with *Herod* among his School-fellows, when he was a Boy, greeted him with this Salutation, *Hail King of the Jews*; and laying his Hand gently on his Shoulder foretold

(n) *Zacutus, Gedalia, & David Ganz* *ibid.*

(.) *Antiq.* xv. 10 5.

foretold to him, that he should be advanced to that Honour: *Herod* for many Years had no Regard to this Prediction, it being a Thing he had no Expectation of; but afterwards, when he came to be King, remembering the Matter, he sent for *Manahem*, and was very solicitous to know of him how long he should reign, concluding, that he that foretold that he should be King, could also foretell how long he should be so. *Manahem* at first not returning him a certain Answer, *Herod* put it to him, whether he should reign ten Years, *Manahem* answered, yea ten, yea twenty, yea thirty; with which *Herod* being contented asked to further: But from this Time he had *Manahem* in great Esteem; and no doubt on this Occasion drew him into his Service, and thereon *Shammai* was appointed to be Vice-President in his room.

This (p) *Shammai* had been for some Time the Scholar of *Hillel*, and came the nearest to him in Eminency of Learning of all the *Tannaim* or Mishnical Doctors; but when he became his Vice-President he did not always concur in Opinion with him; for there were many Points wherein they differed, which caused the like Contests and Disputes between their Followers, as there are between the *Thomists* and *Scotists* among the Schoolmen; for in a great many Things (q) the School of *Hillel* went one Way, and the School of *Shammai* another: This produced such Divisions and Quarrels between their Scholars, that at length it came to the Effusion of Blood, and several were slain on both Sides; but in the Conclusion the School of *Hillel* carried it against the School of *Shammai*, a Determination being given for the former they say by a *Bath Kol*, that is, by a Voice pretended to come from Heaven, and by this Fiction all Disturbances between them were appeased. *Hillel* was of a mild and peaceable Temper, but *Shammai* on the contrary was of a very angry and fiery Spirit, and from hence proceeded most of the Oppositions and Disputes, that were between the Schools of these two great Doctors, of which *Shammai* growing at length weary was contented to have them all ended by the Fiction I have mentioned.

(r) *Hillel* bred up above a Thousand Scholars in the Knowledge of the Law, of which eighty were reckoned to be of greater Eminency above the rest: For of them say the *Jewish* Writers thirty were worthy on whom the divine Glory should rest, as it did upon

(p) Videas *Zacutum*, *Gedaliah*, *Davidem Ganz* & *Buxtorfium* *ibid.* & *Drusium* de tribus Sæclis, lib. 2. cap. 10.

(q) Of this Division made among the Pharisaical *Jews* by the different Schools of *Hillel* and *Shammai*, *Jerom* speaks in his Commentary on *Isaiab*, viii. 14. and he there tells us, that these two Men flourished in *Judea* not long before *Christ* was born. His Words are, *Sammai* & *Hillel* non multo prius quam Dominus nasceretur orti sunt in *Judea*.

(r) *Zacutus*, *Gedalias*, & *David Ganz* *ibid.*

on *Moses*; and thirty for whom the Sun should stand still, as it did for *Joshua*; and the twenty others were of a middling Size: The eminentest of them all was *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, the Author of the *Chaldee* Paraphrase upon the Prophets; with whom was nearly Contemporary *Onkelos*, who was Author of the *Chaldee* Paraphrase upon the Law; but whether he was a Scholar of *Hillel's* or no, is not said: There are other *Chaldee* Paraphrases besides these two; but what, or how many they were, or for what Use they served, not being as yet any where mentioned in this Work, it is proper I here give the Reader an Account of them.

The *Chaldee* Paraphrases are Translations of the Scriptures of the *Old Testament*, made directly from the *Hebrew* Text into the Language of the *Chaldeans*, which Language was anciently used through all *Affyria*, *Babylonia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Syria*, and *Palestine*; and is still the Language of the Churches of the *Nestorian* and *Maronite* Christians in those *Eastern* Parts, in the same Manner as the *Latin* is the Language of many Churches here in the *West*; and therefore these Paraphrases were called (*s*) *Targums*, because they were Versions or Translations of the *Hebrew* Text into this Language; for the Word *Targum* signifieth in *Chaldee* an Interpretation or Version of one Language into another, and may properly be said of any such Version or Translation; but it is most commonly by the *Jews* appropriated to these *Chaldee* Paraphrases: For being among them what were most eminently such, they therefore had this Name by Way of Eminency especially given them. Dr. *Prideaux* here gives us the common *Jewish* Opinion, taken up by many modern Christians also, as if the *Jews* lost their *Hebrew* Language in the *Babylonian* Captivity; and at their Return were forced to have their Holy Books paraphrased into the *Chaldee* Language, and so interpreted to them thence in their Synagogues: And that the *Targums* or Paraphrases of *Onkelos* and *Jonathan* we now have may be as early as the first Century. Important Assertions indeed! but hardly built upon any other original Authority than the misunderstanding of *Nehemiah* viii. 8. Where it is said, That, after the Captivity, certain *Levites*, Read in the Book, in the Law of God, distinctly; and gave the Sense and caused them to understand the reading; which certainly they might well do without a *Chaldee* Translation. Nor is there any Evidence that there ever were any such *Targums* before the second Century; nor that they were in Use among the *Western Jews* till the 5th Century: Nor indeed does it appear that the *Jews* lost their *Hebrew* Tongue after the *Babylonish* Captivity; but rather lost their *Chaldee* Tongue, till long afterward, when under the Name of the *Syriack Dialect*, it became the vulgar Language in *Judæa*. See Essay on the *Old Test.* Prop.

V. XII.

(s) *Buxtorfii Lexicon Rabbinicum* Col. 2644.

v. XII. XIII. However, take Dr. *Prideaux's* Account of these *Jewish Targums* as follows; with a few Corrections.

These *Targums* were made for the Use and Instruction of the vulgar *Jews* after their Return from Captivity, or rather on the first Century of the Gospel.

This Work having been attempted by divers Persons at different Times, and by some of them with different Views (for some of them were written as Versions for the publick Use of the Synagogues, and others as Paraphrases and Commentaries for the private Instruction of the People) hence it hath come to pass, that there were anciently many of these *Targums*, and of different Sorts, in the same Manner as there anciently were many different Versions of the same Holy Scriptures into the *Greek* Language, made with like different Views; of which we have sufficient Proof in the *Œapla* of *Origen*: Perhaps anciently there were many more of these *Targums*, than we now know of, which have been lost in the Length of Time; whether there were any of them of the same Composure on the whole Scriptures is not any where said: Those that are now remaining were composed by different Persons, and on different Parts of Scripture, some on one Part, and others on other Parts; and are in all of these eight Sorts following. 1. That of *Onkelos* on the five Books of *Moses*. 2. That of *Jonathan Ben Uzziel* on the Prophets, that is, on *Joshua*, *Judges*, the two Books of *Samuel*, the two Books of *Kings*, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, and the twelve minor Prophets. 3. That on the Law which is ascribed to *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*. 4. The *Jerusalem Targum* on the Law. 5. The *Targum* on the five lesser Books called the *Megilloth*, i. e. *Ruth*, *Esther*, *Ecclesiastes*, *The Song of Solomon*, and the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*. 6. The second *Targum* on *Esther*. 7. The *Targum* (1) of *Joseph* the one-eyed on the Book of *Job*, the *Psalms*, and the *Proverbs*, and 8. The *Targum* on the first and second Book of *Chronicles*. On *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, and *Daniel*, there is no *Targum* at all: The Reason given by some for this is, because a great Part of those Books is written in the *Chaldee* Language, and therefore there is no need of a *Chaldee* Paraphrase upon them; this indeed is true for *Daniel* and *Ezra*, but not for *Nehemiah*; for that Book is all originally written in the *Hebrew* Language: Perhaps anciently there were *Chaldee* Paraphrases on all the *Hebrew* Parts of those Books, tho' now lost. It was long supposed that there were no *Targums* on the two Books of *Chronicles*,

(1) He is commonly called *Josephus Cæcus*, or *Josephus* the blind. This is not to be understood as if he were blind of both Eyes, for then he could not have done this Work. The Word in *Hebrew*, by which he is so denominatèd, signifieth *Lucum* one that is blind of one Eye, as well as *Cæcum*, one that is blind of both Eyes.

Chronicles, because none such were known, till (u) they were lately published by *Beekius* of *Augsburg* in *Germany*, that on the first Book, *Anno Domini* 1680, and that on the second, *Anno* 1683.

As the *Targum* of *Onkelos* is the first in Order of Place, as being on the *Pentateuch*, which is the first Part of the Holy Scriptures; so I think it is not to be doubted, but that it is the first, or near the first also in Order of Time, and one of the ancientest that was written of all that are now extant. The (w) *Jewish* Writers, tho' they allow him to have been for some Time of his Life Contemporary with *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, the Author of the second *Targum* abovementioned, yet make him much the younger of the two: For they tell us that *Jonathan* was one of the prime Scholars of *Hillel*, who died about the Time when our Saviour was born; but that *Onkelos* survived *Gamaliel the elder*, *Paul's* Master (who was the Grandson of *Hillel*, and died not till eighteen Years before the Destruction of *Jerusalem*) for they relate, that *Onkelos* assisted at the Funeral of this *Gamaliel*, and provided for it seventy Pound of Frankincense at his own Charge; but there are several Reasons which prevail with me to think *Onkelos* nearly at least as ancient as the other; the chief and principal of them is the Style, in which his *Targum* is written. That Part of *Daniel* and *Ezra*, which is in *Chaldee*, if it be supposed all written by *Daniel* himself, is the truest Standard, whereby to try the Purity of the *Chaldee* Language: For this Language, as well as all others, being in a constant Flux, and in every Age deviating from what it was in the former, it follows from hence, that the further any *Chaldee* Writing doth in its Style differ from that ancient Standard, the later certainly it is; and the nearer it comes to it, we may as certainly conclude the ancients it is: But no *Chaldee* Writing now extant coming nearer to the Style of what is written in that Language by *Daniel* and *Ezra*, than the *Targum* of *Onkelos*, this to me proves that *Targum* of all others to be one of the most ancient. And *Dr. Prideaux* can see no other Reason, why *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*, when he undertook to compose his *Targum*, should pass over the Law, and begin with the Prophets, but that he found *Onkelos* had done this Work before him, and with that Success in the Performance, which he could not exceed: This *Targum* of *Onkelos* is rather a Version, than a Paraphrase; for it renders the *Hebrew* Text Word for Word, and for the most Part accurately and exactly, and it is by much the best of all this Sort; and therefore it hath always been had in Esteem among the *Jews* much above all the other *Targums*, and being set to the same musical Notes with

(u) *Leusden* in *Philologo Hebræo mixto Dissertatione* 5ta §. 5.

(w) *Zacutus* in *Juchasin*. *Gedaliah* in *Shalsheleth Haccabbala*. *David Ganz* in *Zemach David*, aliique.

with the *Hebrew Text*, it is thereby made capable of being read in the same Tone with it in their publick Assemblies: And that it was accordingly there read alternatively with the Text in the Manner as is above described (x) *Elias Levita* tells us, who of all the *Jews* that have handled this Argument hath written the most accurately and fully of it. For he saith, "That the *Jews* holding themselves obliged every Week in their Synagogues to read twice that *Parashah* or Section of the Law, which was the Lesson of the Week (that is, in the *Hebrew Original* first, and then in the *Chaldee Interpretation* after it) made use of the *Targum* of *Onkelos* for this Purpose; and that this was their Usage even down to this Time (which was (y) about the first Part of the sixteenth Century.) And that for this Reason, tho' till the Art of Printing was invented, there were of the other *Targums* scarce above one or two of a Sort to be found in a whole Country; yet then the *Targum* of *Onkelos* was every where among them." Some say this *Onkelos* was a Profelyte, and hold him to have been the same with *Akilas*, another Profelyte, who is quoted in (z) *Berishith Rabba* to have written a *Targum*; and others, that he was the same with *Aquila* of *Pontus*, who composed one of the *Greek Versions* of the Holy Scripture, which was in *Origen's Oetapla*, as if the *Akilas* mentioned in *Berishith Rabba*, and *Aquila* of *Pontus*, were two distinct Persons; for the setting of all this at Rights it is to be observed; 1. That the *Akilas*, whose *Targum* is quoted in *Berishith Rabba*, and elsewhere from it by the *Rabbins*, seems to be none other than *Aquila* of *Pontus*; for the Name is the same, *Ἀκύλας* in *Greek*, and *Akilas* in *Hebrew*; the Time in which they are said to live, is also the same, that is, about the Year of *Christ* one Hundred and thirty; and both are said to be Profelytes; and these three Characters joined together do probably prove them to be both the same Person. 2. That this *Akilas* could not be *Onkelos*; for not only the Names are different, but also the *Targums*, which they are said to have written: For *Onkelos* wrote on the Law, but the *Targum* of *Akilas*, which is quoted

(x) In *Methurgeman*, i. e. *Lexico Chaldaico* sic dicto. Verba ejus in præfatione ad illud Lexicon sunt hæc sequentia. Antequam inveniretur Ars Typographica non extabant *Targum* Prophetarum & *Hagiographorum*, nisi vel unum in Provincia, vel ad summum duo in Univerſo Climate. Propterea nec quisquam erat qui ea curaret. At *Targum Onkelosi* semper repertum est affatim & hoc ideo, quia nos obligati sumus, ut legamus quavis Septimana *Parasham* bis, i. e. Semel in Textu *Hebræo*, & semel in *Targum*.

(y) Some of the Books were published Anno 1517, and some Anno 1539.

(z) *Berishith Rabba* is an old Rabbinical Commentary on the Book of *Genesis*.

quoted in *Berishith Rabba*, is on the Prophets, and the *Higiographa*. 3. That the *Targum* of *Akilas* quoted by the Author of *Berishith Rabba*, and other *Rabbins* from him, is not a *Chaldee Targum*, but the *Greek Version* or *Targum* made by *Aquila* of *Pontus*: For altho' the Word *Targum* be restrained by its most common Use among the *Jews* to the *Chaldee Versions* of the *Hebrew Scriptures*, yet in its general Signification it takes in any Translation from one Language to another, whatsoever those Languages may be; and that therefore perhaps there was never any such *Chaldee Targum*, as is supposed to be quoted by the Author of *Berishith Rabba*, or any such Person as *Akilas* a Profelyte distinct from *Aquila* of *Pontus* to be the Author of it; but that the *Targum* so quoted was the *Greek Targum*, or *Greek Version* of the *Hebrew Scriptures* made by the said *Aquila* of *Pontus*, of which I have above given a full Account. 4. That the representing of *Onkelos* to have been a Profelyte, seems to have proceeded from the Error of taking him to have been the same with *Aquila* of *Pontus*, who was indeed a *Jewish Profelyte*; for having from being an Heathen embraced the Christian Religion, he apostatized from it to the *Jews*. The Excellency and Accuracy of *Onkelos's Targum* sufficiently prove him to have been a Native *Jew*; for without having been bred up from his Birth in the *Jewish Religion* and Learning, and long exercised in all the Rites and Doctrines thereof, and being also thoroughly skilled in both the *Hebrew* and *Chaldee Languages*, as far as a Native *Jew* could be, he can scarce be thought thoroughly adequate to that Work, which he performed.

The next *Targum* to that of *Onkelos*, is the *Targum* of *Jonathan Ben Uzziel* on the Prophets, which is next it also in the Purity of its Stile, but is not like it in the Manner of its Composure: For whereas the *Targum* of *Onkelos* is a strict Version, rendering the *Hebrew Text* Word for Word, *Jonathan* takes on him the Liberty of a Paraphrast by Enlargements and additions to the Text; for therein are inserted several Stories, and also several Glosses of his own, which do not much commend the Work; and more of this is to be found in that Part which is on the later Prophets, than in that which is on the former; for in that latter Part he is more lax and paraphrastical, and less accurate and clear, than in the other. The Books of *Jeshua*, *Judges*, *Samuel*, and *Kings* are called the former Prophets, and the Books of *Ijaiah*, *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, and the twelve minor Prophets the latter. The (a) *Jews* speak

(a) *Zacutus* in *Juchasin*. *Gedaliah* in *Shalsheleth Haccabbala*. *David Ganz* in *Zemach David*. *Talmud* in *Bava Bathra* cap. 8. & in *Succa*, & in *Megilla*. Videas etiam *Buxtorfium* de *Abbreviaturis* pag 104, & 105. & in præfatione ad *Lexicon Chaldaicum*. *Schickardum* in *Bechinath Happerushim*, aliosque.

ſpeak highly of this *Jonathan*; for they do not only give him the firſt Place of Eminency among all the Diſciples or *Hillel*, but equal him even to *Moses* himſelf, and tell many miraculous Things of him, which they ſay happened while he was employed in this Work; as, that nothing was permitted to give him any Diſturbance herein; that if any Bird happened to flee over him, or any fly to light upon his Paper, while he was writing this *Targum*, they were immediately burnt up by Fire from Heaven, without any Hurt done either to his Perſon or his Paper; and they tell us alſo, that on his attempting to write a *Targum* upon the *Hagiographa*, after his having finiſhed that on the Law, he was hindered by a Voice from Heaven, which forbade him to proceed in that Work, giving this Reason for it, becauſe therein (that is, in the *Hagiographa*) was contained the End of the *Meſſiah*; which ſome Chriſtians laying hold of againſt the *Jews*, by interpreting it of the Death of *Chriſt*, predicted in the Prophecies of *Daniel* (which they Place among the (b) *Hagiographa*) ſome of the later *Jews* have taken upon them to alter that Paſſage, for fear this fabulous Story ſhould hurt their Cauſe: Many other Fables the *Jewiſh* Writers tell us of this *Jonathan* and his *Targum*, which I think not proper to trouble the Reader with.

The third *Targum* in the Order abovementioned is that on the Law, which is aſcribed to *Jonathan Ben Uzziel*: But that it is none of his is ſufficiently proved by the Style, which is wholly different from that, wherein is written the true *Targum* of *Jonathan* (that upon the Prophets, which all allow to have been his) as will thoroughly appear to all ſuch as ſhall thoroughly compare them together; and beſides its Enlargements in the paraphraſtical Way by Gloſſes, Fables, prolix Explications, and other Additions are much beyond what we find practiſed by *Jonathan* in that *Targum*, which is truly his; but that which thoroughly cuts the Throat of this Pretence is, that there are ſeveral Things mentioned in this *Targum*, which had no Being, or at leaſt no Name, till after *Jonathan's* Time; for therein is mention made of the ſix Orders or Books of the *Miſhnah*; *Exodus* xxvi. 9. but they could have no Being till the *Miſhna* was made by *R. Judah* above an Hundred Years after *Jonathan's* Time; and therein we alſo find mention made of *Conſtantinople* (*Numbers* xxiv. 19.) and *Lombardy* (*Numbers* xxiv. 24.) whereas there was no ſuch City as *Conſtantinople*, nor any Country called by the Name of *Lombardy* till ſeveral Hundred Years after the Time wherein *Jonathan* flouriſhed. Who was the true Author of this *Targum*, or when it was compoſed is utterly

(b) That the *Jews* allow not *Daniel* a Place among the Prophets, and for what Reason, hath been above ſhewn, Part I. Book 3. under the Year 534.

utterly unknown; it seems long to have lain in Obscurity among the *Jews* themselves; for *Elias Levita*, who wrote most fully of the *Chaldee* Paraphrases, knew nothing of this Paraphrase, for he says nothing of it, tho' he tells us of all the rest; neither was it taken Notice of till first published in Print at *Venice* about an Hundred and fifty Years since; and the Name of *Jonathan*, it's probable, was for no other Reason then put to it, but to give it the more Credit, and the better recommend it by that specious Title to the Buyer. Most of these Prophecies which are in the *Pentateuch* concerning the *Messiah*, being in this *Targum* interpreted in the Christian Way, some Christians for this Reason would maintain it to be the genuine Work of the Author, whose Name it bears; and to make this out assert it to be as ancient as that Author, and that therefore it might, according to its Title, be truly his; and their Argument for it is, that it is quoted by *St. Paul*, and that therefore it must be composed before his Time; and they pretend that the Age before his Time was that in which *Jonathan Ben Uzziel* lived: For whereas *St. Paul* in his second Epistle to *Timothy* iii. 8. makes mention of *Jannes* and *Jambres* as the Names of those *Egyptian* Magicians, who withstood *Moses* in the Presence of *Pharoah* (*Exodus* vii. 2.) they would have it believed, that *Paul* had those Names from this *Targum* on the Law which is ascribed to *Jonathan*; and that therefore it was composed before *St. Paul* wrote that Epistle to *Timothy*. It's true, the Names of *Jannes* and *Jambres* are twice made mention of in this *Targum* (*Exodus* i. 15. and vii. 2.) but it doth not follow, that *St. Paul* had them from this *Targum*, and that therefore the Author of this *Targum* was ancients than *St. Paul*, any more than it doth, that he had them from *Pliny* or *Numenius*, and that therefore these two Heathen Philosophers were, contrary to all the Faith of History, ancients than this Apostle: For both these Authors make mention of those *Egyptian* Magicians in the Time of *Moses* with only this Variation, that instead of *Jannes* and *Jambres*, *Pliny* writes their Names *Jannes* and *Jotapes*: The true Answer hereto is, that as the sacred Penmen of the *New Testament* make mention of several Things which they had only from ancient Books now lost, so this of *Jannes* and *Jambres* was of that Sort. These Names either by oral Tradition, or rather by some written Records of History, being preserved among the *Jews*, *Paul* from thence had them: And an Account of these Persons having been by the said Names propagated by the *Jews* to the Heathens, among whom they were dispersed, it came this Way to the Knowledge of *Pliny* and *Numenius*, the first of which lived in the first Century of *Christ*, and the other in the Beginning of the third. They that would know what were the Traditions of the *Jews* concerning these two Magicians, may consult *Buxtorf's Rabbinical Lexicon*, pag. 945, 946, and

and 947, for there they will find a full Account of all that is said of them in the *Talmud*, and other *Rabbinical* Writings, which being long and wholly fabulous, I avoid here troubling the Reader with it.

The fourth *Targum* is on the Law, written by an unknown Hand; for no one pretends to tell us, who the Author of it was, or when it was composed; it is called the *Jerusalem Targum*, and seems to have that Name for the same Reason for which the *Jerusalem Talmud* is so called, that is, because it is written in the *Jerusalem* Dialect; for there were (c) three different Dialects of the *Chaldaean* or *Assyrian* Language; the first was that which was spoken at *Babylon* the Metropolis of the *Assyrian* Empire, an Example of this in its greatest Purity we are supposed to have in *Daniel* and *Ezra*, and the Stile of the *Babylonish Gamara* may be reckoned its highest Corruption. The second Dialect of this Language was the *Commagenian* or *Antiochian*, which was spoken in *Commagene*, *Antioch*, and the rest of *Syria*; and in this Dialect were written the Versions of the Holy Scriptures, and the Liturgies, which were in Use among the *Syrian* and *Assyrian* Christians, and are still used by them, especially by the *Maronites*, a People inhabiting Mount *Libanus*, where the *Syriac* still lives among them as a vulgar Language. The third Dialect was the *Jerusalem* Dialect, that which was spoken by the *Jews* some Time before the Christian Religion came into the World: The *Babylonian* and *Jerusalem* Dialects were written in the same Character, but the *Antiochian* in a different, that which we call the *Syriac*; and for the Sake of this different Character is that Dialect reckoned a different Language, which we call the *Syriac*; (d) whereas in Truth the *Syriac* and the *Chaldee* are one and the same Language, in different Characters, and differing a little only in Dialect: As all these three Dialects were made by so many several Degeneracies from the old *Assyrian* Language, which was anciently spoken in *Nineveh* and *Babylon*, so they all with Time degenerated from what they at first were. The purest Stile which we have of the *Jerusalem* Dialect is in the *Targum*, first of *Onkelos* on the Law, and next of *Jonathan* on the Prophets; for in them the *Chaldee* is without any Mixture of Words from any other Language, saving from the *Hebrew* only: This Mixture of *Hebrew* Words with the *Chaldee* was that only, which first made the *Jerusalem* Dialect to differ from the *Babylonian*; for tho' the *Jews* on their Return from *Babylon* might bring back with them some Phrases of the *Chaldee* Language, yet the

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(c) Videas *Waltoni* Prolegom. xiii. ad *Biblia Polyglot.* & *Georgii Amyrae* Prælod. Gram. Syr.

(d) Videas præfationem *Ludovici de Dieu* ad *Grammaticam Linguarum Orientalium.*

Hebrew was still the Language of the Church, and the Language of all those that were bred up in Learning for its Service; and therefore many of its *Chaldee* Words crept into the *Hebrew*, which was vulgarly spoken by them, and this Mixture constituted the *Jerusalem* Dialect of the *Hebrew* or *Chaldee* Tongue; and as long as it continued with this Mixture only, it was the *Jerusalem* Dialect in its best Purity: But in process of Time, the Mixture of the *Jews* with other Nations, especially after our Saviour's Time, brought in the Mixture of many exotic Words from the *Latin*, *Greek*, *Arabian*, *Persian*, and other Languages, and thereby so far corrupted their former Speech, that it made it almost another Language: And a View of this corrupt State of it we have in the *Jerusalem Talmud*, the *Jerusalem Targum*, and in all the other *Targums*, excepting those of *Onkelos* on the Law, and *Jonathan* on the Prophets; for all these are written in this corrupt Stile of the *Jerusalem* Dialect, and those *Targums* are much more so than the *Jerusalem Talmud*, which proves them all (except the two above excepted) to have been written after that *Talmud*. This *Jerusalem Targum* is not a continued Paraphrase, as all the rest are, but only upon some Parts here and there, as the Author thought the Text most wanted an Explication; for sometimes it is only upon one Verse, sometimes only upon a Piece of a Verse, and sometimes upon several Verses together, and sometimes it skips over whole Chapters; in many Places it writes Word for Word, from the *Targum* said to be *Jonathan's* on the Law, which made (1) *Drusus* think they were both the same. There are several Things in this *Jerusalem Targum* which are in the same Words delivered in the *New Testament* by *Christ* and his Apostles: As for Example, *Luke* vi. 38. *Christ* saith, with the same Measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again. The same is in this *Targum*, *Gen.* xxxviii. 26. In the *Revelation* xx. 6. 14. there is mention of the first and second Death, the same Distinction is in this *Targum*, *Deut.* xxxiii. 6. In the *Revelation* v. 10. the Saints are said to be made unto our God, Kings and Priests; the same is said in this *Targum*, *Exodus* xix. 6. In the Gospel of St. *Matthew* vi. 9. our Saviour teacheth us to say, Our Father which art in Heaven; the same Expression is in this *Targum*, *Deut.* xxxii. 6. Hence some would infer the Antiquity of this *Targum*, as if it had been written before our Saviour's Time, and that he and his Apostles had these and like other Expressions from it; and others will have it, that the Author of this *Targum* had them from the *New Testament*; but neither of these seems likely; not the first, because the Stile of this *Targum* being more impure and corrupt, than that of the *Jerusalem Talmud*, this proves it to have been composed after that

Talmud,

(1) Ad difficilia Loca, Num. cap. 25.

Talmud, which had no Being till above three Hundred Years after *Christ*; and not the second; because the *Jews* had that Detestation of the Christians, that we can hardly suppose they would borrow any thing from them. The Truth of the Matter most probably is, these were Sayings and Phraseologies, which had obtained among the *Jews* in our Saviour's Time, and continued among them long after, and were taken from ancient Books now lost.

The fifth *Targum*, which is that on the *Megilloth*; the sixth which is the second *Targum* on *Esther*; and the seventh, which is that on *Job*, the *Psalms*, and the *Proverbs*, are all written in the corruptest *Chaldee* of the *Jerusalem* Dialect: Of the two former no Author is named; but the Author of the third they say was *Joseph* the one-eyed, but who this *Joseph* was, or when he lived, is not said; and some of them (f) tell us the Author of this *Targum* is as much unknown, as of the other two. The second *Targum* on *Esther* is twice as large as the first, and seems to have been written the last of all those *Targums*, by Reason of the Barbarity of its Stile; that on the *Megilloth* (Part of which is the first *Targum* on *Esther*) makes mention of the (g) *Mishnah* and the *Talmud* with the *Explication*; if thereby be meant the *Babylonish Talmud*, as undoubtedly it is, this *Targum* must have been written after that *Talmud*, that is, after the Year of *Christ* 500; for this is the earliest Time which is assigned for the Composition of the *Babylonish Talmud*.

The eighth and last of these *Targums* in the Order I have above-mentioned them, is that on the two Books of the *Chronicles*; which is the last that hath been published: For it was not known of till the Year 1680, (h) when *Beckius*, from an old Manuscript, first published at *Augsburg* in *Germany* that Part of it which is on the first Book; and three Years after published at the same Place the other Part also, that which is on the second Book: Till then all that have written of the *Chaldee* Paraphrases have given us to understand, as if there had never been any *Targum* at all written upon these Books; but only *Walton* (i) tells us, he had heard, that there was in the publick Library in *Cambridge* a Manuscript *Targum* on the *Chronicles*, but had no notice of it till his *Polyglot* was finished, and therefore never examined it. I find there is (k) in that Library among *Erpenius's* Books bought by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and given to that University, a Manuscript *Hebrew* Bible in three Volumes, which hath a *Chaldee Targum* on the

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Chronicles

(f) *R. Aziarias* in *Meor Enaim*. *Elias Levita*, alique. (g) *Cant. i. 2.*

(h) *Leusdeni Philologus mixtus Dissertatione* 5ta. §. 15.

(i) *Prolegom. ad Biblia Polyglotta* cap. 12. Sect. 15.

(k) *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ & Hyberniciæ* Tom. I. Part 3. pag. 174. Num. 2484.

Chronicles as far as the sixth Verse of the 22d Chapter of the first Book; but it is no continued *Targum*, for it contains no more than some short Glosses added here and there in the Margin. This Manuscript was written in the Year of *Christ* 1347, as appears by a Note at the End of it, but when, or by whom the marginal *Chaldee* Gloss therein was composed is not said.

That the *Targums* of *Onkelos* on the Law, and *Jonathan* on the Prophets, are as ancient as our Saviour's Time, if not ancient-er, is the general Opinion of both *Jews* and *Christians*; (1) the *Jewish* Historians positively say it; for they tell us that *Jonathan* was the most eminent of all the Scholars of *Hillel*, (m) who died about the Time that our Saviour was born, and that *Onkelos* was Contemporary with *Gamaliel the elder* (the same that was St. *Paul's* Master), as is abovementioned: But as these *Jewish* Writers are very wretched Historians, and often give us gross Fables instead of true Narratives, and so can by no Means be depended on in such Matters, 'tis most likely these two *Targums*, and the three *Greek* Versions, those of *Theodotian*, *Aquila*, and *Symmachus*, were made in the Days of *Barchocai*, in the former half of the second Century. See Essay on the *Old Testament* pag. 241 — 252.

The only Thing that can be alledged against so great an Antiquity of these two *Targums*, is, that neither *Origen*, nor *Epiphanius*, nor *Jerom*, nor any of the ancient Fathers of the Christian Church make any mention of them. These three which I have named, were well skilled in the *Jewish* Learning, and therefore it is thought, they could not have avoided taking some Notice of them, had they been extant in their Time, especially not *Jerom*, who lived in *Judaea* a great Part of his Life, and there conversed with the learnedest Rabbies of that Sect; and was very inquisitive after all that was to be learned from them for his better understanding of the *Hebrew* Scriptures; and yet in all his Writings we find no mention of any *Targum* or *Chaldee* Paraphrase, nor doth he make use of any such in any of his Commentaries, in which they would have been very useful unto him; and therefore from hence they conclude, that certainly they were not in Being in his Time. But of this see the Essay before cited.

As to all the other *Targums*, besides these two of *Onkelos* on the Law, and *Jonathan* on the Prophets, they are all most certainly of a much later Date: This is above shewn of some of them from the Matters therein contained, but the Stile in which they are written proves it of all of them; for it being in every one of them

more.

(1) *Zacutus*, *Gedalias*, *David Ganz*, *Abraham Levita*, aliique.

(m) It is generally said of *Hillel* by the *Jewish* Writers, that he entered on his Presidentship of the great Sanhedrim about an Hundred Years before the Destruction of *Jerusalem*.

more barbarous and impure, and much more corrupted with exotic Words and grammatical Irregularities, than that of the *Jerusalem Talmud*; this shews them to have been written after the Composition of that *Talmud*, that is, after the Beginning of the fourth Century after *Christ*: It is also to be observed of these later *Targums* that they abound much with Talmudic Fables; if these were taken out of the *Babylonish Talmud* this will bring down their Date much lower, and prove them to have been written after that *Talmud* also, as well as after the other, that is, after the Beginning of the sixth Century after *Christ*. This hath been already proved of the *Targum* on the *Megilloth*, which is one of them that I now treat of in this Paragraph, and possibly it may be true of some of the rest also; by Reason of the Barbarity of the Style in which these later *Targums* are written, and the great Mixture of exotic Words, with which they abound, they are badly understood among the *Jews* even by the most learned of their Rabbi's, and therefore are not much regarded by them: But of late *Cohen de Lara* a *Jew* of *Hamburgh*, and the most learned of that Sect which the last Century hath produced, hath published a Lexicon for their Help, in which he expounds all the *Chaldee*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Turkish*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *Gallie*, *German*, *Saxon*, *Dutch*, and *English* Words, which any where occur in their Talmudic and Rabbinical Writings. This Book was a Work of 40 Years Labour and Study, and first published at *Hamburgh Anno Domini* 1668. where the Author some Years after died.

The *Targums* of *Onkelos* and *Jonathan* are in so great Esteem among the *Jews*, that they hold them to be of the same Authority with the original sacred Text; and for the Support of this Opinion, they feign them to have come from Mount *Sinai* in the same Manner as they say their Oral Law did, and tell us the same Story of their Original, that is, that God did there deliver them to *Moses*, and that they from him were delivered down in a like Chain of traditional Descent from one Generation to another through the Hands of the Prophets, and other holy Men, till at length they were this Way received (n) by *Onkelos* and *Jonathan*, and that all that they did was only to put them into Writing: This shews the high Opinion and Esteem which they have of them; but the true Reason of it, and of their equalling them with the Text, was that they were every Sabbath-day read in their Synagogues in the same Manner as the original sacred Word itself, of which they were Versions.

They are all of them of great Use for the better understanding not only of the *Old Testament* on which they were written, but

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(n) *Talmud* in Tractatu *Megilla* cap. 1. *Zacutus* in *Juchasin*.

also of the *New*: As to the *Old Testament* they vindicate the Guineness of the present *Hebrew Text*, by proving it the same that was in use when these *Targums* were made, contrary to the Opinion of those, who think the *Jews* corrupted it after the second Century. They help to explain many Words and Phrases in the *Hebrew Original*, for the Meaning whereof we should otherwise have been at a Loss; and they hand down to us many of the ancient Customs and Usages of the *Jews*, which much help to the illustrating of those Scriptures, on which they are written: And some of these with the Phrasologies, Idioms, and peculiar Forms of Speech, which we find in them, do in many Instances help as much for the illustrating and better understanding of the *New Testament* as of the *Old*; for the *Jerusalem Chaldee Dialect*, in which they are written, being the same, which was the vulgar Language of the *Jews* in our Saviour's Time, many of its Idioms, Phrasologies, and Forms of Speech, which from hence came into the Writings of the *New Testament*, are found in these *Targums*, and from thence are best to be illustrated and explained. The *Targums* of *Onkelos* and *Jonathan* must certainly be allowed to be useful for this Purpose, as being written not very long after the Days of the Apostles; and altho' the others were much later, and written in a corrupted Stile much differing from that of the other, yet the same Idioms, Phrases, and Forms of Speech still remaining, they serve for this Use as well as the other, especially where transcribed from other ancienter *Targums*, as I suppose they mostly were.

They also very much serve the Christian Cause against the *Jews*, by interpreting many of the Prophecies of the *Messiah* in the *Old Testament*, in the same Manner as the Christians do: I shall here instance in some of them.

Gen. iii. 15. God saith unto the Serpent, *It* (that is, the Seed of the Woman) *shall bruise thy Head, and thou shalt bruise his Heel.* Christians interpret this of the *Messiah* and his Kingdom; and the *Jerusalem Targum*, and that called *Jonathan's* on the Law do the same.

Gen. xlix. 10. *Jacob* prophesieth that *The Scepter should not depart from Judah, nor a Lawgiver from between his Feet, until Shiloh shall come.* Christians understand this of the *Messiah*, and from thence prove against the *Jews*, that the *Messiah* must according to this Prophecy of him have been long since come; because long since, that is, for many Ages past, there hath been no regal Power in *Judah*, no Prince of that Nation ruling with the Scepter over them; nor any from *between their Feet*, that is, any born of that People, to make Laws or administer Justice among them, because for many Ages past the whole *Jewish Policy* hath utterly ceased from among them, and they have no where, since the Time of *Jesus Christ*, the true *Messiah*, been governed by their own Princes,

Princes, or their own Laws; but every where by Strangers, and the Laws of Strangers, among whom they have lived. The Jews to evade the Force of this manifest Argument against them object, first, that the Word *Shebet* in the Hebrew Text, which we interpret a *Scepter*, the Instrument of Rule, signifieth also a *Rod*, which is the Instrument of Chastisement, and therefore say, that tho' this should be understood of the *Messiah*, the Meaning would be no more than that their Chastisement, that is, the Banishment which they now suffer in their Dispersions among strange Nations, should not cease (as they all reckon it will not) till their *Messiah* shall come to deliver them from it. But in the second Place they object, that they do not allow that the *Messiah* is meant by the Word *Shiloh* in this Prophecy: But in both these Particulars the *Chaldee* Paraphrases are against them; for the Words of *Onkelos* in this Text are, *There shall not be taken away from Judah one having the Principality, nor the Scribe from the Sons of his Children, till the Messiah shall come.* And the *Jerusalem Targum*, or Paraphrase, and that called *Jonathan's* agree with him in both these Particulars; for they both interpret *Shebet* of the Principality, and *Shiloh* of the *Messiah*, and therefore all three of them help the Christian Cause in this Matter.

Numb. xxiv. 17. Part of the Prophecy of *Balaam* there recited, is, *There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, (o) and shall bear rule over all the Children of Seth.* We Christians interpret this of the *Messiah*, and so doth *Onkelos* in his *Targum* on that Place; for his Words are, *A King shall rise out of the House of Jacob, and the Messiah shall be anointed out of the House of Israel, who shall rule over all the Sons of Men.* And the *Targum* called *Jonathan's* interprets this of the *Messiah* in the same Manner also, as that of *Onkelos* doth; and it is here to be observed that the *Targumists* render this Phrase, *All the Children of Seth*, by the Phrase, *All the Sons of Men*: For all the Children of *Seth*, since the Flood, are the same with all the Children of *Adam*, and these are all Men; and this shews, that according to these *Targums*, this Prophecy means that the Kingdom of the *Messiah* was not to be a peculiar Kingdom for the Jews, but universal for all Mankind; and agreeable hereto *Maimanides* interprets this whole Text; his Words are as followeth; *A Sceptre shall rise out of Israel; This is the King Messiah. And shall smite the Corners of Moab; This is David, as it is written (2 Sam. viii. 2.) and he smote Moab, &c. And he shall bear rule over the Children of Seth;*

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(o) So it ought to be translated in our *English Bible*, and not [*and destroy*] as that hath it. For if the *Messiah* were to destroy all the Sons of Men, where would then his Sceptre be? But this is said without all Authority, either in the Original, or ancient Versions.

this is the King Messiah of whom it is written (*Psalms lxxix. 8.*) He shall have Dominion from Sea to Sea, and from the River to the Ends of the Earth. In *Tract. Melakin. cap. 11. §. 1.* But see a better Exposition of this Prophecy in *A. D. 33.* hereafter.

Isaiah ix. 6, 7. The Words of the Prophet are, Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the Government shall be upon his Shoulder, and his Name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, a mighty God, the Father of the future Age, the Prince of Peace; of the increase of his Government there shall be no End; Upon the Throne of David, and upon his Kingdom to order it, and to establish it with Judgment and with Justice from henceforth even for ever. Christians all hold that is spoken of the Messiah, and *Jonathan* in the *Targum* which is truly his doth on that Place say the same.

Isaiah xi. This whole Chapter we Christians understand to be of the Messiah, and the Peaceableness and Happiness of his Kingdom; *Jonathan* doth the same in his *Targum* thereon; and in it doth twice make Expression hereof, that is, on the first Verse, and on the sixth.

Isaiah lii. and liii. What is contained in these two Chapters from the seventh Verse of the first of them, to the End of the other, is all a continued Prophecy of the Messiah. So *St. Luke* in the *Acts viii. 28 — 35.* *St. John* in his Gospel *xii. 38.* and *St. Paul* to the *Romans x. 16.* do teach us, and so all Christians hold, having so great Authority for it: But the Description there given of a suffering Messiah not agreeing with the Notion which the Jews have of him, who expect a Messiah reigning and triumphing in temporal Pomp and Power, several of them reject this Interpretation, and wrest the whole Prophecy to other Meanings; some of them understanding it of *Josiah*, some of *Jeremiah*, and others of the whole People of *Israel*; but the *Targum* of *Jonathan* interprets it of the Messiah, as the Christians do, and twice within the Compass of the Prophecy (*i. e.* *Ch. lii. 13.* and *Ch. liii. 10.*) applies it to him. And it is as manifest that it was all completed in *Christ* our Lord: And therefore others among the Jews having rightly judged, that the wrestings abovementioned are not sufficient to baffle the true Meaning of this Prophecy, have for the evading hereof invented another Device, that is, that there are to be two Messiahs, and both yet to come, (*p*) one of which they say is to be

(*p*) *Ben* in Hebrew signifying the same as *Son* in English, in Hebrew they are called *Messiah Ben Ephraim*, and *Messiah Ben David*; and because *Ephraim* was the Son of *Joseph*, therefore they call this their *Messiah Ben Ephraim*, sometimes *Messiah Ben Joseph*. The fullest Account of what the Jews say of these two Messiahs is given by *Dr. Pocock*, at the End of his *Commentary on Malachi*.

he of the Tribe of *Ephraim* (and they therefore call him *Messiah* the Son of *Ephraim*, and sometimes *Messiah* the Son of *Joseph*) and the other of the Tribe of *Judah*, and the Lineage of *David*; and they therefore call him *Messiah* the Son of *David*. The first of these (who they (q) say, will be the Forerunner of the other) they make to be a suffering *Messiah*, and tell us of him, that he is to fight against *Gog*, and having overcome him shall afterwards be slain by *Armillus*, or *Antichrist*, whom they hold to be the greatest Enemy, that shall ever appear against the Church of God in this World: And of this *Messiah* the Son of *Ephraim* they interpret all that is foretold in the *Old Testament* of the sufferings of *Christ* our Lord, especially what is foretold of him in this Prophecy of *Isaiah*, and in that of *Zechariah* xii. 10. in which last they interpret the Words, *whom they have pierced*, of his being to be pierced and run through by the Sword of *Armillus*, when he shall be slain by him: The other *Messiah*, that is, *Messiah* the Son of *David*, they make to be a conquering and reigning *Messiah*, that shall conquer and kill *Armillus*, and restore the Kingdom of *Israel*, and there reign in the highest Glory and Felicity; and of him they interpret all that is said in the Scriptures of the *Old Testament*, of the Glory, Power, and Righteousness of *Christ's* Kingdom; but all that they tell us of this twofold *Messiah* is a mere Fiction, framed without so much as a Pretence to any Foundation in Scripture for it.

Micah v. 2. The Words of the Prophet are, *And thou Bethlehem Ephratah shalt be chief among the Thousands of Judah; Out of thee shall come forth unto me he, that is to be Ruler in Israel.* This (r) is Dr. *Pocock's* Translation of the Hebrew Text, and this all Christians understand of the *Messiah*, and so anciently did the chief Priests and Scribes of the People of the *Jews*, when consulted by *Herod*. *Matthew* ii. But since that Time, in Opposition to the Gospel, *Jewish* Writers have endeavoured to give this Text another Meaning, some interpreting it of *Hezekiah*, some of *Zerubbabel*, and some otherwise; but *Jonathan* gives the true Meaning of it by interpreting it of the *Messiah*, in the same Manner as we Christians do; for his Version of this Text is, *Out of thee shall come forth before me the Messiah, who shall exercise sovereign Rule over Israel.*

Psalms ii. This *Psalms* we Christians interpret to be a Prophecy of the *Messiah*, and hold it to be all fulfilled in our Saviour, and the Erection of his Kingdom, against all Opposition, which it met with from *Jews*, Heathens, and the Princes and Rulers of the Earth:

(q) They interpret of him all that is prophesied of *John the Baptist*, *Malachi* iii. 1.

(r) See Dr. *Pocock* on this Text in his Commentary on *Micah*, and his miscellaneous Notes published at the End of his *Porta Moses* cap. 2.

Earth : And so the holy Apostles understood it of old, *Acts* iv. 25, 26, 27. and Chap. xiii. 33. *Hebrews* i. 5. In Opposition hereto the *Jews* apply it wholly and solely to *David* himself, and will allow it no other Meaning, but what is terminated in his Person: But the *Targum* is on our Side, for it interprets this *Psalms* ver. 2. to be a Prophecy of the *Messiah*, as all Christians do.

Psalms xlv. This *Psalms* also Christians interpret to be of the *Messiah*, and they have for it the Authority of the holy Penman of the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, Chap. i. ver. 8. In Opposition hereto the *Jews* apply it wholly and solely to *Solomon*, and will allow it no other Meaning, but what is terminated in his Person, and the Marriage which he made with the Daughter of *Pharaoh*; but the *Targum* is on our Side in this Matter also, and ver. 3. interprets it to be a Prophecy of the *Messiah*, as all Christians do.

Psalms lxxii. This *Psalms* also the *Jews* interpret of *Solomon*; but Christians understand it as a Prophecy of the *Messiah*; and the *Targum* is on our Side herein; for ver. 1. it applies it the *Messiah* in the Manner as we do: Many other Instances might be produced out of these *Targums*, wherein the Prophecies of the *Old Testament* are illustrated and explained for the Advantage of the Christian Cause against all Opposers. But these are sufficient to give the Reader a Taste of all the rest, and also to shew how useful these *Targums* may be to a Christian Divine in all Controversies about the *Messiah*, especially against the *Jews*; for these *Targums* being their own Books, all Arguments taken out of them, if any thing can convince that People, must be of convincing Force against them, especially when they are out of the *Targums* of *Onkelos* on the Law, and *Jonathan* on the Prophets; for these they hold to be of the same Authority with the sacred Word itself.

These *Targums* are published to the best Advantage in the second Edition of the great *Hebrew Bible* set forth at *Basil* by *Buxtorf* the Father, Anno 1620. For that learned Man hath therein taken great Pains not only to rectify the *Chaldee* Text, but also to reform the Vowel Pointings in it. At first these *Targums* were written, as all other Oriental Books, without Vowel Points; but at length some *Jews* attempted to add Points to them; but this being done very erroneously, *Buxtorf* undertook to mend it according to such Rules as he had formed from the Punctuation which he found in those Parts of the Books of *Daniel* and *Ezra*, which are written in the *Chaldee* Language.

Anno 37. *Sosius*, whom *Antony* had left Governor of *Syria*
A. M. 4448. on his going to *Italy*, finding that *Ventidius* had lost
Herod 1. his Favour by meriting too much from him in the
Daniel 70. *Parthian War*, (s) for the avoiding of the like En-
Weeks 425. vy, as soon as the War with the *Jews* was over,
industriously avoided doing any thing more, and lay by in quiet
all the rest of the Year: But he having done too much already by
taking *Jerusalem*, reducing *Judea*, and placing *Herod* in full Pos-
session of that Country, and being otherwise a Man of Merit,
Antony could no more bear him than he had *Ventidius*, and there-
fore as soon as he returned into *Syria*, (t) he removed him from
that Government, and put *Plancus* Governor of *Asia* into his
Place, and sent *C. Furnius* to govern *Asia* in his Stead. And thus
it frequently happens to other under Governors and Ministers either
of State or War, they being as often undone by meriting too much
from the Princes they serve, as by demeriting from them.

Orades, King of *Parthia*, being in some measure recovered
from that Disturbance of Mind, which his great Grief for the
Death of *Pacorus* his beloved Son had cast him into, (u) fell into as
great Perplexity, whom of his other Sons he should name his Suc-
cessor instead of him whom he had lost; he had thirty of them
born to him of the several Wives he had married; all these Wo-
men pressed hard upon the old King, each soliciting for a Son of
their own. At length to put an End to this Matter he determin-
ed it by the Seniority, and appointed *Phraates* the eldest of them,
who was also the wickedest and worst of the whole Number, to
be King in his Stead, (w) who as soon as he was possessed of the
regal Power, made the Wickedness of his Disposition fully appear
in it. The first Thing which he did was to put to Death those
of his Brothers, which were born to his Father of a Daughter of
Antiochus Eusebes, King of *Syria*; for which he had no other
Reason, but that they were by their Mother of a more noble De-
scent, and otherwise of greater Merit than himself; and finding
that his Father was much offended at it, he put him to Death also:
(x) At first he attempted it only by giving him Hemlock; but that
instead of killing him, became a Medicine to cure him of the
Dropsey, which he then laboured with; for it working off in a
violent Purgation, it carried off the Disease with it: And therefore
to make sure Work of it, the Parricide caused him to be stifled to
Death in his Bed, and after that (y) he put to Death all his other
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(s) *Dion Cassius* lib. 49. pag. 406.

(t) *Appian.* de Bellis Civilibus lib. 5.

(u) *Justin.* lib. 42. cap. 4.

(w) *Justin.* & *Dion* ibid.

(x) *Plutarchus* in *Crasso* circa finem.

(y) *Justin.* ibid.

Brothers, and raged with that Cruelty towards the Nobility, as well as all others, that he made himself the Odium of all his People, whereon, (z) fearing lest they should depose him and place a Son of his, then grown up to Man's State, upon the Throne instead of him, he put him to Death to prevent it. Hereon, (a) great Numbers of the Nobility of *Parthia* dreading his Cruelty fled the Country to avoid it, several of which took Refuge in *Syria* under the Protection of *Antony*, among whom *Monæses* was the most eminent, who growing much into the Confidence of *Antony*, thereby became the chief Promoter of that War with *Parthia*, which *Antony* the next Year engaged in.

Anno 36. *Herod* on the Death of *Antigonus* (b) made *Ananæus* High-Priest in his Stead: He was an obscure A. M. 4449. Priest residing among the *Jews* of *Babylonia*, and a *Herod* 2. Descendant of those who had settled in that Country *Daniel's* 70. after the *Babylonish* Captivity, but (c) being of Weeks 426. the Pontifical Family, and formerly well known to *Herod*, he sent for him from *Babylonia*, and put him into this Office; and that which chiefly recommended him to this Choice was the Obscurity and Meanness of the Man, that being a Person without Credit or Interest at *Jerusalem*, he might not thereby by Virtue of this high Station and Dignity be in a Capacity of interfering with the regal Authority.

In the Interim, *Hyrcaus* continued a Prisoner at *Seleucia* in *Babylonia*, till *Phraates* came to the Crown. Amidst the Cruelties which he exercised among his own People, he shewed Kindness and Generosity towards this Captive Prince: For (d) as soon as he was informed of his Quality, he ordered him to be released from his Chains, and allowed him to live at full Liberty among the *Jews* of that Country, who respecting him as their King, and their High-Priest, he seemed to have been as much a King among them, and to have as ample a Kingdom, as when he reigned at *Jerusalem*; for the *Jews* who were then settled in *Babylonia*, *Assyria*, and other Countries beyond the *Euphrates*, which were then Parts of the *Parthian* Empire, were as numerous as those in *Judæa*: And all these honoured him as their King, and supplied him with a Maintenance suitable thereto; so that he lived there in full Honour, Ease, and Plenty: But on his hearing of *Herod's* being advanced to be King of *Judæa*, the Love which he had for his Country

(z) *Justin.* lib 42. cap. 5.

(a) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio.* *Dion* *ibid.*

(b) *Josephus* *Antiq.* xv. 2. 4.

(c) Every one of the Descendants of *Aaron* was capable of the High-Priesthood, if otherwise qualified.

(d) *Antiq.* *ibid.*

Country so prevailed with him, that nothing could content him, but to return again thither. Having been the Preserver of *Herod's* Life, when he was arraigned before the Sanhedrim for the Death of *Hezekias*, and the Founder of all his Fortunes, he expected this Man would have treated him as Gratitude obliged, and returned him all the Kindnesses he had received, and therefore was desirous of putting himself under his Protection in *Jerusalem*; and *Herod* was as earnest to have him there, as the other to desire it; but with quite another View: He feared some turn might happen to bring *Hyrchanus* again upon the Throne, and therefore desired to have him in his Power, that he might cut him off to prevent it, when he should see an Occasion for it; and for this End not only invited *Hyrchanus* to him with great Earnestness, and greater Promises, but sent an Embassy to *Phraates* of Purpose to solicit his Permission for him to come; and he having succeeded in both these Particulars, that is, with *Phraates* to grant him his Dismission, and with *Hyrchanus* to accept of it, the unfortunate old Prince, contrary to the Advice of all his Friends, left *Babylonia*, and returned to *Jerusalem*; where *Herod* for some Time treated him with all seeming Respects, till at length he found a Pretence to put him to Death, in the Manner as will be hereafter related.

(e) *Publius Canidius* one of *Antony's* Lieutenants, having vanquished the *Armenians*, the *Iberians*, and the *Albanians*, and carried his victorious Arms as far as Mount *Caucasus*, the Name of *Antony* hereon became very famous and terrible among all the Nations of those Parts; with which he being much elated was blown up thereby into a Confidence of having the same Success against the *Parthians*, and therefore (f) resolved forthwith to prosecute that War against them which he had long designed, and was at *Rome* earnestly expected from him, for the revenging of the Cause of *Crassus*, and those *Romans* that perished with him at *Carrhae*; and he accordingly set himself on the making of all Manner of Preparations for it, (g) in which he made great use of *Monaeses*, forming all his Schemes for the carrying of it on by his Advice, and to engage him to be the more serviceable to him herein, he allowed him the Revenues of three Cities for his Maintenance, as *Xerxes* had *Themistocles*, and promised him also on his conquering the Country to make him King of it. But while these Projects were a framing came Ambassadors from *Phraates* to invite *Monaeses* Home: For the *Parthians* very ill resenting the Banishment of this great Man, and *Phraates* himself dreading the Advantage which the Enemy might have against him from the Advice of so

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(e) *Dion & Plutarchus* ibid. *Strabo* lib. 12. pag. 501.

(f) *Dion & Plutarchus* ibid. *Justin.* lib. 42. cap. 5.

(g) *Dion & Plutarchus* ibid.

wife and able a Counsellor, and one so well acquainted with the Country to direct an Invasion into it, this produced a Resolution of recalling him; and such Terms being offered him as he thought fit to accept, he prepared for his return. *Antony* had great Indignation hereat, and tho' he had him still in his Power, yet thought it not for his Interest to put him to Death, because this would discourage all others from revolting to him; but to make the best Advantage of this Incident for his own Interest, he on his dismissing of *Monases* sent Ambassadors with him to *Phraates* to treat of Peace, hoping that by amusing him herewith he might divert him from making Preparations for the War, and so find him unprovided to make any Resistance on his Invasion upon him; but he wholly failed of his Aim in this Matter; for intending to have invaded the *Parthians* by the nearest cut over the *Euphrates*, on his coming to that River, (b) he found all the Passes so strongly guarded on the other Side, that he durst no where attempt the leading of his Army that Way; whereon, he marched off to the left, and passed Mount *Taurus* into *Armenia*, purposing from thence to invade, first the *Medians*, and after that the *Parthians*; and this he was induced to by the Solicitations of *Artabazes* King of *Armenia*: For that Prince having made a Breach with *Artavasdes* King of *Media*, for the revenging of his Cause upon him pressed *Antony* to come this Way, and on his failing of the other over the *Euphrates* he accepted of the Invitation; and had *Artabazes* acted faithfully with him, the Expedition in all likelihood would have had all the Success which was proposed: But (i) instead of conducting him the direct Way, which from *Zeugma* on the *Euphrates* (the Place from whence he did first set out on this Northern March) to the River *Araxis*, that parted *Media* from *Armenia*, was about five Hundred Miles, he led him over Mountains and difficult Passes, and Byways so far about, that he made his March to be of double the Length, before he arrived on the Borders of *Media*, at the Place intended for the Beginning of the War; whereby, not only the Army was fatigued, but so much of the Year spent, that it left him not Time sufficient for the executing of what was designed. However, (k) to make all the Expedition possible, that so he might be back again soon enough to spend his Winter with *Cleopatra*, he over-marched all his heavy Carriages (among which were 300 Waggons loaded with battering Rams, and other military Engines for Sieges) leaving *Statianus* one of his Lieutenants with a Guard of ten Thousand Men to bring them after him: With the rest of his Army he hastened forward by long Marches till he arrived

(b) *Dion lib. 49. pag. 407.*(i) *Strabo lib. 11. pag. 524.*(k) *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

rived at *Praaspa* (otherwise called *Phraata*) the Capital of *Media*, (l) which was within the Country at the Distance of 300 Miles from the River *Araxis*, where the first Borders of it began. (m) This City he immediately besieged, but it being a very strong Place, and well fortified, he soon found the Error he had committed in leaving his battering Rams and his other military Engines behind him; for he could do nothing without them; and therefore when the *Median* and *Parthian* Army came up to him, finding him thus in vain spending himself in this Siege, they stayed not to give him any Disturbance for the raising of it, but passing him by marched forward to fall on *Statianus*, who was coming up with the heavy Carriages, and having surprized him in the Way cut him off and all his ten Thousand Men with him (excepting only some few who had quarter given them in the End of the Carnage) and took all the Engines of War, and all the rest of the Baggage that was with them; which was a Loss and Disappointment that mostly contributed to the making the whole Expedition miscarry, next the ill Measures by which it was conducted.

As soon as *Antony* heard of the Danger *Statianus* was in, (n) he made all the haste he could to his Assistance; but came too late to give him any; for on his Arrival he found him and all his Men dead on the Field of Battle; but no Enemy appearing to oppose him, he supposed them fled for fear of him, and this making him resume his Courage he returned again to the Siege; but was there attended with the same ill Success as in all Things else during this Expedition: For the Enemy lying near at hand continually harassed him with fresh Assaults, taking all Advantages for it, especially in his foragings: If he sent out few for this Purpose, they were usually cut off in their Return; and if he sent many the Remainder were galled by the Sallies of the Besiegers. He thought to have remedied all this by drawing the *Parthian* Army to a general Battle, and twice he attained his Aim herein, but with little Advantage to him; for altho' in both Conflicts he put the Enemy to a through Rout, yet the *Parthians* being all Horsemen, they made their Retreat with that swiftness, and thereby so well escaped the Damages usually suffered in such Defeats, that in the last of them, when *Antony* thought his Victory absolute, and pursued it to the utmost, he found that there were only eighty of the Enemy slain, and thirty taken Prisoners in the whole Action. However, he continued the Siege, till having eaten up all the Country round he was forced to depart for want of Provisions; but his Retreat

being

(l) *Strabo* lib. 11. pag. 523. He there calls this City *Vera*, and says it was distant from the River *Araxis* 2400 Furlongs, i. e. 300 Miles.

(m) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Strabo* *ibid*. *Dion* lib. 49. pag. 407.

(n) *Plutarchus* & *Dion* *ibid*.

being to be made through the Enemy's Country (o) for 300 Miles (for (p) at that Distance *Phraata* lay from the Borders of *Armenia*) it was attended with great Difficulties, and continual Dangers. He (q) was much beholden to a Guide, which he had of the *Mardians* (a People living near the Confines of *Media* and *Armenia*) who being well acquainted with the Country faithfully conducted him through it. The *Parthian* (r) Army followed him as far as the River *Araxis*, where the Territories of the *Medians* ended, and harassed him all the Way with Assaults, as often as they had an Advantage for him: (s) Eighteen Times they fell on him with all their Forces, and altho' he as often repulsed them, yet it was every Time with greater Loss to himself than to the Enemy; for as soon as they perceived themselves worsted, they made quick Retreats, as being all Horsemen, so as to sustain no Loss in the Pursuit: (t) Three Times he was in Danger of being absolutely undone by Ambushes laid in the Way for him, which he could not have escaped, but that he had notice given him of them from the Enemy's Quarters: Twice *Monæses* served him this Way by a special Messenger sent to him for this Purpose, in return to the Kindness he had received from him in his Banishment: And the other Time he had his Intelligence from an old *Roman* Soldier, who having been a Captive among the *Parthians* ever since the Defeat of *Craesus*, came to the *Roman* Army to acquaint him of the Danger. Altho' he made many Errors in his Conduct of the other Parts of this War, there were none of them in this Retreat; for he managed it with all the Art and Success that it was capable of; and after a March of twenty-seven Days from the Walls of *Phraata*, he brought his Army back again into *Armenia*, tho' not without great Loss: For on his taking a Review of his Army after his re-passing the *Araxis*, he found he brought back of his Foot twenty Thousand, and of his Horse four Thousand, fewer than he first carried over that River for this War, more of which perished by the Hardships of the Campaign, than by the Sword of the Enemy. And altho' on his entering *Armenia* he was there out of the Enemy's Country, and had free Passage for his Army without Molestation, yet Winter being now advanced, and *Armenia* all covered with Snow, by continuing his March through it during this hard Season he lost several Thousands more of his Men, so that on his

(o) *Livii* Epitome lib. 130.

(p) *Strabo* lib. 11. pag. 523.

(q) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(r) *Plutarchus* ibid. *Dion* lib. 49.

(s) *Plutarchus* ibid.

(t) *Plutarchus* & *Dion* ibid.

his Return to *Antioch*, *Florus* (u) tells us he scarce brought back a third Part of the Number he carried out: And yet he had the Vanity on his Return to boast, as that if he had come back with Victory, and assumed the Honours due thereto: He was not at any Time indeed during this Expedition vanquished in Battle, as *Crassus* had been, but came back alive at the Head of his Army, and without that Disgrace to the *Roman* Arms, which attended the absolute Defeat of that other General; but if their Losses be compared together, this of *Antony's* will appear the more unfortunate Expedition of the two. When *Crassus* was vanquished by the *Parthians* at *Garrhae*, (w) there were slain with him twenty Thousand, and ten Thousand taken Prisoners; but in this Campaign of *Antony's* against the same People, the Number of those that were lost in it was much greater; according to *Florus's* Account it was about twice as much; for he went out with (x) an hundred Thousand Men, and if he brought back only a third Part, then above sixty Thousand must have perished of them in this destructive Undertaking.

Had *Artabazes*, (y) who marched with *Antony* into *Media* with sixteen Thousand Horse, continued them in his Service, that Reinforcement would have enabled him to have pursued the *Parthian* Horse as often as they were repulsed, and to have taken thereby all the Advantages of these Defeats for the making of that Campaign fully fortunate: But that faithless Man, who had drawn *Antony* into this War, was the first that deserted him in it; for hearing (z) of the ill Fate of *Statianus*, and those that were cut off with him, he immediately withdrew into his own Country, giving all for lost on the *Romans* Side, and thereby did all that in him lay to make it so; for which *Antony* at last revenged himself upon him in his utter Ruin.

But the main Cause of all the Misfortunes of this War, as well as of all others, that befell this noble *Roman* after his obtaining the chief Command of the *East*, was that wicked and lascivious Woman *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*. On his last Return out of *Italy* into *Syria* he forthwith (a) sent for her thither, against the Advice of all his Friends: On her Arrival (b) she influenced him to many unjust and wicked Things for the gratifying of her Avarice; and

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many

(u) *Florus* lib. 4. cap. 10. *Velleius Paterculus* saith he lost a fourth Part of the Soldiers, and of the Servants, Suters, and others, that attended the Army, a third Part, lib. 2. cap. 82.

(w) *Plutarchus* in *Crasso*.

(x) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(y) *Plutarchus* ibid.

(z) *Dion Cassius* lib. 49. pag. 407. *Plutarchus* ibid.

(a) *Plutarchus* ibid.

(b) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 4. 1. de Bello Judaico I. 18, 4. xix. 1.

many of the Nobility of *Syria* were on false Pretences put to Death through her Means, for no other Reason, but that she might have their forfeited Estates; among whom was one *Lysanias*, the Son of *Ptolemy Mennæus*, Prince of *Cbalcis* and *Ituræa*, (c) whom she having caused to be put to Death, on a false Accusation of confederating with the *Parthians*, had thereon his Dominions granted to her. The Stay which she then made with him much retarded this *Parthian* Expedition. For that he might the longer enjoy her Conversation, (d) he so long delayed his first setting out on it, and by Reason hereof came into *Armenia* so late in the Year, that he could not have Time enough to do any great Feats in this Campaign, had he been fully fortunate in it; and although he sent her away again into *Egypt* before he marched forth with his Army, yet he went to this War with his Heart so bewitched to her, that he precipitated every thing to make the more Haste to return to her again. And this Precipitation was the Cause that made the Undertaking so miserably miscarry, as hath been above related. A great Part of the Summer having been spent e'er he came to the River *Araxis*, instead of passing it so late in the Year, he should have put his Army there into Quarters among the *Armenians*. After so long and fatiguing a March as they made of it from *Syria* thither, they needed such a Refreshment, and Winter being so near, had he continued them still there in the same Quarters till the Rigour of it had been over, and began the War early in the Spring following, in all likelihood he would have had better Success in it; and would then have had Time enough before him for the making of the best Advantage of it. This was the best Course he could then have taken, and he was accordingly advised to it; but the eager Desire which he then had of being speedily back again with that wicked Women, would not permit him to hearken thereto, but hurried him on to enter into a War in a cold Country, when the cold Season was there beginning. And when the heavy Carriages hindered him in his March from making that Speed with which he desired for the same Reason to dispatch every thing, he left them behind to be brought after him, which not only made the Siege of *Phraata* miscarry for want of the Engines of Battery, which were with those Carriages; but also was the Cause of the Loss of all those Carriages, and of *Statianus*, and his Convoy, who were appointed to bring them to him, they being all through this ill Conduct cut off and destroyed in the Manner as above related. And when the unlucky Beginning of the War with so great a Loss had made every thing else miscarry

in

(c) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xvi. 4. 1. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 411.

(d) *Plutarchus in Antonio.*

in it, and *Antony* was with great Difficulty got back again into *Armenia*, and ought at least then to have put the Remainder of his Army into Winter Quarters, it being the Middle of Winter, (e) for the Sake of getting speedily back again into *Syria* for the gratifying of his Lust with that Woman, he obstinately continued his March over that mountainous Country, then covered all over with Snow, which lost him (f) eight Thousand of his Men more, who perished in that March by Reason of the Hardship of the Season; which compleated the Ruin of his Army, and reduced them to that small Number I have mentioned.

While these Things were a doing in the *East*, a great Change happened in the *West*, *Sextus Pompeius* being driven out of *Sicily*, and *Lepidus* deposed from the Triumvirate. *Octavianus* and *Lepidus* (g) had jointly carried on the War against *Sextus Pompeius*, and they having had that Success in it, as utterly to subdue him both by Sea and Land, and deprive him of all he had, excepting only seven Ships, with which he fled into *Asia*; *Lepidus* vainly arrogated the whole Honour of the Victory to himself, and would have seized all *Sicily*, as what he thought was due solely unto him, as the just Reward of it. But *Octavianus* having hereon drawn over all his Army to desert to him, reduced him to a Necessity to beg his Life, and be content to lead the Remainder of it in a private and mean Condition at *Circii* a small maritime Town among the *Latins*, where he was sent into Banishment. That he attained to be one of the three supream Governors of the *Roman* Empire was wholly owing to Fortune, he being without any Merit in himself of either Wisdom, Valour, or Activity, to entitle him thereto; and therefore, after he had thus fallen from what Fortune had thus raised him unto, he had nothing more left to recommend him to any further Regard, but ended his Life in the Place of his Confinement in Obscurity and Contempt. After this *Antony* and *Octavianus* held the whole *Roman* Empire divided between them; the former had all the *East*, from the Borders of *Illyrium* and the *Adriatic Gulph*; and the latter all the rest. And it is remarked, that *Octavianus* was no more than eight and twenty Years old when he attained to all this, and owed it all wholly to the Wisdom of his own Conduct; and with the same Wisdom whereby he obtained this Empire, he governed it ever after to the End of his Life, through a long and prosperous Reign.

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As

(e) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(f) *Epitome Livii*, lib. 130. *Plutarchus* ibidem.

(g) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. *Appian* de *Bellis Civilibus*, lib. 5. *Livii* *Epitome*, lib. 129. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 16, & 54. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 18. *Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 8.

Anno 35.

A. M. 4450.

Herod 3.*Daniel's* 70

Weeks 427.

As soon as *Antony* had gotten back again into Syria from his late Expedition, (*b*) he retired to *Luce-come*, a Castle in *Phœnicia* lying between *Sidon* and *Berytus*, and there sent for *Cleopatra* to him, waiting for her coming with great Impatience, and for the Relief of it wearing away the Time, in the Interim, with Feasting, Revelling, and Drunkenness, till her Arrival; without being touched with any Concern for the Losses of his late unfortunate Expedition, or with any other Passion but that of his inordinate Love for this lascivious Woman. On her coming to him she brought with her great Quantities of Garments for the new cloathing of his shatter'd Army. These, with a large Donative in Money, were distributed among the Soldiers in *Cleopatra's* Name. The Cloaths only it is said were from *Cleopatra*, but the Money all from *Antony*; but both were distributed in her Name, out of Complaisance to her. As soon as this was done *Antony* returned into *Egypt* with her; and there they spent the Remainder of the Winter in all Manner of Luxury and Voluptuousness together.

The (*i*) making of *Ananelus* High Priest, and the putting by from that Office *Aristobulus* the Son of *Alexander*, to whom it belonged in Right of Succession, caused great Disturbances in *Herod's* Family. For *Alexandra*, *Aristobulus's* Mother, could not bear the Disappointment; and *Mariamne*, his Sister, *Herod's* best beloved Wife, was continually teasing and soliciting him about it. But he was most embarrassed by the Dangers and Troubles which *Alexandra* created him. For she wrote to *Cleopatra* about this Matter, and began also by the Means of one *Dellius*, a Favourite of *Antony's*, to engage him in it; so that *Herod* found it necessary for the securing of his Safety and Quiet to gratify the two Ladies in what he found them so earnest for; and therefore, having deposed *Ananelus*, he made *Aristobulus*, then a Lad of seventeen Years old, High Priest in his Stead; this satisfying the two Ladies, and also pleasing the Generality of the People, it restored Peace again to *Herod's* Family, and prevented for the present all those Dangers and Difficulties from *Antony*, which he was then threatened with about this Matter.

But the active Genius of *Alexandra* would not permit this Calm long to continue. For she was a Woman of a great Spirit, as well as of a great Understanding; and knowing, that her Son had as good a Claim to the Kingdom, as he had to the High-Priesthood, could not bear his being deprived of either. For by her he was

Grandson

(*b*) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.(*i*) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xv. 2, &c.

Grandson to (k) *Hyrcanus*, and by *Alexander* his Father he was Grandson to *Aristobulus*, and therefore had the Interest and Right of both those Brothers centering in him; by his Descent from the latter he had the High-Priesthood (that going in the Male Line) but by his Descent from both he claimed the Crown; and *Alexandra* having succeeded in her gaining of the one (l) pursued the same Means for the obtaining of the other also, that is by intriguing with *Cleopatra*, that so by her Interposition she might gain over *Antony* to her. But *Herod* smelling out this Correspondence, and guessing at the Purport of it, confined her to the Palace, and set Spies upon her, who so narrowly watched all her Steps, that none of them escaped their Observation; whereon, looking on herself as a Prisoner she resented it with great Indignation, and for the remedying of it formed a Plot for her's and her Son's Escape into *Egypt* to *Cleopatra*, who on this Occasion had invited them thither: In order hereto a Ship was provided at the next Sea-port Town, and they were to be carried out in two Coffins for their escaping thither. *Herod* had an Account of all this Design, and permitted it to go on till it was actually put in Execution, but then seizing them on the Road brought them both back again. He durst not openly resent what was done for fear of *Cleopatra*; and therefore making a Virtue of Necessity he pretended out of Clemency to pardon that in both, which he could not punish in either; but from that Time resolved to rid himself of the young Man as soon as he should have a convenient Opportunity for it. He was right Heir to the Crown, which *Herod* by the Favour of the *Romans* had usurped from him; and being also a very beautiful young Man, the Usurper had Reason to fear, should he come into the Presence of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, how far he might gain on Persons so lasciviously affected for the carrying of this Point which *Alexandra* proposed. And further he observed, that the young Man grew much into the Favour of the People; and the Gracefulness of his Person, as well as their Affection for the *Asmonæan* Family, of which he was the sole Male Remainder, much recommended him hereto. Of which an Instance was soon given on a very publick Occasion. For (m) the Feast of Tabernacles approaching, and *Aristobulus* then officiating in the Office of High-Priest, he discharged himself with so good a Grace, and the

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Splendor

(k) *Hyrcanus* and *Aristobulus* were the two Sons of *Alexander Jannæus*. *Alexandra* was the Daughter and only Child of *Hyrcanus*, and *Alexander* her Husband was the Son of *Aristobulus*, these two being married together were the Parents of *Mariamne*, *Herod's* Wife, and of *Aristobulus* the High-Priest.

(l) *Josephus* *ibid.*

(m) *Josephus* *Antiq. lib. xv. 3, 2, 7. and 3, 1, 5c.*

Splendor of the Pontifical Robes did so much set forth the Beauty of his Person, that by both these he captivated the Affection of the whole Assembly, and every Man's Mouth was full of his Praises. This raised the Jealousy of the Tyrant to so high a Degree, that he had not Patience any longer to bear him, but immediately after the Festival was over took Care to have him drowned at *Jericho*. He went thither with *Herod* to take Part of an Entertainment there provided for them. After Dinner was over several of *Herod's* Attendants bathing themselves in a Fish-pond, *Aristobulus* was persuaded to bathe with them; but he was no sooner plunged into the Water, but those that were there before him, according as directed by *Herod*, ducked and dipped him so long under Water till he was then drowned to Death. This was pretended to be done only by Way of Sport and Play, without any intending of that which followed; and therefore Endeavours were made to have his Death to pass for an unfortunate Accident, which happened by Chance without any Design; and none laboured more to have this believed than *Herod* himself. For he acted the Part of a great Mourner for the deceased, shedding Abundance of Tears, and otherwise expressing great Grief for his Death, and expending great Sums in a splendid Funeral for him. But every Body saw through this Hypocrisy, and abhorred him for it; and none more than *Alexandra*, who was inconsolable for this Loss, and could not have survived it, but for the Hopes of having an Opportunity for being revenged on the Tyrant of it. In order hereto she put all her Wits to work; and being very well stored with such as were proper for the effecting of such a Design, she had near brought it to pass for the utter Ruin of the Murderer, and all his Fortunes, as will be by-and-by related. [*Ananel* was now also restored to that High-Priesthood which *Aristobulus* had enjoy'd tho' not longer than one Year; and held that Dignity for five Years, or thereabouts.]

But all this while *Antony* lay idle at *Alexandria*, spending the whole Year in Dalliances with *Cleopatra*; and although fair Opportunities were offered him for the revenging of the *Roman* Cause upon the *Parthians*, and utterly subduing that Nation, yet he neglected them for all the Enjoyment of his Lust with this vile Woman. For *Antony* was no sooner returned from his late Expedition, but (n) the King of *Media* and King of *Parthia* fell out about the Prey which they had taken from him on the Defeat of *Statianus*, the latter depriving the other of his Share in it; whereon the *Median* sent an Embassy to *Antony*, offering to join with him against the *Parthians*, and to assist him with all his

(n) *Plutarchus in Antonio. Dion Cassius, lib. 49. pag. 411.*

his Forces. This Offer *Antony* gladly accepted of, as wanting the *Median* Horse to enable him to cope with the *Parthians*, whose whole Strength lay in their Horse. And at the same Time he had an Account, that the Affairs of the *Parthians* were in great Disorders and Distractions by Reason of several Commotions, Seditions, and Rebellions then in that Country, caused by the Tyranny and Cruelty of their King. Both these Junctures coming together, offered *Antony* a very advantageous Opportunity by a new Expedition against the *Parthians* to make Amends for the Mis-carriage of the former; and therefore resolving to lay hold of it, he forthwith put himself upon his March into *Syria*, there to make Preparations for it. But *Octavia* being come as far as *Athens* in her Way to *Antony*, *Cleopatra* feared, that in Case they should meet, the Wife might again recover the Affection of the Husband, and she be thenceforth excluded from it; and therefore, for the preventing hereof, she put all her Arts to work, feigning herself after his Departure to be sick in Love of him, that his Absence had cast her into a languishing Condition, of which she must die, unless he would return to her again. For she pretended she could not live without him. This brought *Antony* back again to *Alexandria*, and the *Median* Expedition being laid aside, he devoted this whole Year to the gratifying his adulterous Love with this Woman; and as soon as he was returned to her he sent his Order to *Octavia* at *Athens*, that he should not proceed any further; which being resented by *Octavianus*, became the first Cause of that War between them which ended in the Ruin of both these Lovers, for they both perished in it.

This Year did put an End to the Family and Faction of *Pompey the Great*. It hath been above related, that at his Death he left two Sons, *Cneius* and *Sextus*, and that *Cneius* was slain in *Spain* after the Battle of *Munda*. *Sextus* the younger of them having escaped from thence, supported himself for some Time in a piratical Way at Sea; but after the Death of *Cæsar*, and the Battle of *Philippi* (o) having gotten together out of the Remains of his Party such a Naval Force as made up 350 Sail, he seized *Sicily*, *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*. From whence being driven by *Octavianus* and *Lepidus* in the Manner as hath been related, (p) he fled to *Lesbus*, and there lived for some Time in Quiet among the *Mitylenians*. But hearing of the ill Success of *Antony's* Expedition against the *Parthians*, he thought this a favourable Opportunity for him again to raise himself; and therefore passing over into the Continent of *Lesser Asia*, he there got together a small Army, and with it made several desperate Pushes for the restoring of his For-

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tunes,

(o) *L. Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 8.

(p) *Appianus de bellis Civilibus*, lib. 5. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49.

tunes, but failing in them all he was this Year taken and put to Death by *Titius* one of *Antony's* Lieutenants. As soon as *Antony* had Notice of his being taken, he wrote to *Titius* to put him to Death, but little after repenting of it he sent a second Letter to have him saved alive. But the Messenger that carried the Letters of Mercy making haste with them, arrived before the other Messenger that had the Letters of Death; yet *Titius* executing them not in the Order of their Date, but in the Order as he received them, following that as really the last Injunction of *Antony*, which came to him last, did put the unfortunate Captive to Death. After this the Parties of *Octavianus* and *Antony* divided the *Roman Empire*, and those of *Pompey* and *Cæsar* were no more spoken of. *Titius* had formerly been an Adherent of *Sextus Pompeius*, but having treacherously revolted to *Antony* from him, he feared that if *Sextus's* Life were spared he might some Time or other be in a Condition to be revenged on him for it, and therefore perversely interpreting the last Order that came to hand to be the last that was sent, put him to Death by Virtue of it; which rendered him so odious to the *Roman People*, by Reason of the great Regard and Affection which they had to the Memory of *Pompey* and his Family, that (q) they could not after this bear the Sight of him in the publick Theatre, but drove him out of it with their Hisses and Curfes, even then when he was there exhibiting to them Games and Shows at his own Expence and Charges.

Anno 34. *Alexandra* (r) having by Letters acquainted *Cleo-*
 A. M. 4451. *patra* of the Murder of her Son, possessed her so
Herod 4 effectually with the whole Villany of *Herod* in this
Daniel's 70 Matter, as fully engaged her to do all that in her
 Weeks 428. lay for the revenging of her Cause; so that she
 never left solliciting *Antony* about it, till at length she prevailed
 with him to call *Herod* to an Account for it. And therefore *Antony* going early this Year into *Syria* (in which Journey *Cleopatra* accompanied him) he cited *Herod* there to appear before him to answer this Accusation against him. But *Herod*, on his Arrival, by fair Words and large Presents, so mollified *Antony*, that nothing could be done against him, though *Cleopatra* failed not to pursue his Cause to the utmost. But this not being so much to gratify *Alexandra*, as out of a greedy Desire to have *Herod's* Kingdom granted to her in Case he were cast in this Cause, and put to Death for it, as he deserved, *Antony* satisfied her Avarice by giving her *Cælo-Syria* instead of *Judæa*, and hereon she drop'd all the rest, and no further Prosecution was made herein.

Herod,

(q) *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 79.
 (r) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xv 3, 5.

Herod, on his leaving *Judæa*, to go unto *Antony* (s) appointed *Joseph* his Uncle to have the Administration of the Government and the Care of his Family during his Absence; and gave him particularly in Charge, that in Case *Antony* should put him to Death, he should not permit *Mariamne* his best beloved Wife to survive the first News of it, but immediately cut her off. This he ordered that no one might enjoy so rare a Beauty but himself, especially not *Antony*. For he had been acquainted, that *Antony* had professed a Passion for her upon the very Fame of her Beauty; and therefore concluded, that if the Matter went hard with him it would be for her Sake, that after his Death *Antony* might have the free Enjoyment of her; and therefore, should Death be now his Case, he ordered her Death also, that he might thereby deprive *Antony* of the Prey intended, and so by this Disappointment in her Death, as far as in him lay, revenge on him his own.

During *Herod's* Absence (t) *Joseph* the Uncle frequently waited on *Mariamne*, sometimes upon Business, and at other Times to pay his Respects to her as Queen; in which Visits he would often take Occasion to magnify and extol the Love of *Herod* to her, and at one Time especially to make this out he told her, that she was so dear to him, that as he could not live without her, so he was resolved that Death should not part them, and so blabbed out the whole Secret; which exceedingly angering *Mariamne* and *Alexandra*, as well it might, the latter immediately put her busy Head to work how to prevent the Mischief intended. And soon after a flying Report running through the City, that *Herod* was put to Death by *Antony*, she forthwith contrived to flee for Protection to a Legion of the *Romans*, who then, for the Safe-guard of the Country, under the Command of one *Julius*, lay encamped without the Walls of *Jerusalem*. But while this was in Agitation came Letters from *Herod* which dash'd the whole Plot. For they brought an Account, that he was not only alive and in Safety, but also in great Favour with *Antony*; and soon after he returned. On his Arrival, *Salome*, his Sister, told him all that had been doing in his Absence, and filled his Head with Jealousy as to *Mariamne*; accusing her of having too great a Familiarity with *Joseph*, and thereby endeavoured to work the Destruction of both, though *Joseph* was both her Uncle and her (u) Husband; but she was content to sacrifice him, so she might obtain her Revenge upon

(s) *Joseph* *ibid*.

(t) *Joseph* *ibid*.

(u) The Levitical Law is supposed by the *Jews* not to exclude the Uncle from marrying the Niece, though it did the Aunt from marrying the Nephew; the Reason of which has been above shewn under the Year 187.

upon the other. For *Mariamne* being a Lady of excellent Beauty and high born, as being descended of the Royal Stock of the *Asmonæan* Kings, and on both these Accounts of as high a Spirit, she looked down upon *Salome* as one of a low Original in respect of her, and had reproached her with it; which the other not brooking resolved to be revenged on her for it: In order whereto she never left laying Plots for her Ruin till at length she effected it; and this was that which was the Reason of her present Accusation against her. This at first put *Herod* into a furious Fit of Jealousy against his Wife. For as his Love to her was very great, so his Jealousy was proportionable to it; but when the first Heat of it was over, and he had in a cooler Temper examined *Mariamne* about it, he soon found that there was no Reason for this Accusation against her, and therefore earnestly beg'd her Pardon for his too easy Credulity herein; and for the better obtaining of her Reconciliation made great Profession in passionate Embraces of most ardent Love and Affection to her. Yes indeed, says she, it is a notable Sign of your Love to order the putting your innocent Wife to Death, in case you should die yourself. At these Words *Herod* flew out of her Arms in the utmost Fury, and his Jealousy all returned again upon him in greater Excess than before. For he concluded that nothing but an adulterous Conversation, could bring *Joseph* to betray this Secret to her, which he had with the utmost Caution committed to his Trust; and in this Transport of his Passion was just on drawing of his Dagger to have immediately struck her to the Heart; but his Love to her checking this first Start of his Wrath against her, he vented it all upon *Joseph* and *Alexandra*. For the first of them he put to Death without so much as allowing him a Hearing to speak for himself; and the other he clapped into Chains, and lock'd her fast up in Prison, as looking upon her to be the Root and Cause of all the Mischief that disturb'd his Family.

Cleopatra following *Antony* into *Syria* (w) was there continually soliciting him for new Grants of Provinces and Countries to be made over to her; she being as unsatiable in her Covetousness as she was in her Lust. She had (x) already obtained from him all *Cyrene*, *Cyprus*, *Cælo-Syria*, *Ituræa*, and *Phœnicia*, with a great Part of *Cilicia* and *Crete*; and (y) would fain have had also *Judæa* from *Herod*, and *Arabia* from *Malchus*, and solicited hard for the putting of these two Kings to Death, that she might thereon have their Kingdoms for a Prey. But *Antony* would not comply with

(w) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xv. 4, 1, 2. & *de bello Judaico*, lib. I. 18, 4.

(x) *Plutarchus & Dion Cassius* *ibid.*

(y) *Josephus Antiq.* *ibid.* & *de bello Judaico* *ibid.*

with her in this last Proposal: However, for the quieting of her, he was forced to give her out of *Malchus's* Kingdom that Part of it which bordered upon *Egypt*, and out of *Herod's* the Territory of *Jericho*, with the Balsam Gardens which there grew. By these large Grants he much offended the *Roman* People, especially since they were made the Price of the filthy Conversation, which he carried on with this lewd Woman.

Antony from *Syria* marching into *Armenia*, (z) *Cleopatra* accompanied him as far as the *Euphrates*; from whence returning by the Way of *Apamea* and *Damascus*, she came to *Jerusalem*, and was there very splendidly entertained by *Herod*. While she was there, she pretended to be in Love with him, and would have drawn him into Acts of Lewdness with her. The Impudence of this Attempt created in him an Abhorrence of the Woman; which joined with the Hatred he justly had of her for the ill Offices she had endeavoured to do him with *Antony*, for the depriving him of his Kingdom and his Life, provoked him to a Resolution, now he had her in his Power, to put her to Death; and it was only the Fear of *Antony's* Resentments (the Danger of which his Friends, whom he advised with about it, laid fully before him) that deterred him from putting it in Execution. And therefore laying this aside, he went on to compliment and entertain her with all Manner of Respects and Splendor, as long as she staid with him; and on her Departure waited on her in Person as far as the Borders of her Kingdom. However, fearing the Malice of this wicked Woman, as well as the tumultuous Temper of the *Jews*, and their Aversion to him, (a) he fortified *Masfada* the strongest Castle in *Judæa*, and furnished it with Arms for ten thousand Men, that there he might have a Place of Refuge for his Security against all Events.

In the mean Time, *Antony* in *Armenia* having by Treachery drawn *Artabazes* King of that Country into his Power, made him his Prisoner, and seized all his Kingdom. He had deserted him in his late *Median* Expedition, as hath been above related; this *Antony* greatly resented, and that justly enough, it having been undertaken on the Solicitation, and for the Sake of *Artabazes*. And therefore he had ever since entertained Resolutions in his Mind of being revenged on him for it: In order hereto (b) he had several Times, under the Pretence of Friendship, endeavoured to draw him within his Power: But *Artabazes* being sensible how ill he had deserved it from him, suspected the worst, and therefore kept out of his Way. But now finding it was brought to this pass,

(z) *Josephus Antiq. ibid.*

(a) *Josephus de bello Judæico*, lib. 7. 8. 3.

(b) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 411, & pag. 415.

pass, that it could be no longer avoided, but that he must either go to him, or enter into a disadvantageous War with him, and having all the Securities for his safe Return, that solemn Promises and sacred Oaths could give him, he ventured his Person within his Power, (c) but he was no sooner entered into his Camp, but he was clap'd into Chains, and, contrary to all the Obligations of Faith and Honesty, made a Prisoner. The *Armenians* resenting this with the Indignation which it deserved, immediately (d) put *Artaxias* the eldest Son of the captivated King on his Throne, and marched under him with all their Forces to revenge the Perfidy; but *Antony* having overthrown them in Battle, and driven *Artaxias* to take Shelter in *Parthia*, most of the Country submitted to him, and the rest were reduced by Force. But the Perfidy of this Act in thus seizing a confederate King, contrary to Faith given, was looked on at *Rome* as dishonourable to the *Roman* Name; and it was on this Account so ill resented by the People, (e) that *Octavianus* in his Speeches both to them and the Senate made it one of the Reasons for the War, that afterwards broke out between them.

After this (f) he contracted a Marriage for *Alexander*, one of his Sons by *Cleopatra*, with a Daughter of the King of *Media*, and then leaving the Gros of his Army in *Armenia* he returned with the rest to *Alexandria*. On his Arrival thither, he entered the City in a triumphal Chariot; causing the Prey which he had taken in *Armenia*, with King *Artabazes*, his Wife and Children, and other Prisoners, to be carried before him in the same Manner as used to be done in the Triumphs at *Rome*; only with this Difference, that whereas at *Rome* the Procession ended at the Temple of *Jupiter* in the Capitol, here it ended at the Person of *Cleopatra*; who being seated in publick on a Golden Throne, placed on a Scaffold overlaid with Silver, and surrounded by the People on every Side, had there *Artabazes* and all the other Prisoners presented in Chains to her. It was expected that they should all have kneeled down before her, and they were pressed so to do; but they too much remembered their former Dignity to submit to so low an Obeysance; and this Refusal caused that they were afterwards used the worse for it. The *Romans* looking on the Ceremony of triumphing as appropriated wholly to their City

(c) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 415. *Epitome Livii*, lib. 131. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 82. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19. *Josephus Antiquity*, lib. xv. 4, 2, 3.

(d) *Dion Cassius* & *Josephus* *ibid*.

(e) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. pag. 419.

(f) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 415.

City (g) took it grievously ill at the Hands of *Antony*, that he should carry it elsewhere for the gratifying of an infamous Woman.

A little after this (h) *Antony* having feasted the People of *Alexandria*, called them together into the *Gymnasium* or Place of publick Exercise; where having on such a Scaffold as before-mentioned seated himself on a Throne of Gold, and *Cleopatra* by him on another, he made an Oration to them, and then declared *Cæsarion* the Son of *Cleopatra* to be King of *Egypt* and *Cyprus*, in Conjunction with his Mother: And whereas he himself had three Children by the same *Cleopatra*, *Alexander*, and *Cleopatra* at one Birth, and *Ptolemy*, whom he surnamed *Philadelphus*, at another; he at the same Time gave unto *Alexander* *Armenia*, *Media*, *Parthia*, and the rest of the *Eastern* Countries from the *Euphrates* to *India*, when they should be subdued; and to *Cleopatra*, the Twin-Sister of *Alexander*, *Lybia* and *Cyrene*; and unto *Philadelphus*, *Phœnicia*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and all the Countries of *Lesser Asia* from the *Euphrates* to the *Hellepont*, and conferred on each of them the Title of King of Kings; and (i) about the same Time he also gave unto *Cleopatra* the Name of *Isis*, and assumed to himself that of *Osiris*, the first of which was the great Goddess, and the other the great God of the *Egyptians*; and from that Time both frequently appeared in publick habited in such a Dress as was then thought proper only to those Heathen Deities. By these Doings and Follies *Antony* daily diminished his Character among all that were either sober or wise, and further and further alienated the Affections of the *Romans* from him, of which *Octavianus* took the Advantage to work his Ruin.

Anno 33.

A. M. 4452.

Herod 5.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 429.

Antony went early the ensuing Year into *Armenia*, with Purpose from thence to make War upon the *Parthians*, (k) and in order thereto marched as far as the River *Araxes*. But about this Time the Quarrel growing high between him and *Octavianus*, this hindered his making any further Progress that Way. *Octavianus* (l) took the Advantage of being present at *Rome* to excite all there against him, accusing him in several Speeches both to the Senate and People. *Antony* hearing of this laid aside his intended Expedition against the *Parthians*, and forthwith sent *Canidius* one of his Lieutenants with sixteen Legions down to the Coasts of the *Ionian* Sea; and after having renewed his League with
the

(g) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(h) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 415, 416.

(i) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. pag. 421.

(k) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49.

(l) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. pag. 419. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

the *Median* King, he himself hastned after them to *Ephesus*, there to be ready for the vindicating of his Cause against *Octavianus*, should it come to a Breach between them, as all Things now seemed to tend thereto. In this Journey he carried *Cleopatra* with him, which proved the Ruin of all his Affairs. His Friends earnestly advised him to send her back to *Alexandria*, there to wait the Event of the War. But *Cleopatra* fearing least in her Absence a Peace should be made upon Terms of *Antony's* again receiving *Octavia*, and excluding her, put the utmost of her Interest to work for the obtaining that she might stay, and accordingly prevailed herein. Her chief Argument for it was, that since she contributed most to the Expences of the War, (for she had advanced (m) twenty thousand Talents towards it) it was all Reason that he should be allowed at her Desire to be present in it. *Antony* had provoked *Octavianus* against him (n) by the Wrong done to *Octavia* his Sister, whom having married he rejected for the gratifying of his adulterous Love with *Cleopatra*, though *Octavia* was much the handsomer of the two. But that which touched *Octavianus* most was, (o) *Antony* had declared *Cleopatra* to have been married to *Julius Cæsar*, and *Cæsarion*, whom she had by him, to be his lawful Son. For this tended to the bringing of a lawful Son over his Head to the dispossessing him of the Inheritance, which he held only as the adopted Son of that great Man. These and many other Particulars were objected against him by *Octavianus*, and *Antony* by his Agents and Letters recriminated as fast. But these were only Pretences for the gaining of Parties on each Side. There was only one true Cause of the present Breach; neither of these two great Men being contented with one half of the *Roman* Empire, each would have all, and accordingly agreed to throw the Dye of War for it.

From *Ephesus* (p) *Antony* passed over to *Samos*, and having there rendezvoused the greatest Part of his Forces, sailed from thence to *Athens*, and in these two Places he spent the most Part of the Year. At both of them he lived after his usual Rate in all Manner of Luxury, Pomp, and Voluptuousness, having *Cleopatra* with him, who was the chief Cause of his immersing himself in these Excesses. But at the same Time he omitted nothing of making all suitable Preparations both by Sea and Land for the War ensuing, and *Octavianus* did the same; and both Parties called in all their Friends and Allies to their Assistance herein.

Sofius

(m) This amounted to above four Millions of our Sterling Money.

(n) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 411.

(o) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 416. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(p) *Plutarchus* *ibid*.

Anno 32. *Sofius* (whom we have afore spoken of in the Wars of *Judæa*) and *Domitius Aenobarbus* being A. M. 4453. Consuls at *Rome* the next ensuing Year, (q) both Herod 6. embraced the Interest of *Antony*, and taking the Daniel's 70 Weeks 430. Advantage of *Octavianus's* being then absent from *Rome*, promoted a Decree to the People against him; whereon *Octavianus* returning, and in his Defence making a Speech in the Senate against *Antony* and the Consuls, assigned a Day for them again to assemble, when he promised he would exhibit to them Letters, and other Evidences, to make good all that he had said; but before that Day came, both the Consuls, and several other Senators, that were of *Antony's* Party, left the City, and repaired to him; and *Octavianus* instead of hindering them gave out, that they went with his Permission, and caused it publickly to be declared, that all else who were so inclined, should have free Liberty to do the same; whereby having rid the City of all Opponents he was there left at full Scope to say and do whatsoever he thought fit for the advancing of his own Interest, and the depressing of that of his Adversary: Of which *Antony* having an Account, (r) called together the chief Men of his Party, and after Consultation had with them about this Matter, by their Advice declared War against him, and (s) sent a Bill of Divorce to *Octavia*, and Messengers to *Rome* to drive her out of his House in that City, in which she had hitherto lived. And in Pursuit of the War he (t) had by this Time so far advanced his Preparations for it beyond those of *Octavianus*, that had he forthwith pushed it to a final Decision, he must unavoidably have carried the Day. *Octavianus* then being in no Readiness to stand before him either at Sea or Land; but the gratifying of his Luxury, and the indulging of his Pleasures at *Samos* and *Athens* causing a Procrastination of this Matter, it was deferred till the next Year after, which proved the Loss of all. For by that Time *Octavianus* had gotten together those Forces whereby he ruined him at *Actium*, as will be by-and-by related. And besides, while he thus delayed, many of his Friends and Partizans (u) deserted him, and went over to *Octavianus*; the Principal of which were *Plancus* and *Titius*, whom *Cleopatra's* ill Usage drove from him, which tended very much to his Damage. For they having been made privy to all his Counsels

(q) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. pag. 416. & lib. 50. pag. 419. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*. cap. 17.

(r) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. pag. 420.

(s) *Dion Cassius* *ibid.* *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. Epitome *Livii*, lib. 132. *Eutropius*, lib. 7. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19.

(t) *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

(u) *Plutarchus* & *Dion Cassius* *ibid.*

Counsels and secret Designs, on their revolting from him disclosed them all to *Octavianus*, whereby he much served his Cause, especially by the Discovery which they made to him of *Antony's* Will. For he having made a very extravagant Will (w) in Favour of *Cleopatra*, and her Children, to the Damage and Dishonour of the Roman State, and lodged it with the Vestal Virgins at Rome, they informed *Octavianus* of it; whereon, having gotten this Will out of the Hands of those with whom it was entrusted, and openly read and recited all the offensive Particulars of it to the People, he thereby very much excited them against *Antony*; they who had hitherto been well affected to him, as well as all others, expressing great Indignation hereat: And this very ill Thing being from the authentic Instrument undeniably made out against him, it operated much further to his Hurt, in that it made every thing else that was charged upon him, how false soever, to be believed also; and Advantage was taken herefrom to load his Reputation with many vile Imputations, that had not the least Foundation of Truth in them. For nothing was thought bad enough not to be believed of him after this Matter.

Octavianus having gotten a Fleet and Army ready, which he thought sufficient for the encountering of the Adversary, no longer delayed declaring War, but (x) caused it to be decreed only against *Cleopatra*. For though the War was in Reality against *Antony*, yet he craftily took Care that his Name should not be mentioned in this Decree, for several Reasons relating to his Interest at that Time, for this would less provoke the Friends of *Antony*; this would make him the more odious at Rome, by putting it upon him to be the Aggressor in this War against his own Country; and this would, in several other Particulars, best serve the Designs of *Octavianus* against him. Both call'd all their Friends and their Allies to help. *Octavianus* had all the West, and *Antony* all the East on their Sides, and both brought great Armies into the Field, and both also set forth as great Fleets at Sea for the Decision of this Quarrel. For *Antony's* Forces at Land and Sea consisted of an hundred thousand Foot, and twelve thousand Horse, and five hundred Ships of War, and (y) *Octavianus's* of eighty thousand

(w) In that Will he had declared, that *Cæsarion* *Cleopatra's* Son was born in lawful Wedlock, and therefore was the lawful Son, and true Heir of *Julius Cæsar*. And he had by the same Will given most of the Territories of the Roman Empire which were under his Command to *Cleopatra* and her Children, and ordered his Body, wherever he should die, tho' at Rome itself, to be sent to *Alexandria* to *Cleopatra*, there to be buried as she should Order. - *Plutarch. Dion. & Suetonius* ibid.

(x) *Plutarchus & Dion Cassius* ibid.

(y) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xv. 6, 19, 1. & *de bello Judaico*, lib. 1. cap. 1.

thousand Foot, twelve thousand Horse, and two hundred and fifty Ships of War; and with these Preparations they begun their Hostilities against each other both by Sea and Land. In order hereto, *Octavianus* rendezvoused both his Fleet and Army at *Brundisium* and *Antony* came as far as *Corcyra* to meet him, but the Summer being now spent, and the tempestuous Season of the Year advanced, they were forced both to Retreat, and put their Armies into Winter Quarters, and lay up their Fleets in Winter Stations till the next Spring.

While the Preparations for this War were thus carrying on, *Herod* had provided an Army for the Assistance of *Antony*, but when he was ready to put himself on his March towards him, came Letters from *Antony*, which excusing him from this Expedition, sent him to make War nearer Home against *Malchus* King of *Arabia Petraea*. It hath been above related, how *Cleopatra* extorted from *Antony* a Grant of that Part of *Malchus's* Dominions which bordered upon *Egypt*. *Malchus*, instead of quarrelling with her about it, agreed out of fear of *Antony* to hold that Territory of her for a certain Tribute; this Tribute he duly paid while *Antony* was in Power, and at Liberty to force him to it; but now finding him involved in this War with *Octavianus*, and expecting he would perish in it, as it accordingly happened, he withheld his Hand, and would pay it no longer; and for this Reason *Antony*, at the Instigation of *Cleopatra*, ordered *Herod* to make War upon him. But this wicked Woman had further View in this Matter than the bare recovering of her Tribute. She concluded, that when these two Kings should be thus put together by the Ears, one of them would be killed in the War, and then she should have the Kingdom of the slain for a Prey to her. *Herod* on the Receipt of these Orders marched with all his Forces into *Arabia*, and there after a sharp Fight with *Malchus* obtained a very signal Victory over him; but in a second Engagement with him at *Gana* in *Coele-Syria* he had not the same Success. For *Athenion*, who was *Cleopatra's* Lieutenant in those Parts, out of Hatred to *Herod* joining with *Malchus* in the Battle against him, he was there overthrown with a great Slaughter, and he himself hardly escaped with some Remains of his vanquished Army, the rest being all cut in Pieces.

Anno 31.

A. M. 4454.

Herod 7.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 431.

And not long after (x) another Calamity happened to him from a terrible Earthquake, which shaking the whole Land of *Judaea* in a more grievous Manner, than had been before known, destroyed about thirty Thousand of the Inhabitants in the Ruins of the Houses, which it overthrew. *Herod* being much afflicted herewith sent to the *Arabians* to crave Peace, but they having it rumoured among them, that the Destruction was much greater than it was, despised the Message, and therefore putting the Ambassadors to Death, invaded the Land, as expecting not to find a sufficient Number left alive to defend it against them. But *Herod's* Forces having been all encamped Abroad, when this Earthquake happened, they suffered nothing from it, save the overthrowing of their Tents, which killed no Body. And therefore (a) he having gotten them together, and encouraged them with a Speech proper for the Purpose marched with them over *Jordan* to meet the Enemy, and in the first Encounter overthrew them with the Slaughter of five Thousand of their Men, and besieged the rest in their Camp, where he distressed them so far for want of Water, that he drew them to another Battle, in which he slew seven Thousand more, and forced all the Remainder to yield themselves Prisoners to him, whereon the *Arabians* were necessitated to sue in their Turn for Peace to *Herod*, and were glad to accept what they lately despised, on such Terms as he thought fit to demand from them; whereby *Herod* having obtained all that he intended by this War, returned with Victory and full Triumph again to *Jerusalem*.

In the Interim, (b) *Octavianus* and *Antony* were hastning to bring their Contest to a final Decision. As soon as the Season would permit, their Armies again took the Field, and their Fleets the Sea, and several Encounters happened between Parties sent out from each Side Both by Sea and Land, in all which Victory declared in Favour of *Octavianus*. This caused that many of *Antony's* Side despairing of his Success, especially since they saw him so much under the Conduct of *Cleopatra*, went over from him to *Octavianus*. This made *Antony* distrustful of all the rest, and there-

(x) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 5, 2. & de bello *Judaico*, I. 19, 3. It is to be observed, that *Josephus* saith in his Antiquities, that only ten Thousand perished in the Earthquake. His Words they are *τετρακισμυριας* i. e. one Myriad, but in the Book of the *Jewish War* it is, *τρις μυριαδας*, that is three Myriads, which is thirty Thousand. For every Myriad is ten Thousand. This latter Number seems best to agree with his Description of the Calamity.

(a) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 5, 3. & de bello *Judaico*, I. 19, 4.

(b) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50.

therefore resolved to push the Matter to as speedy a Decision as he could; and the other being as eager for it as he, this brought on the Battle of *Actium*, which was so called from the Place, near which it was fought. This was (c) a small City lying on the South-side of the Mouth of the *Ambracian* Gulph in *Epirus*. There *Antony* with the Gros of his Army lay encamped on the Shore, having his Fleet near him; and on the opposite Side *Octavianus* was encamped at a Place where afterwards, in Commemoration of the Victory which he there obtained, he built a City, which he called (d) *Nicopolis*; and there he had his Fleet also near him, so that the Stations in which both Fleets anchored, were not a Mile's Distance from each other. *Canidius* who had the chief Command of *Antony's* Army, (e) perswaded him to decamp from *Actium*, and March into the inland Country of *Thrace* or *Macedon*, and there try his Fortune in a Battle at Land, as being much stronger in his Army by Land, than in his Fleet by Sea. For *Antony* had been forced (f) to burn many of his Ships for want of Rowers and Mariners to navigate them, (g) most of those who first came out with them being dead through want of Necessaries, whereby to subsist; and the rest were but ill mann'd. But notwithstanding this, *Cleopatra's* Advice prevailed to have the Matter decided by a Fight at Sea: For in Case of the worst she thought she might much better escape in her Shipping by Sea, than she could by a Fight at Land; and therefore either foreboding or fearing the worst, she prevailed with *Antony* to try his Fortune by Sea; and accordingly on (h) the second of *September* this Year both Fleets engaged before the Mouth of the *Ambracian* Gulph, near *Actium*, in the Sight of both Armies at Land; the one being drawn up on the North-side, and the other on the South-side of the Straights entering this Gulph there to wait the Event of this Battle. The (i) Fight for some Time continued dubious, and with as fair a Prospect of Success for *Antony* as for the other, till *Cleopatra* deserted him. For she being frighted with the Noise and Terror of the Battle, as being what Ladies use not to be acquainted with, fled before there was any Reason for it; and drawing after her all her *Egyptian* Squadron, to the Number of sixty tall Ships of War, sailed off

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with

- (c) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. pag. 426. *Strabo*, lib. 10. pag. 451. *Plin.* lib. 4. cap. 1.
- (d) *Nicopolis* in Greek signifieth the City of Victory.
- (e) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.
- (f) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. pag. 428.
- (g) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19.
- (h) *Dion Cassius* ibid. *Plutarchus* ibid.
- (i) *Dion Cassius* saith, this Battle was fought on the fourth of the Nones of *September*, which according to our Reckoning is the second of that Month. *Dion*, lib. 51. in initio Libri.

with them towards *Peloponnesus*; hereon, *Antony* giving all for lost made after her; and this Flight gave the Victory entirely up to *Octavianus*; however, he came not easily by it. For *Antony's* Ships fought so valiantly for him, even after he was fled, that although the Fight begun at Noon, it was Night ere it was ended; so that the Victors were forced to lie on Board their Ships all Night. Next Morning *Octavianus* finding his Victory compleat, sent a Squadron of his Ships in Pursuit after *Antony* and *Cleopatra*; but they soon finding them to be gone out of Reach too far to be overtaken, returned again to the rest of the Fleet. In the Innerim, *Antony* and *Cleopatra* (k) got to *Tenarus* in *Laconia*. (l) Although *Antony*, as soon as he came up with *Cleopatra's* Ship, was taken on Board it, yet he saw her not through all this Voyage, but setting himself down in the Prow of the Ship, and there leaning his Elbows on his Knees, and his Head on both his Hands, as one confounded with Anger and Shame for the ill Conduct and Miscarriage of his Affairs; continued in this melancholy Posture for three Days together, till his Arrival at *Tenarus*. But after this, being brought again together, they again conversed with each other, and did eat together, and lie together in the same Manner as before. For *Antony* was so bewitched to this Woman that he still continued his Fondness for her, even at this Time when he had all the Reason in the World to detest and abhor her to the utmost, as having been in the Manner above related, the Cause of his Ruin.

Antony had not been long at *Tenarus*, (m) till some of his Ships, that had escaped the Fight, and several of his Friends, there repaired to him; by whom, having an Account of the total Defeat of his Fleet, but that his Army at Land was still safe, he wrote to *Canidius* to retire with it through *Macedonia* into *Asia*, purposing there to renew the War. *Canidius* for seven Days made the March, which *Antony* directed him to, but being then overtaken by *Octavianus* he fled by Night to *Antony*; whereon, the Army finding themselves deserted by their General, went over to *Octavianus*, and were listed by him among the rest of his Forces.

After this Defeat (n) the foreign Auxiliaries, that helped *Antony* in this War, fled all Home to their respective Countries, and afterwards made their Peace with *Octavianus* upon the best Terms they

(k) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 50. *L. Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 11. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 85. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 17.

(l) *Plutarchus* *ibid.* (m) *Plutarchus* *ibid.* *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. (n) *Dion Cassius* & *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

they could. Some of the Princes he deposed, and some of them he continued in their former State; but on all of these last, as well as on the free Cities that had joined with *Antony* he imposed heavy Mulcts, wherewith he discharged the Expences of the War. But as to the *Romans* that were of *Antony's* Party, some of them he pardoned, and some he fined, and others he put to Death, according as their Conduct had been towards him. Among those whom he put to Death was *Cassius Parmensis* the last Survivor of *Cæsar's* Murderers, and he perished in as calamitous a Manner as did all the rest. For (o) after the Battle of *Actium* he fled to *Athens*; were being terrified with the like Apparition as (p) *Bru-tus* had been at *Philippi*, he was soon after overtaken by those whom *Octavianus* sent to execute that Vengeance upon him which he deserved. In Cases of Murder it seldom happens, that Providence permits any that are guilty herein to escape its vindictive Hand, especially in the Murder of Princes, of which this of *Cæsar* was a very signal Instance. For of all those who conspired his Murder in the Senate-house (who are said to have been (q) 60 Persons) it's remarked, (r) not one died in his Bed, but all of them came to their End in a violent and calamitous Manner. And although this *Cassius* escaped the longest, yet at length Vengeance overtook him also, and he perished as miserably as did all the other. [See the Note on *Josephus* Antiq. xix. 4, 6.]

From (s) *Tænarus* *Cleopatra* failed to *Alexandria*, and *Antony* to *Libya*. He had formerly (t) sent thither *Pinarius Scarpus* to be Governor of that Province, and there placed an Army under his Command for the guarding of the *Western* Borders of *Egypt* against all that should come that Way to disturb it. This Army he thought to have had for his Service, which was the End of his going thither. But on his landing there (u) he found *Scarpus* and all with him had revolted to *Octavianus*; which Disappointment casting him into Despair, he would have slain himself, and it was with Difficulty that he was diverted from it by his Friends. All therefore that was now left for him to do was to follow *Cleopatra* to *Alexandria*, where she was returned a little before. On her Arrival thither fearing she might not be received, were her Misfortunes known, she entered the Harbour (w) with her Ships crowned, as if she came back with Victory; by which Means

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the

(o) *Valerius Maximus*, lib. 1. cap. 7.

(p) *Plutarchus* in *Bruto* & in *Cæsare*.

(q) *Suetonius* in *Julio Cæsare*, cap. 80. *Eutropius*, lib. 6. in fine.

(r) *Plutarchus* in *Cæsare*.

(s) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51.

(t) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 446.

(u) *Plutarchus* & *Dion Cassius* ibid.

(w) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 446.

she got again into full Possession of that City, and also of the whole Kingdom with it, and as soon as she had so, (x) she put to Death all those of the Nobility who were any Way averse to her, thereby to prevent the Tumults which she feared they might raise against her on the Discovery of the true State of her Affairs. Antony on his coming to *Alexandria* found her engaged in a very extraordinary Undertaking. For fearing she might fall into the Hands of *Octavianus* on his Pursuit of her into *Egypt*, for the preventing hereof (y) she projected the drawing of her Ships that were in the *Mediterranean* from that Sea into the *Red-Sea* over the *Isthmus* of (z) 70 Miles, which lay between them, and after having joined them with other Ships which she then had in the *Red-Sea*, to put on Board them all her Treasure, and sailing down the *Red-Sea* with them to seek some other Place for her Habitation. But the *Arabians*, who dwelt on that Sea, having at the Instigation of *Q. Didius* (who then seized the Presidency of *Syria* for *Octavianus*) (a) burned all those Ships, this wholly disappointed her of that Design. Antony, when he arrived at *Alexandria*, went not to the Palace, (b) but shut himself up in a House on the Sea-shore near *Pharus*, and there sequestered himself from the Company and Conversation of all Men. For being forsaken by almost all his Friends, he pretended to act the Part of (c) *Timon the Man-hater*, and therefore called this House his *Timonium*, and there solitarily spent his Time in meditating Hatred and Detestation against all Mankind for the Sake of those who had now deserted him; wrongfully imputing to them his Ruin, which his own ill Conduct and Folly had brought him to. But he did not long relish this Way of living. He was soon again (d) found with *Gleopatra* at the Palace, and there with her he revel'd away the remaining Part of his Life in all those Excesses of Luxury, Voluptuousness, and Folly, in which he spent the former. In the mean Time, (e) *Octavianus* having settled the Affairs of *Greece* and *Lesser Asia* repaired to *Samos*, and there took up his Winter Quarters.

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(x) *Dion Cassius* ibid.(y) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 447.(z) *Plutarch* saith the Length of this *Isthmus* was no more than 300 Furlongs, which is 37 of our Miles, but the *Arabian* Geographers reckon from *Pharma* to *Sues*, which is the shortest Cut over that *Isthmus*, to be 70 Miles.(a) *Plutarchus* & *Dion Cassius* ibid.(b) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Strabo*, lib. 17. pag. 794.(c) De quo videas *Plutarchum* in *Antonio*, & *Diogenem Laertium*, lib. 9. & *Lucianum* in *Dialogis*.(d) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.(e) *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 17.

Anno 30.

[We have this Year a very great Eclipse of the A. M. 4455. Moon, Jan. 30. It was visible in Egypt and at Alexandria before Sun Rising, when the Moon Set totally eclipsed there. This was only six Months before the Death of Cleopatra, the last Queen of Egypt, and the very last Remains of the Third or Graecian Monarchy. Of which perhaps this was therefore a Signal.] Octavianus did not long continue in his Quarters, some Disturbances in Italy (f) calling him thither in the midst of Winter to appease them. After the Battle of Actium (g) he had dismiss'd a great Part both of his own and Antony's Soldiers. The Veterans he sent into Italy, and others elsewhere, without giving them any Pay, having not then sufficient for it; for want hereof those in Italy raised a Mutiny; for the quelling of this he sent Agrippa his chief Confident into Italy; but the Work being too hard for him, Octavianus was forced, in the most tempestuous Season of the Year, to hasten after him to Brundisum. On his Arrival at that Place (h) he was there met by the Senate, and a great Part of the better Rank of the People of Rome; and having there called the Mutineers to him he distributed to some Money, as far as what he then had would go, and to others Lands, and made such Promises of speedy Satisfaction to the rest as induced them all to be contented for the present; and accordingly after the Conquest of Egypt (i) he paid them all out of the Spoils of that Country, and added Donatives over and above. And having thus settled all Matters in Italy (k) he returned again within thirty Days, and for the more speedy Passage, and to avoid the Tempests of the Sea round Peloponnesus, he sailed into the Gulph of Corinth, and drawing his Ship over the Isthmus of Peloponnesus passed that Way by the shortest Cut into Asia, and again arrived there, before Antony and Cleopatra had any Notice of his going thence.

On his coming to Rhodes (l) Herod King of Judaea there made his Address to him. It hath been above related how much he was in Friendship with Antony; neither did he leave him till his Case was grown absolutely desperate. (m) On his Return into Egypt Herod sent an especial Messenger to him with the best Advice the State of his Affairs was then capable of, that was, to kill Cleopatra, seize her Kingdom, and with her Treasure raise a new Army to carry on the War; and promised him in this Case

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(f) Plutarchus in Antonio. Suetonius ibid.

(g) Dion Cassius, lib. 51. pag. 444. 445. Plutarchus in Antonio.

(h) Dion Cassius ibid.

(i) Dion Cassius, lib. 51. pag. 445. 446.

(k) Dion Cassius & Suetonius ibid.

(l) Josephus Antiq. xv. 6, 6. & de bello Judaico, I. 20, 1.

(m) Josephus Antiq. lib. xv, 8, 6.

to stand by him to the utmost. But when he found this Advice was neglected, and that *Antony* was fallen again into the Snares of *Cleopatra* as much as ever, he thought it high Time to look to himself, and endeavour to make his Peace with *Octavianus* on the best Terms he could. But *Hyrcanus* being still alive, who was the only remaining Person of the Male Line of the *Asmonæans*, and who had himself reigned in *Judæa* under the Protection of the *Romans*, till deposed by the *Parthians*, (n) *Herod* had Suspicion that if any thing went hard with him, it would turn in Favour of *Hyrcanus* for the restoring of him again to the Kingdom; and therefore, for the preventing of it having trumped up a sham Plot against that old Prince, as if he had held Correspondence with *Malchus* King of *Arabia* for the accomplishing of treasonable Designs against him, caused him, under this Pretence, to be put to Death, after he passed the eightieth Year of his Age.

But still fearing what might happen, (o) to provide the best he could for the worst, should that be his Fate, he lodged *Mariamne* and *Alexandra* her Mother in the Castle of *Alexandrinum*, with a strong Guard under the Command of *Joseph* and *Sebimus*, two of his most trusty Confidants, and sent his Mother and Sister with the rest of his Kindred to *Massada*, the strongest Fortrefs in *Judæa*; and committing them and the Government of his Kingdom to the Care of *Pheroras* his Brother, ordered him, in Case he should miscarry, to assume the Crown to himself, and keep it as well as he could. And having thus settled all Matters at Home he set forward on his Journey to meet *Octavianus*; (p) and having found him at *Rhodes*, and there obtained an Audience of him, on his entering into his Presence he laid aside his Diadem, and in his Speech of Address to him freely owned all "What he had done for *Antony*, and what further he was ready to have done for his Interest, both by his Council and Assistance, would he have accepted of them. This, he said, he thought himself obliged to by the Friendship that was between them; and would he be pleased to think the like Friendship worthy of his Acceptance, he should, now he saw *Antony* was wholly lost, be ready with the same Fidelity to serve him." *Octavianus* being much taken with this generous and frank Way of *Herod's* thus delivering himself before him, told him, that he readily accepted the Friendship which he offered, and ordering him again to resume his Diadem, (q) confirmed him in the Kingdom.

Whereon,

(n) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 6, 5.

(o) *Josephus* ibid.

(p) *Josephus* Antiq. xv. 6, 6. & de bello *Judaico*, I. 20, 1.

(q) *Josephus* ibid. *Strabo*, lib. 16. pag. 765, *Tacitus* Hist. lib. 1. cap. 9.

Whereon, he made very large and magnificent Presents to *Ostavianus* and all his Friends; and after this had more of his Favour and Friendship than any other tributary Prince of the *Roman Empire*, as long as he lived.

Hereon, *Herod* being much pleased with this good Success went back into *Judæa* with much Joy, but on his Arrival thither found all this sowed with Troubles in his own Family. For he found *Mariamne* his most beloved Wife, in whose Conversation he most delighted, so far imbitter'd against him, that she rejected all his Charesses with the utmost Aversion, and when he thought to please her by relating to her the Manner of his Journey, and the Success which he obtained in it, instead of taking any Satisfaction herein she answered him only with Sighs and Groans, and such a Behaviour as plainly expressed she would have been better pleased had he never returned from his Journey; but had utterly perish'd in it. The Cause of this was, (r) when *Herod* committed her and her Mother to the Charge of *Sohemus*, on his going to *Ostavianus*, he order'd him, that in Case he should be put to Death, he should immediately, on his having certain Notice of it, put both of them to Death also, and do the utmost he could to preserve the Crown for *Pheroras*, to whom he had in this Case disposed it. And this he did not only that no one else might have the Enjoyment of the beautiful *Mariamne*, but that none might be left alive of the *Asmonæan* Family to claim the Crown in Opposition to that Disposal which he had made of it to *Pheroras* his Brother; she and her Mother being the only Persons remaining of that House for the opposing him herein. And *Alexandra* being a Lady of aspiring Spirit thought herself as capable of governing that Realm, as her Grandmother of the same Name, who as Queen had presided over it with great Wisdom and Prudence for nine Years together. And to give her her Due, she had the best Headpiece for Craft, Design, and political Intreague, of any Woman of her Time; and *Herod* well knowing this, thought he could not be sure that any Part of the Scheme, which he had laid for the Succession could take Place, if either she or her Daughter were left alive after him; and therefore ordered that both of them should be put to Death, in Case it should happen to him as he feared; and *Sohemus* having blab'd this out to *Mariamne*, though committed to him under the greatest Charge of Secrecy, this was what created in her that Aversion and Hatred to him which I have mention'd; which Behaviour *Cyprus*, *Herod's* Mother, and *Salome* his Sister, who had always been upon ill Terms with her, taking the Advantage of to exasperate him against her, prevailed with him

(r) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 7, 1.

him at length to put her to Death in the Manner as will be by and by related.

From *Rhodes* *Octavianus* passed through *Lesser Asia* (s) into *Syria*, from thence to invade *Egypt* on that Side; while *Cornelius Gallus* his Lieutenant, whom he had appointed to succeed *Scarpus* in *Libya* and *Cyrene*, invaded it on the other. On his Arrival at *Ptolemais*, (t) *Herod* there waited on him, and entertained him and all his Army with great Magnificence, and furnished them with Necessaries till their Arrival into *Egypt*, and over and above presented *Octavianus* with eight hundred Talents, by which Hospitality and Munificence he very much ingratiated himself with him and his Followers. In the Interim, *Antony* and *Cleopatra* tried all they could to obtain Peace with *Octavianus*, but without any Success. (u) Three Times they sent Ambassadors to him for this Purpose, and went so far as to offer to resign all, and be contented with a private Life in any Place which *Octavianus* should appoint, only the Kingdom of *Egypt* was desired for *Cleopatra's* Children, but neither of these Embassies could obtain any Answer for *Antony*; but to *Cleopatra* some Hopes were given; *Octavianus* was desirous of having her Treasure and her Person in his Power; the former for the discharging of the Expences of the War, and the other for the adorning of his Triumph; and therefore would not make her desperate, lest she should destroy both; for the preventing of this several kind Messages were sent to her, and by them she was made to expect much Favour in Case she would kill *Antony*; this she would not do; but after this she betrayed him in all Things, till at length she forced him thereby to kill himself. The first Instance of her Treachery to him was at *Pelusium*; for on *Octavianus's* Approach to that City it was (w) by her Order without any Resistance delivered up unto him. This on the Eastern Side of *Egypt*, and *Peritonium* on the Western, were the two Gates of that Country, and no Enemy, but through one of them, could enter thither with a Land Army. *Pelusium* being a very strong Place *Antony* expected it should have held out a long Time, and therefore (x) went to secure *Peritonium*. *Cornelius Gallus* then held this Place for *Octavianus*. The Army which *Gallus* there commanded having been in the Pay and Service of *Antony*, till carried over from him to *Octavianus* by the Desertion of *Scarpus*, he hoped, that on his appearing before *Peritonium*,

(s) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 17. *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 6, 7. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19.

(t) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 6, 7. & de bello Judaico, l. 20, 3.

(u) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51.

(w) *Plutarchus* & *Dion Cassius* ibid.

(x) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 448, 449.

nium, they would again return to their former Master, and deliver up the Place to him; but when he approached to the Walls, and would have spoken to the Soldiers, *Gallus* caused all his Trumpets to sound, so that not a Word of what he had said could be heard by them; and *Gallus* immediately after sallying out upon him, not only repelled his Land Forces, but having by a Stratagem hem'd in all his Ships in the Port, took or destroyed every one of them. For on the Approach of this Fleet he dropped Chains by Night to the Bottom of the Entrance of this Port, and permitted them to sail into it without Opposition; but on their being gotten in having by Engines provided on each Side strained those Chains so as to bring them up to the Surface of the Water he thereby hindered their Return, and then forthwith assaulting them on every Side, both from Sea and Land obtained over them the Victory mentioned. *Antony* after this Defeat hearing of the taking of *Pelusium*, and that *Octavianus* was advancing towards *Alexandria*, (y) hastened thither for the Defence of that Place, and there falling on *Octavianus's* Horse on their first coming, while under the Fatigue of their March thither, (z) he put them to a total Rout; but in a second Engagement with the Foot he was vanquished, and driven back into the City with a great Loss; whereon, (a) early the next Morning he went down to the Harbour, there to put his Fleet in Order, with Purpose to vanquish the Enemy at Sea, or else in Case of Failure to sail with it for *Spain*, and there renew the War. But when both Fleets were drawn up in a Line of Battle, that on *Antony's* Side, instead of engaging the Enemy, all went over to them; whereon, *Antony* returning into the City, had this further Mortification that he there found all his Land Forces, both Horse and Foot, had also deserted from him; and perceiving all this to have been effected by the Treachery of *Cleopatra*, he could no longer forbear expressing his Resentments for it with loud Complaints; whereon, *Cleopatra* for fear of him (b) fled to a Monument, which she had caused to be built of great Height and wonderful Structure near the Temple of *Isis*. Thither she had before removed the best of her Treasure, and there having now shut herself up with two of her Maids, and one of her Eunuchs, caused it to be given out that she was dead, which *Antony* hearing of (c) fell on his Sword, and

(y) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 449.

(z) *Dion Cassius* ibid. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(a) *Dion Cassius* & *Plutarchus* ibid. *Qroffius*, lib. 6. cap. 19.

(b) *Plutarchus* & *Dion Cassius* ibid.

(c) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 450. *L. Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 11. *Strabo*, lib. 17. pag. 795. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 17. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 87. *Eutropius*.

and thereby gave himself the Wound of which he died ; but living some few Hours after, and hearing that *Cleopatra* was still alive, he caused himself to be carried to her Monument, where being with Ropes drawn up to her by the Hands of herself and her two Maids, he there died in her Arms on the first of *August*, eleven Months after the Battle of *Actium*. He was a Person of a benign Temper, and of great Generosity, and of eminent Note for his military Abilities, the two great Victories of *Pharsalia* and *Philippi* being chiefly owing to his Valour and Conduct ; and he was also an eloquent Speaker, but exceeding corrupt and vicious in his Manners, especially in his Lust for Women ; which *Cleopatra* observing laid hold of him on this weak Side, and for the gratifying of her Avarice and her Ambition, which were two predominant Passions in her, sacrificed herself to his Lust ; and when she could no longer serve her Designs of him, was content to give him up to Ruin for the saving of her own Interest ; but she succeeded not herein according to her Expectations. For although *Octavianus* gave her fair Hopes, thereby to have her Treasure preserved for his Occasions, and her Person for his Triumph, yet when he had gotten both in his Power he no longer regarded her, which she being sensible of, (d) and having private Notice given her, that she was to be carried to *Rome* within three Days to make a Part in the Show of *Octavianus's* Triumph, she caused herself to be bitten with an (e) Asp, and so died of it for the avoiding of this Infamy, after she had reigned from the Death of her Father (f) twenty-two Years, and lived (g) thirty-nine. She was a Woman of great Parts, as well as of great Vice and Wickedness. She readily spoke several Languages. For besides being well skill'd in *Greek* and *Latin* she could converse with *Ethiopians*, *Troglodites*, *Jews*, *Arabians*, *Syrians*, *Medes*, and *Persians*, without any Interpreter, and always gave to such as were of these Nations, as often as they had Occasion to address to her, an Answer in their own Language. In her Death ended the Reign of the Family of the *Ptolemy's* in *Egypt*, after it had there lasted from the Death of *Alexander* 294 Years. For after this *Egypt* was reduced into the Form of a *Roman* Province, and was governed

(d) *Plutarchus* *ibid.* *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 452. *Galen de Theriaca* ad *Pisonem*, cap. 8. *Velleius Paterculus*, *Florus*, & *Eutropius* *ibid.*

(e) An Asp is a Serpent of *Egypt* and *Libya*, proper only to those Countries. Those that are bitten by it die within three Hours, and the Manner of their dying being by Sleep and Lethargy, without any Pain, *Cleopatra* chose it as the easiest Death.

(f) Canon *Ptolemæi*. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*. *Eusebius* in *Chronico*. *Porphyrius* in *Græcis*. *Eusebius Scatigeri*. *Clemens Alexandrinum* *Strom.* lib. 1.

(g) *Plutarchus* *ibid.*

governed by a Prefect sent thither from *Rome*. (b) *Cornelius Gallus* was, by the Appointment of *Augustus*, the first that had this Prefecture; and under this Form of Government *Egypt* continued a Province of the *Roman Empire* six hundred and seventy Years, till it was taken from them (i) by the *Saracens* in the Year of our Lord 641.

Octavianus having thus made himself Master of *Egypt*, and thereby put an End to the civil Wars of the *Romans*, he cut off all such of the opposite Party, as he thought might again revive them; among whom were (k) *Antyllus*, *Antony's* eldest Son by *Fulvia*, *Cæsarion*, *Cleopatra's* Son by *Julius Cæsar*; (l) *Canidius*, *Antony's* General; others he impoverish'd with great Mulcts, and others he pardoned. *Cæsarion* having claimed to be the lawful Heir of *Julius Cæsar*, for that Reason he could not be born by the adopted Son. What was the especial Cause of *Antyllus's* being cut off is not said; but he having (m) espoused *Julia* the Daughter of *Octavianus*, and all Manner of Endeavours having been made to save him, we may from hence infer, that he would not have been put to Death, but that there was some extraordinary Reason that caused it. To (n) *Antonius* the younger Brother of *Antyllus* by the Mother, and to all the rest of *Antony's* Children, whether *Fulvia*, *Octavia*, or *Cleopatra*, *Octavianus* shewed great Kindness, especially to *Antonius*, who afterwards became one of the chiefest of his Favourites, and he gave him in Marriage one of the Daughters of *Octavia* his Sister, which she had by *Marcellus* her first Husband; and he continued in his Favour, till at length being convicted to have been an adulterous Corrupter of *Julia*, *Augustus's* only Daughter, he was deservedly put to Death for it. The Children which *Antony* had by *Octavia* were two Daughters, the eldest was called *Antonia Major*, and the youngest *Antonia Minor*; from the latter of which were descended *Caligula* and *Claudius*, and from the former *Nero*, who all three afterwards became *Roman Emperors*. For *Antonia Minor* being married to *Drusus* the younger Brother of *Tiberius* bore him *Germanicus* the Father of *Caligula*, and *Claudius* who succeeded *Caligula*; and *Antonia Major* being married to *L. Domitius Ænobarbus* bore him *Gneus Domitius*, who by *Agrippina* the Daughter of *Germanicus*,

(b) This *Gallus* was a famous *Latin Poet*, of whom *Virgil* wrote his tenth Eclogue, he being a familiar Friend of his.

(i) *Elmacini Historia Saracenica* sub anno Hegiæ vicefimo.

(k) *Plutarchus* in *Antionio*. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 17.

(l) *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 87. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19.

(m) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 454.

(n) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

us, and Sister of *Caligula*, was the Father of *Nero*. And therefore, tho' *Octavianus* now obtained the Empire, yet *Antony's* Posterity afterwards enjoyed it, which none of *Octavianus's* ever did. And thus it often happens to Victories and the Conquests of Kingdoms, the same as to Riches. Those that gain them, know not who shall afterwards enjoy the Fruits of them: And yet it is the general Inclination of Mankind to be more concern'd for their Posterity than for themselves, and it must be reckon'd as one of the Mercies of Providence, that it is so; for otherwise the World could not be supported.

While *Octavianus* was in *Egypt*, he (o) went to the Sepulchre of *Alexander*, and there saw his Body; which being embalmed, was there still preserved in a Case (p) of Glass. It had formerly been kept in a Case of Gold; but that having been taken away by *Seleucus Cybiosactes* (as (q) hath been above related) it was afterwards put in a Case of Glass; and in that *Octavianus* saw it, and paid great Honour and Reverence thereto; but he would not see (r) the Sepulchres of the *Ptolemy's*, who had reigned in *Egypt*; neither could (s) he be induced to make a Visit to the *Egyptian Apis*, but told them, who passed him hereto, that he worshipped the Gods, but not Beasts.

As *Octavianus* came to *Alexandria* in the Beginning of *August*, so he had there settled all the Affairs of *Egypt* by the End of it; and in the Beginning of *September* again marched thence to return by the Way of *Syria*, *Lesser Asia*, and *Greece* again unto *Rome*. From this Conquest of *Egypt* begun the *Æra* of the *Æliac* Victory, by which the *Egyptians* afterwards (t) computed their Time till the first Year of the Emperor *Dioclesian*, *Anno Domini* 284. From that Time what was before called the *Æra* of the *Æliac* Victory was afterwards called the *Æra* of *Dioclesian*, and by the Christians of those Parts the *Æra* of the Martyrs. because in the Reign of that Emperor began the tenth Persecution, in which a very great Number of Christians suffered Martyrdom for their Holy Religion. Although this *Æra* had its Name from the *Æliac* Victory, yet it had not its Beginning (u) till near a full

(o) *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 18. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 454.

(p) *Strabo*, lib. 17. pag. 795.

(q) Part II. Book vii. under the Year fifty-seven.

(r) *Dion Cassius* & *Suetonius* *ibid*.

(s) *Dion Cassius* *ibid*.

(t) *Dion Cassius* tells us, lib. 51. pag. 457. that the Romans decreed the Day on which *Octavianus* reduced *Alexandria* should be declared a fortunate Day, and that from thence all their future Years in *Egypt* should be reckoned, that is, as from a fixed and stated *Epocha*, and so accordingly it was there done.

(u) The *Æliac* Victory was gotten on the second of *September*, and the *Æra* of this Victory begun in *Egypt* the 19th of *August* following.

full Year after it, that is, from the Time that *Egypt* was reduced ; for the Day from whence it commenced was the 29th of *August* ; and therefore, that was ever after the first Day of the Year thro' all the Years by which these *Æra*'s, that is, the *Æra* of *Dioclesian* or the Martyrs, as well as that of the *Actiac* Victory, did calculate the Times through which they were used. The Reason, which fixed the Beginning of this *Æra*, and of all the Years in it, to the twenty-ninth of *August*, was, say some, because on that Day *Cleopatra* died, and the *Macedonian* Empire in that Country thereby ending the *Roman* began ; but this is only a modern Conjecture, for none of the Ancients say it ; all that we can learn from them is, that she died about the End of that Month ; but none of them tell us on what Day it happened. The true Reason of fixing it at this Day was, because this was then the first Day of their (w) Month *Thoth*, which was always the New-year's Day of the *Egyptians*, from whence they began all their annual Calculations ; and therefore it was thought the properest Time from whence to begin all the Alterations in their *Æra*, and their Year, which the *Romans* on the Conquest of their Country made in both, and that especially (x) since the Time of that Conquest fell in therewith. For at that Time the Form of their Years, as well as the *Æra* by which they calculated them was changed by the order of the Conqueror. The old *Æra* which was till now in use among them was the *Philipic*, which commenced from the Death of *Alexander*, and the Beginning of the Reign of *Philipus Aridaus* his Successor ; and the Form of their Year was the same with the *Nabonassarean*, made use of by the *Chaldeans*, which consisted of twelve Months of thirty Days each, and five additional Days subjoined to them ; that is, it consisted in the Whole of 365 Days without a Leap-year ; the want whereof made this Year to be a moveable Year, which was after every four Years begun a Day sooner than it did in the four Years immediately preceding ; so that in the Space of 1460 Years, this Form carried back the Beginning of the Year through all the different Seasons of Summer, Spring, Winter, and Autumn, till it brought it about again to the same Point of Time with the Loss of one whole Year in the Cycle. For the remedying hereof the *Romans*, on their subduing this Country, made a Leap-year in the *Egyptian* Kalendar

(w) *Thoth* was the first Month in the *Egyptian* Year.

(x) The Conquest of *Egypt*, and the total Reduction of that Country to the *Romans*, was accomplished in the Month of *August*, and fully settled about the End of it. See the Decree of the Senate for the changing of the Name of that Month from *Sextilis* to that of *Augustus*, *Marobus Saturnalis*, lib. 1. cap. 12.

Kalendar in like Manner as in the *Julian*, by adding at the End of every fourth Year one Day more than had been in the other three. For, whereas the other three had only five Days superadded at the End of each of them, the Leap-year had six, that is, it consisted of twelve Months of thirty Days each, and six additional Days subjoined to them, whereas all the other Years, that were not Leap-years, had the same Number of like Months, and only five of those Days added after them. And hereby the *Egyptian Year* was made to consist exactly of the same Number of Days as the *Julian*, though not exactly in the same Form. For in all other Particulars the old Form of the *Egyptian Year* was retained after this Reformation in the same Manner as before. And the first of *Thoth*, which was always the first Day of the *Egyptian Year*, falling on the 29th of *August*, and about the same Time when the *Romans* on their Conquest of *Egypt* ordered this Reformation, this induced them, that they fixed the Beginning of the new Year, where they found the Beginning of the old, and the 29th of *August* ever after continued to be the first Day of the *Egyptian Year*, as long as the Empire of the *Romans* continued in that Country; and from thence also, that is, from the 29th of *August* of this Year, the new *Egyptian Æra* of the *Æliac* Victory, as well their new reformed Year for the same Reason had its Commencement. But against this is objected, that in this Year (y) the first of *Thoth* did not fall on the 29th of *August*, but on the 31st of that Month, and that therefore this cannot be the Reason why the Beginning of the *Egyptian Æra* of the *Æliac* Victory, or the Beginning of the Year thenceforth used in that Country, was fixed to that Day. And it must thus far be acknowledg'd, that according to the exact Calculation of the Time this Objection is true. For according to that the first of *Thoth* fell this Year in the *Roman Kalendar* on the 31st, and not on the 29th of *August*; but the *Romans* then used the Form of the *Julian Year* erroneously, whereby it came to pass, that the same Day, which was the thirty-first of *August* in their true Kalendar, was the twenty-ninth in their erroneous Kalendar; which Error proceeded from hence, that after the Death of *Julius Cæsar* the Pontifices at *Rome* (as hath been (z) above-mentioned) (a) mistaking the Time of the Intercalation, made every third Year to be the Leap-

(y) The first of *Thoth*, which was the New-year's Day of the *Egyptians*, was not fixed always to the same Season in the old Form of the *Egyptian Year*, but was moveable, for it moved backward one Day in every fourth Year. The *Romans* first fixed it to the same Season, and made their Year to be a fixed Year, in the same Manner as the *Julian*.

(z) Under the Year 46.

(a) *Macrobius Saturnal*, lib. 1. cap. 14. *Suetonius in Octavia*, cap. 31.

Leap-year instead of every fourth, by which Error six Hours were added every third Year more than should be, which in the sixteen Years, that intervened from the first Use of that Form to this Year, amounting to a Day and a Quarter, this erroneous Addition had then protruded the 29th of *August* in the erroneous Kalendar into the Place of the 31st of *August* in the true Kalendar: And according to this erroneous Kalendar the *Romans* then computed, and continued so to do for 36 Years after the first forming of this Year by *Julius Cæsar*, till at length *Augustus*, on the Discovery of this Error, took Care that by making no Leap-year for twelve Years together, all the Time that was erroneously added, was again left out; whereby the protruded Days in the erroneous Kalendar were all brought back again to their proper Places, where they ought to have been according to the true Kalendar. But the Protrusion of the Day making no Alteration in its Number or Name, hence it came to be said, that it was the 29th of *August*, whereas truly it was the 31st of that Month, from whence this *Egyptian Æra* of the *Actiac* Victory, and all the Years by which it computed, had their Beginning. This *Æra* truly had its Beginning from the Conquest of *Egypt*, and therefore ought to have been called the *Æra* of the *Alexandrian* Victory, whereby that Country was reduced under the *Roman* Yoke. But the *Egyptians*, to avoid the Disgrace of thus owning this Conquest, rather chose to call it the *Æra* of the *Actiac* Victory, tho' that was gained a whole Year before; and since this *Æra* was only used in *Egypt*, they had it there in their full Power to call it by what Name they pleased.

Herod hearing of the Death of *Antony*, and that *Octavianus* had thereon made himself Master of *Egypt*, (b) hasten'd thither to him, where he was received with great Kindness; and on *Octavianus's* leaving *Egypt*, having accompanied him as far as *Antioch*, he so far ingratiated himself with him on the Way, as to gain a chief Place in his Friendship, the Effect whereof he found in the Grants which he made him of large Augmentations to his Dominions: For he not only restored to him the Territory of *Jericho*, which, with the *Balsam-Gardens* therein had been taken from him by *Antony*, to gratify *Cleopatra*; but gave him also *Gadara*, *Hippion*, and *Samaria* in the Inland Country, with the Towns of *Gaza*, *Anthedon*, *Joppa*, and *Strato's Tower* on the Sea-Coast, which added a very considerable Enlargement to his Kingdom.

Octavianus, on his Arrival at *Antioch*, (c) found there *Tiridates* (who had been set up to be King of *Parthia* in Opposition to
VOL. VI. O o o o *Phraates*)

(b) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 7. 3.

(c) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 456.

Phraates) waiting his coming thither; and there also he found Ambassadors from *Phraates* on the same Errand, that is, to solicit his Assistance against each other. It hath already (d) been related how, after *Antony's* unfortunate Expedition into *Media*, a Breach was made between *Artavasdes* King of *Media*, and *Phraates* King of *Parthia*, about dividing the Prey then taken from the Romans. Hereon, (e) *Artavasdes* making a League with *Antony*, called him to his Assistance, who accepting the Invitation marched into *Armenia*, and from thence furnished *Artavasdes* with such a Body of Roman Soldiers, as enabled him to overthrow *Phraates* in a great Battle. This happen'd in the Year thirty-three. But the next Year following, (f) *Antony*, on his entering into War with *Octavianus*, having not only recalled those Soldiers from him, but also retained those which *Artavasdes* had sent him out of *Media* in lieu of them, this so far weaken'd *Artavasdes*, that in a second Battle he was not only overthrown, but also taken Prisoner; and *Phraates*, in Pursuit of this Victory, made himself Master of all *Media* and *Armenia*, and reinstated in the latter *Artaxias*, the Son of *Artabazes*, again in his Kingdom, out of which he had been driven by *Antony*: With which Success, as well as with that which he had before obtained over *Antony*, (g) *Phraates* being much puffed up and elated, carried himself with such Tyranny, Cruelty, and proud Oppression, that the Nobility of *Parthia*, being no longer able to bear him, in the Year thirty-one conspired against him; and having driven him into Banishment, chose the above-mentioned *Tiridates* to reign over them in his Stead. But the next Year after, (that is, in this present Year thirty) *Phraates* (h) returned with an Army; and having vanquished *Tiridates*, recovered again his Crown, and forced *Tiridates* to flee into *Syria* for Refuge; where he being followed by the Ambassadors from *Phraates*, which I have mentioned, both Parties accosted *Octavianus* at *Antioch*, on his Return thither out of *Egypt*, to crave that Assistance from him against each other, which they wanted. *Octavianus* gave to each a friendly Answer, without intending to help either, but rather to dash the one against the other, and thereby waste and weaken both so far, as to make the *Parthian* Nation no longer formidable to the Romans. And with a View hereto, he gave Leave to *Tiridates* to continue in *Syria* till he should be in a Condition again to return, accepting of him a Son of *Phraates*, that had fallen into his Hands, whom he carried to *Rome*, there to re-

serve

(d) Under the Year 30.

(e) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(f) *Plutarchus* & *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*.

(g) *Justin*, lib. 42. cap. 5. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 456;

(h) *Justinus* & *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*.

serve him as an Hostage against *Phraates*. After this, having (i) appointed *Massala Corvinus* to be Prefect of *Syria*, he marched from *Antioch* into the Province of *Proper Asia*, and (k) and there took up his Winter-Quarters.

Anno 29. In the Beginning of the next Year (l) *Octavia-*
A. M. 4456. nus entered his fifth Consulship, and had therein
Herod 9. many great Honours decreed to him at *Rome*. In
Daniel's 70 the Summer following, having settled all the Affairs
Weeks 433. of the several Provinces of *Lesser Asia*, and the Isles
adjoining, (m) he passed into *Greece*, and from thence (n) returned
to *Rome*, where he arrived (o) in the Month of *Sextilis*, after-
wards called *August*, and enter'd it (p) in three Triumphs, which
were celebrated three Days together; the first for his Victories
over the *Dalmatians*, *Pannonians*, and some other *German* and
Gallic Nations, whom he had vanquished and brought under be-
fore his War with *Antony*; the second for his Sea Victory at *Ac-*
tium; and the third for his Victories in *Egypt*, and the subduing
of that Country; which last was the most splendid of the three.
In it were led before him the Children of *Cleopatra*; and altho'
he could not have her in Person to adorn his Triumph, as he much
desired, yet she was carried before him in Effigy, with an Asp
hanging at her Arm, to denote the Manner by which she died.
At this Time such vast Riches were brought to *Rome* from
Egypt, on the reducing of that Country, and the Return of *Octa-*
vianus and his Army from thence, (q) that the Value of Money
fell one half, and the Prices of Provisions and all vendible Wares
were doubled thereon. After this Triumph *Octavianus* (r) had
the Title of *Imperator* (that is, *Emperor*) conferred on him; not
in the common Sense wherein it was formerly understood, (for in
that it imported no more than a Compliment given by the Soldiers
to their General after a Victory obtained by them under his Com-
mand) but in a much higher: For in the Sense in which it was
given to *Octavianus* at this Time, it carried with it the same Mean-
ing, in which all that afterwards governed the *Roman* Empire were
called Emperors.

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Herod,

(i) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 447. Videas *Casauboni* contra *Baronii* *Exercitationem* primam, cap. 30.

(k) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 456.

(l) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 457. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 26.

(m) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 458.

(n) *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*.

(o) *Macrob. Saturnal.* lib. 1. cap. 12.

(p) *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*. *Epitome Livii*, lib. 133. *Suetonius* in *Octa-*
vio, cap. 22. *Virgilius Aenead.* lib. 8. v. 714. *Servius* in illum locum.

(q) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 51. pag. 459. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 19.

(r) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 52. pag. 493, & 494.

Herod, on his Return from the late Visit which he made unto *Octavianus*, how much Content and Satisfaction soever he had therein, and the Success of it, found nothing but Trouble and Vexation at home in his own House. (s) *Mariamne* still retained her Resentments for the cruel Commission given by him to *Sohemus* against her and her Mother, and carried them on so far, as to treat with equal Aversion him and all his Relations, especially *Cyprus* his Mother, and *Salome* his Sister. Them she frequently upbraided with the Meanness of their Birth in respect of her's, which was provoking enough to a Female Spirit; and him she as often reproached with the Death of her Father, her Grandfather, and her Brother. In this Humour he left her on his last going unto *Octavianus*, and in this Humour he found her on his Return, without knowing the Cause; (for that *Mariamne* had concealed for the Sake of *Sohemus*.) On his offering her his Caresses, and the kindest Tenders of his Affection, she still rejected them with Neglect and Aversion; and nothing that he could do for the Sweetning of her unbitter'd Spirit, and the reconciling her again to him, could have any Effect. This last Injury soured her to such a Degree, as to frame her Mind for the Reception of the utmost Resentments which his former Wrongs done her and her Family deserved. The Commission formerly given against her to *Joseph* his Uncle, and the above-mentioned Murders of her nearest Relations, were all brought to her Remembrance on this Occasion, and all worked together to exasperate her against him to the Utmost. *Herod* bore this Humour for a whole Year after his Return from *Rhodes*, and was exceedingly perplexed by it. Sometimes in a Rage he would be ready to run into Extremities against her; but as often as he was so, his Wrath was checked by the great Love he had for her; and thus he was harassed between two opposite Passions, till at length an Occasion happened, which gave his Mother and his Sister an Advantage for the exciting of him to her Ruin, and he had near effected his own by it: For being at one Time, in the Heat of the Day, retired to his Chamber to repose himself, he called for *Mariamne* to come to him, out of a Desire of then having conjugal Conversation with her. At his Call she so far obeyed, as to go into the Chamber to him: But on his offering her his Caresses and Embraces, she rejected them with the utmost Aversion; and added over and above such bitter Reproaches for the Death of her Relations, as provoked and enraged the Tyrant to so high a Degree, that he had much ado to forbear laying violent Hands immediately upon her, for the revenging of the Indignity. *Salome*, on her understanding how the Matter went, took

(s) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 7.

took the Advantage of this fit of Rage he was then in, to send in his Butler to him, whom she had before suborned for this Purpose, to accuse *Mariamne* of tempting him to administer to him a poisonous Cup. This adding to the Rage with which he was then too much excited against her already, he forthwith ordered her favourite Eunuch, without whose Privy he knew she did nothing, to be put on the Rack; but all that could be extorted from him was, that it was something which *Sohemus* had told *Mariamne* that had put her into so ill an Humour. *Herod* on his hearing of this, from his Rage of Anger, fell into as violent a Rage of Jealousy; and therefore crying out, that *Sohemus*, who had hitherto been so faithful to him, could never have been induced to betray this Secret to her, but at the Price of an adulterous Conversation, he ordered him immediately to be put to Death; and having packed a Bench of Judges out of such as were his Creatures, brought *Mariamne* before them to be tried for her Life; who finding, by the Vehemency with which *Herod* in Person prosecuted the Accusation, that no other Sentence but that of Death would be acceptable to him, accordingly passed it upon her; but none thought, nor did he then intend, that the Execution should be precipitated, but that she should be confined to some of his Castles; and this at first was his Resolution: But the Malice of his Mother and his Sister was so bitter against her, by reason of the Affronts she had put upon them in upbraiding them with the Meanness of their Extraction, and for other Womanish Quarrels had between them, that they would not let him be at quiet till she was put to Death. They urged, that if she was kept alive, the People would rise in her Behalf; and that there was no other Way to keep Things quiet, but by cutting her off. By which Suggestion *Herod* being terrified, ordered her Execution. In the Way as she was led to it, she was accosted by *Alexandra* her Mother, who fell on her with bitter Railings, accusing her of being wicked and ungrateful towards a kind and affectionate Husband, and telling her that she had what she deserved; and all this she expressed with such a seeming Emotion of Spirit, as if she would fly in her Face all the Way she went. She fearing her Turn might come next, and therefore, to save her Life, she acted this scandalous and shameful Part; but her Daughter, without answering her a Word, passed on in Silence; only by her Looks she expressed some Shame and Concern for her Mother's exposing herself in so odd and extravagant a Manner in this Case; otherwise she went on to her Execution with an intrepid Mind, without changing Colour upon the Approach or Apprehensions of Death, but died as she had lived, great, firm, and fearless to her last. And thus ended the Life of this virtuous and excellent Princess. In the Beauty, and other Charms and Graces of her Person, she excelled all the Women of her Time; and

would have been a Lady without Exception, could she have carried it with some better Temper and Complaisance towards her Husband. But, considering that he had built his Fortunes upon the Ruin of her Family; that he had usurped from them the Crown which he wore; that he had caused or procured (r) her Father, (u) her Grandfather, (w) her Brother, and her (x) Uncle, to be put to Death for the serving of his Designs; and had twice ordered her Death in case of his own; it would put Difficulties upon the most patient and best tempered Woman in the World how to bear such an Husband with any Affection or Complaisance. But *Herod's* Rage being quenched with her Blood, his Love to her again revived; whereon followed such a bitter Scene of late Repentance, as is scarce any where else to be met with. As soon as his Wrath was allayed, instead of it Agonies of Sorrow, Regret, and tormenting Remorse for what he had done, filled his Mind, which would not let him rest either Day or Night; wherever he went the Thoughts of *Mariamne* pursued him, and caused bitter Reflections in his Breast. These he endeavoured to stifle by Wine, Company, Feastings, and other Divertisements; but none of them effecting his Relief, he at length fell into downright Distraction, and in his Fits of it would often call for *Mariamne*, and order his Servants to bring her to him, as if she were still alive. [This Year also *Herod* made *Jesus*, the Son of *Phabet*, High-Priest, who held that Office for five Years.]

Anno 28. About this Time there happened (y) a grievous
A. M. 4457. Pestilence, which carried off great Numbers both
Herod 10. of the common People and of the Nobility of the
Daniel's 70 Land; which all there reckoned as a just Judg-
Weeks 434. ment from God, for the Death of the Queen. This
further added to *Herod's* Grief and Disorder; so that not knowing what to do, he flung up the Care of all Business, and retired to *Samaria*, where he fell into a great Sickness. After having languished under it for some Time, he at length got rid of it with Difficulty, and returned again to *Jerusalem*, and the Care of his Kingdom: But never again recovered his former Temper; for after this he was observed to act with greater Rigour and Cruelty than he ever had before, and continued so do to his Life's End.

While

(r) i. e. *Alexander* the Son of *Aristobulus*, who was put to Death at *Antioch*, by the Procurement of *Herod* and *Antipater* his Father.

(u) *Hyrcanus* the Father of *Alexandra*, the Mother of *Mariamne*.

(w) *Aristobulus* the High-Priest.

(x) *Antigonus* the Brother of *Alexander* his Father.

(y) *Josephus*, *ibid*.

While he lay sick at *Samaria* (x) *Alexandra*, whose active and busy Head could never be at Rest, reckoning that *Herod* would die of this Sickness, immediately laid Plots for the seizing of the Government; in order whereto she treated with the Governors of the two Castles of *Jerusalem*, that of *Antonia* on the Mountain of the Temple, and the other in the City, to have them delivered into her Hands; knowing that whoever had these two Castles, had with them the Mastery of *Jerusalem*, and all *Judaea*. Her Pretence was to secure the Kingdom in case of *Herod's* Death for his Sons by *Mariamne*; but the Governors of those Castles, liking neither *Alexandra*, nor her Designs, sent an Account hereof to *Herod*, who immediately gave Order to have her put to Death. So she got nothing by that hypocritical and infamous Part, which she acted at her Daughter's Execution: For notwithstanding that, and the Court which she made thereby to *Herod's* Favour, she was the next that was executed after her.

Anno 27. (a) *Octavianus* having at *Rome* filled the Senate
A.M. 4458. with his Creatures, whose Fortunes depended on
Herod 11. his holding on the Government, then proposed to
Daniel's 70 them to resign his Authority, and put all again into
Weeks 435. the Hands of the People upon the old Foundation
of the *Roman* Commonwealth; craftily making this Offer for the
gaining of the Applause of the People, and the cloaking of his
own Ambition, when he knew that all of that Assembly (their
Interest lying on the other Side) would unanimously press him to
the contrary, and so accordingly it happened. For he had no sooner
in a set Speech made the Proposal, but the whole Senate with an
unanimous Voice dissuaded him from it, and pressed him with all
manner of Arguments to take upon him alone the whole Govern-
ment of the *Roman* Empire; which at length he yielded to with
a seeming Reluctancy; and by this Management brought it about
that the Monarchy of the whole *Roman* Empire was at this Time,
by the unanimous Consent both of the Senate and People of *Rome*,
conferred on him for ten Years. For he would not accept of it
for any longer Term, pretending that by that Time he hoped
he should have settled all Things in such Peace and Order, that
there would be no further Need of him; but that he might then
with Safety to the Commonwealth ease himself of the Burden,
and put the Government again into the Hands of the People and
Senate, as it formerly had been. This Method he took to make
the Matter go the more plausibly; but with Intention, when those

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(x) *Josephus*, *ibid*.

(a) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53.

ten Years would be expired, again to renew his Lease; and so accordingly he did from ten Years to ten Years, as long as he lived; all this while governing the whole Roman Empire alone with an absolute Authority. And therefore here ended the ancient Republican Government of the Roman State. For all the Authority of the People and Senate being now vested in *Octavianus*, it continued in him and his Successors ever after, as long as the Roman Empire continued, without being ever again retrieved. With this new Power it was resolved to confer on him a new Name: Some were for his assuming that of *Romulus*, thereby to import that he was as another Founder of Rome; and others offered other Names; but (b) *Munacius Plancus* having proposed the Name of *Augustus*, which signifieth something that above humane is Sacred and Venerable, that was made Choice of, and conferred on him by the general Suffrage of the Senate; and it was always after this borne by him, and his Successors; so that instead of the Name of *C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus*, which he had hitherto borne, he from thenceforward took that of *C. Julius Cæsar Augustus*. And therefore, whereas I have hitherto mentioned him by the Name of *Octavianus*, I shall henceforth always give him that of *Augustus*, as often as there shall be an Occasion to speak of him in the future Series of this History. That he might seem not to take the whole Power of the Roman Empire to himself, he made a Show of allowing the Senate a Share of it with him. For having (c) divided the Empire into two Parts, the one containing those Provinces which were quiet and peaceable, and the other those, which lying upon the Outskirts of the Empire, and bordering upon the barbarous Nations, were exposed to Troubles and Wars; the former of these he assigned to the Senate, to be governed by such of them as had been Consuls and Pretors, according to their former Usage; and the others he reserved to himself, to be governed by his Presidents and other Officers, whom he should appoint; whereby it seemed, and so he would have it thought, as if he desired to leave the sweet of the Government still to the Senate, and reserve only the troublesome and dangerous Part to himself. But herein he showed his great Wisdom and Sagacity; for by this Method he secured all the Armies and military Power, wherein consisted the whole Strength of the Empire to himself; they all lying in those Provinces which he had chosen; whereas the others being without them, such as governed those Provinces could have no Power from

(b) *Dion Cassius*, *ibid.*

(c) *Dion Cassius*, *ibid.* *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap 7. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 91. *Epitome Livii*, lib. 134. *Censorinus de Die Natali* cap. 21. *L. Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 12.

from thence to create him any Danger or Disturbance. The latter were called the Senatorial Provinces, and the other the Imperial, and of this Imperial Sort were particularly *Cilicia, Syria, Phœnicia, Cyprus, and Egypt* in the *East*, besides others in the other Borders of the Empire.

Anno 26. (d) *Salome* falling out with *Costobarus* the *Idu-*
A. M. 4459. mean her second Husband, whom she had married
Herod 12. after the Death of *Joseph* her first Husband, sent
Daniel's 70. him a Bill of Divorce, contrary to the supposed
Weeks 436. Law and Usage of the *Jews*. For according to
that (e) the Husband as is believed might divorce the Wife, but
not the Wife the Husband; tho' it is plain that both by the *Ro-*
man and *Christian* Laws, the innocent Wife might divorce her
adulterous Husband, as well as the innocent Husband the adu-
lterous Wife. Of which hereafter, at *A. D.* 138. However *Salome*,
by *Herod's* Authority, made that go for Law which best pleased
her. On her having thus abdicated her Husband she returned to
her Brother; and to make herself the more acceptable to him,
pretended that she had discovered *Costobarus* to be conspiring against
him with *Lyfimachus, Antipater, and Dositheus*, Men of Note in
that Country; and that for this Reason she left him, as preferring
the Love of her Brother before that of her Husband. And to
gain the better Credit to her Accusation she discovered where
Costobarus had concealed the Sons of *Babas*, contrary to his Or-
der and Interest. These being chief Sticklers for the Interest of
the *Asmonæans*, *Herod* at the taking of *Jerusalem* gave strict
Orders to have them cut off, and entrusted *Costobarus* with the
executing of them; but he, for some Bye-ends of his own, saved
them alive; and giving out that they had made their Escape, con-
veyed them to a Place of Safety, where he had kept them con-
cealed ever since. *Herod*, on *Salome's* Information, sent to that
Place which she named, and there finding all to be true, which
she had told him concerning them, he believed her as to all the
rest; and therefore forthwith ordered not only them, but also
Costobarus, Lyfimachus, Antipater, Dositheus, with several others
who were accused as their Accomplices, to be put to Death.

Cornelius Gallus being recalled from *Egypt*, (f) *Petronius*
was made Prefect in his Place. *Gallus* on his Return to *Rome*
being too (g) lavish of his Tongue against *Augustus*, was for this
Reason forbid his House, and the Provinces under his Command,
and

(d) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 11.

(e) *Deutonomy* xxiv. 1, 2, &c. *Matth.* v. 31, & xix. 7. *Mark* x.
4. *Maimonides* de repudiatione.

(f) *Strabo*, lib. 17. p. 819.

(g) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. p. 512. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 66.

and noted with Infamy. After this, other Accusations coming against him of Concussions, Rapines, Extortions, and other Misdemeanours committed by him while Governor of Egypt, he was, by the unanimous Vote of the Senate, condemned to Banishment; but he prevented the Execution of this Sentence, by falling on his Sword and slaying himself. He (b) was an eminent Poet, and (i) a familiar Friend of Virgil's, as appears by his tenth Eclogue, which was written on him.

Herod having cut off all of the *Asmonæan* Party, without leaving any alive that had been Favourers of it, thought himself now secure against all future Dangers; and therefore (k) made bold in many Things to deviate from the Jewish Usages, by bringing in Foreign Rites and Customs. For he built at Jerusalem a Theatre, and an Amphitheatre; and, in Honour of Augustus, celebrated Games, and exhibited Shows in them; which were much disliked by the Generality of the Jews, as Things which they thought inconsistent with the legal Constitutions and Religion of their Country. But nothing offended them more than some Trophies, which he had set up round his Theatre in Honour of Augustus, and in Commemoration of his Victories. For they taking them to be Images, for that Reason could not bear them. Herod to convince them of this Folly having called several of the Principal of them upon the Place, caused the Armour to be taken off in their Presence, and when they saw nothing appeared under (l) but a naked Stem of a Tree, their Indignation was turned into Laughter, and so this Matter went off.

Anno 25. But the other Innovations stuck hard with many, A. M. 4460. and gave such great Offence, (m) that some of Herod 13. them, to the Number of ten Persons, entered into Daniel's 70. a Conspiracy against him for the cutting of him off Weeks 437. by an Assassination; for which Purpose having provided themselves with Daggers under their Garments, they went to the Theatre, where Herod was then to come, designing to fall upon him and slay him. But one of Herod's Spies (of which he had great Numbers Abroad) having gotten some inkling of the Matter, made Discovery of it to him, as he was going to enter the Theatre, just when the Plot was ready to have been executed upon him; whereon the Conspirators being seized, they were all

(b) Vide *Vossium* de Poetis Latinis.

(i) Videas *Servium* in Eclogam *Virgilii* decimam.

(k) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 8. 1.

(l) A Trophy was a whole Suit of Armour with the Head piece dressed up upon a Stem of a Tree and was usually erected in Commemoration of a Victory.

(m) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 8. 3.

put to Death by most exquisite Torments. And he that made the Discovery did not fare any better. For he having hereby incurred the general Odium of the People, some of them meeting with him in a convenient Place fell on him, and tore him to pieces. But *Herod* never left making Enquiry after this Matter, till he had discovered all that were concerned in it, and he put every one of them to Death for it.

To secure himself the better against all such Tumults and Conspiracies for the future, he thought it would be safest for him to have other Places of Strength in the Land, to depend upon besides *Jerusalem*: And therefore setting himself on the building of several other strong Cities in the Land he begun with that of *Samaria*. This City, once famous for being the Capital of the Kingdom of *Israel*, was destroyed by *John Hyrcanus*, as hath been above related, at A. 109. When *Gabinus* was made President of *Syria* (n) he ordered the rebuilding of it; from him it was some Time called (o) the City of the *Gabinians*, that is of those whom *Gabinus* had planted there; but under them the Place advanced no further, than to be a small Village. *Herod* first made it again a City, and restored it to its pristine Splendor, and in Honour of *Augustus* called it *Sebastæ*. For *Sebastos* in *Greek* is the same with *Augustus* in *Latin*, and therefore *Sebastæ* is as much as to say the City of *Augustus*. This Place (p) he planted with six Thousand new Inhabitants invited thither from all Parts, and divided among them the Country about it; which being of a fertile Soil, as soon as it was cultivated, it brought forth such Plenty, as in a short Time rendered the Place rich and populous, and made it fully answer all the Purposes for which he intended it. He also put a Garrison into *Strato's Tower* (which in Honour of *Cæsar Augustus* was afterwards called *Cæsarea*) and he did the same in *Gabala*, and in some other Fortresses, which lay convenient for the keeping of the Country in quiet,

The Name of *Augustus* growing famous all over the World, (q) the remotest Nations of the *North* and the *East*, that is the *Scythians*, the *Sarmatians*, the *Indians*, and the *Seres*, sent Ambassadors with Presents to him to pray his Friendship; the last of which, (r) *Florus* tells us, were four Years on their Journey, which is to be supposed coming and going. The *Seres* were the

(n) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xiv. 5. 3.

(o) *Cedrenus Syncellus*, p. 308.

(p) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 8. 5.

(q) *L. Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 12. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 21. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 21. *Entropius*, lib. 7.

(r) *Lib. 4. cap. 12.*

the furthest People of the *East*, the same whom we now call the *Chinese*. They being anciently famous for the making of Silk and filken Manufactures, hence (s) *Serica* became the Name of Silk, and *Sericum* of a filken Garment both among the *Greeks* and *Latins*.

This

(s) The *Seres* first used the Way of making Silk from the Web of the Silk-Worm. From them that Name and Thing came to the *Persians*, and from them to the *Greeks* and *Latins*. The first Time that any Silk was brought into *Greece* was on *Alexander's* having conquered *Persia*, and from thence it came into *Italy*, in the flourishing Times of the *Roman Empire*. But it was a long while very dear in all these *Western* Parts, as being Weight for Weight of equal Value with Gold, a Pound of the one costing a Pound of the other. For the *Persians* took Care to keep this Manufacture for a long while wholly to themselves, not permitting the Silk-Worms to be carried out of *Persia*, or any to pass from thence into the *West*, that were skilled in the managing of them; and thus it continued to the Time of *Justinian* the Emperor, who died *Anno Dom.* 565. He looking on it as a great Hardship, that the Subjects of his Empire should buy this Manufacture of the *Persians* at so dear a Rate, in order to put an End to this Imposition sent two Monks into *India*, to learn there how the filken Trade was managed, and on their Return to bring the Silk-Worms with them, that so he might set up the Manufacture in his own Dominions. These Monks on their Return told him, that the Silk-Worms could not be brought so long a Journey; but understanding from them that their Eggs might, and that from them the Worms might be propagated, he sent them back the second Time to bring of those Eggs, who having effected what they went about, and brought to *Constantinople* on their Return thither great Quantities of those Eggs, from them have been propagated all the Silk-Worms and Silk Trade, which have since that been there, or any where else in *Europe*. Till that Time the Ancients were so ignorant how Silk was made, that it was a common Notion among them that it grew on the Tops of Trees. But since that it hath been sufficiently made known, that though Cotton be produced from Trees, Silk is no where made, but by the Web of the Silk-Worm. For a long while Silk was worn only by Women, and it was thought a great Instancy of Luxury and Effeminacy for a Man to have any Part of his Garments made of it; so that in the Beginning of the Reign of *Tiberius*, as *Tacitus* tells us. (*Annal. lib. 2. cap. 33*) a Law was made *Ne vestis serica viros fœdaret, i. e.* That no Man should defile or dishonour himself by wearing filken Garments. When the Stuff was all of Silk, it was called *Holosericum*, when the Woof only was Silk, and the Warp of Linnen or Woollen, or the Warp only of Silk, and the Wool of Linnen or Woollen, it was called *Subsericum*. When afterwards it came into use for Men to wear Silk, it was at first only of the latter sort; that which was all Silk, was for a long Time left wholly to the use of the Women; so that it was reckoned by *Lampridius* as one of the infamous Parts of *Hellogabalus's* Character, that he was the first Man that wore *Holosericum*. Videas de hac re plura apud *Vossium* in *Etymologico* sub voce *Sericum*, & de *Idolatria*, lib. 4. cap. 90. & *Salmasium* in *notis ad Tertullianum de Pallio, ad Solinum, & ad Historiam Augustam*.

This Year, it being the 13th of the Reign of *Herod*, (1) great Calamities fell upon the People of *Judæa*. A long Drought produced a Famine, and that Famine a Pestilence, which swept away great Numbers of the Inhabitants. *Herod*, for the Remedy hereof (his Treasure being then empty) melted down all the Plate of his Palace, even that which was most valuable for its Fashion and Workmanship, and making Money of it, sent it into *Egypt* to buy Corn, where there was then great Abundance of it; and by the Friendship of *Petronius* the *Roman* Prefect got sufficient from thence not only to supply the Wants of all his own People, but also wherewith to relieve the Necessities of his Neighbours in *Syria*, who were under the same Distress. And whereas most of the Flocks of *Judæa* were consumed by the Drought, so that there was not Wool enough in the Land for the cloathing of the Inhabitants against Winter, he took care that such Quantities were imported from foreign Countries, that every one before the Approach of the cold Season was provided with sufficient to fence him against all the Severities of it; by which Acts of Charity and Generosity he not only reconciled unto him the Affection of his People, with whom till now, by Reason of the Severities and Cruelties of his Government, he stood upon very ill Terms, but also made his Name famous among all the neighbouring Nations; gaining among them the Reputation of a wise, gracious, and generous Prince. But he was not of a Temper long to hold this Character among his own People. For the Tyrannical Male-Administrations of his Government still continuing after this good Deed in the same Excess as before, what he gained by the one, was soon again lost by the other; and therefore he continued to make himself, to his Life's End, the general Odium and Aversion of those over whom he reigned; and it was owing only to the Protection and Power of *Augustus*, and the *Romans*, that he was supported against it.

(1) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 9. 1.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Old and New Testament,
Including that of the
JEW^S, and that of the *Neighbouring Nations*; from the Creation of the World to the Time of CHRIST.

PART II. BOOK IX.

Anno 24.
A. M. 4, 61.
Herod 14.
Daniel 70
Weeks 438.

[I]N Autumn this Year began a *Sabbatic Year*, and ended in the Autumn following.] *Augustus* with the beginning of this Year entering into his tenth Consulship, (a) had a Decree of the Senate made in his Behalf, which freed him from the Obligation of all Laws, and set him above them all; with an absolute Power to do all Things in the Government of the Empire according to his arbitrary Will and good Pleasure, and many Things else were decreed in his Honour, through the Flattery of some, who courted his Favour, and the Fear of others, who dreaded his Power.

Herod being now at Peace, and in full Prosperity, (b) set himself on the building of a stately Palace on Mount *Sion*, which was the highest Part of the City of *Jerusalem*, and made it a Structure of that Largeness and Magnificence, that in some manner it exceeded herein even the Temple itself. And it was more especially famous

(a) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. p. 516.

(b) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 9. 3. & de Bello Judaico, I. 21. 1.

famous for two large and sumptuous Apartments erected in it; the one of which he called *Cæsareum*, in Honour of *Augustus Cæsar*; and the other *Agrippæum*, in Honour of *Agrippa*, *Augustus's* principal Favourite.

This same Year (c) *Herod* furnished *Augustus* with five hundred Men out of his Guards, for the carrying on of an Expedition against the *Southern Arabs*. (d) *Augustus* having heard of the Wealth of those People, that they abounded in Gold and Silver, and other Riches, proposed either by Treaty to make them his Friends, and so open a Way for Commerce with them, or else by Conquest to make them his Subjects; and could he compass either of them, he expected thereby much to augment the Wealth and Riches of his Empire. And he had also this further View, that in Case he should either as Friend or Conqueror gain a Footing in that Country, he should through it have an easy Way open for the subduing of the *Troglodites*; their Country being separated from the *Southern Arabia* only by the narrow Streights now called the *Streights of Babelmandel*, through which the *Arabian Gulph* dischargeth itself into the *Southern Ocean*; for as the *Arabs* dwell on the *Eastern-side* of those Streights, the *Troglodites* did then dwell over-against them on the *Western-side*. *Ælius Gallus*, a *Roman* of the *Equestrian Order*, was the General sent on this Expedition, for which *Augustus* furnished him with ten thousand Men; to these were added the five hundred Men from *Herod* above-mentioned, and a thousand more that were brought him by *Syllæus* from *Obodas* King of the *Nabathæan Arabs*. This *Obodas* had succeeded *Malchus* in that Kingdom, and *Syllæus* was his chief Minister, and a Person of great Craft, Vigour, and Application. He knowing the Country, undertook to be *Gallus's* Guide in this Expedition, and thereby made it miscarry by betraying him in it. It was proposed to march through the Country of the *Nabathæans*, and from thence to enter on this Expedition; but *Syllæus* falsely informing *Gallus* that there was no safe Passage thither by Land, this put him on building a Fleet to pass thither by Sea; and therefore having provided an hundred and thirty Transports at *Cleopatris*, a Port at the Bottom of the *Arabian Gulph*, or *Red-Sea*, he there put his Army on Board them, and sailed to *Leucocome*, a Port of the *Nabathæans*, lying on the *Eastern-side* of that Sea. This being a very dangerous Navigation, by reason of the many Rocks and Shelves that are in that Part of the Gulph, and *Syllæus* piloting him the worst Way through it; he was fifteen

(c) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 12. *Strabo*, lib. 16. pag. 780

(d) *Josephus*, ibid. *Plin.* lib. 6. cap. 28. *Strabo*, lib. 2. pag. 118. lib. 6. pag. 780, 781. & lib. 17. pag. 819. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. pag. 516

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teen Days in the Passage, and lost several of his Ships in it; and when he was landed, all his Army falling sick of a Disease common in that Country, he was forced to lie by all the remaining Part of the Summer, and the Winter following to wait their Recovery. [This Year *Herod* made *Simon* the Son of *Boethus* High-Priest, and married his Daughter: He continued in that high Office twenty Years. In Autumn this Year began the thirty-first Jubilee, and ended in the Autumn of the Year following.]

Anno 23.

A. M. 4462.

Herod 15.

Daniel's 70

Weeks 439.

Early (e) next Spring he set out from *Leucocome* in the Expedition in which he was sent, and after a March of six Months Southward came into those Parts of *Arabia* where he intended, vanquishing in his March all that opposed him: But through the Difficulties of the Way which *Syllæus* treacherously led him, the Heat of the Climate, and the Unwholesomeness of the Air, Water, and Herbs of the Country, he had by this Time lost the better Half of his Army; and therefore was forced again to return without effecting any thing of what was designed, through want of sufficient Strength to execute it. But by this Time perceiving the Treachery of *Syllæus*, he marched back under the Conduct of other Guides, and by their Assistance returned in sixty Days to the same Parts of the *Nabathæan* Country, from whence he had been six Months in marching out; and there shipping his Forces at the next Port called *Negra*, crossed the *Arabian* Gulph in eleven Days, and landed at *Myos Hormus* on the *Egyptian* Side, and from thence, by the Way of *Coptus*, led back the Remainder of his Army again to *Alexandria*, after having been two Years on this Expedition. The miscarrying of it being wholly owing to the Treachery of *Syllæus*, (f) he was at length for this, among other Crimes then laid to his Charge, publicly executed at *Rome*, by the Rods and Axe of the Lictor: But this was not till several Years after. In the Interim, there will be Occasions of speaking again of him more than once in the future Series of this History.

While *Gallus* was in this Expedition, (g) *Candace* Queen of *Ethiopia* invading the Province of *Thebais* in the *Upper Egypt* with a large Army, took *Syrena*, and several other Places on the Borders, and carried the Garrison-Soldiers into Captivity; whereon *Petronius*, then Prefect of *Egypt*, marched with an Army against her; and having vanquished her Forces in Battle, and driven them out of the Country, pursued them into *Ethiopia*; and having there pierced above eight hundred Miles into the Country, subdued all before

(e) *Strabo* & *Dion Cassius*, *ibid.*

(f) *Strabo*, lib. 16. pag. 782.

(g) *Strabo*, lib. 17. pag. 820. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 524. *Plin* lib. 6. cap. 29.

before him, taking all the Cities that lay in his Way, and among them *Napata*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, which he destroyed; and from thence marched on, till at length being able to proceed no further by reason of the great Defarts of Sand, nor to stay there any longer by reason of the excessive Heats of the Climate, he was forced to march back; and therefore having put a Garrison of four hundred Men into *Premnis*, one of the strongest Fortresses in *Ethiopia*, in order to keep Footing in that Country, and victualled it for two Years, he returned to *Alexandria*, carrying all his Captives with him; a thousand of the principal of them, among whom were the chief Commanders of *Candace's* Army, he sent to *Augustus*; the rest he sold on his Return, being many Thousands in Number.

Phraates King of *Parthia* being again driven out of his Kingdom by *Tiridates*, (b) prevailed with the *Scythians* to bring him back with a great Army; whereon (i) *Tiridates*, with the Chiefs of his Party, fled to *Rome*, to pray the Assistance of *Augustus*, promising to hold the Kingdom from him as his Homager, in case he might be restored by his Help. *Phraates* hearing which Way he was fled, sent Ambassadors to *Rome* after him thither, to obviate his Designs, and to demand of *Augustus* the Delivery of his Rebel-Subjects to him, and the Release of his Son, whom *Tiridates* had put into his Hands in the Manner as above related. *Augustus* having given them an Hearing, answered them in the same Manner as he had before at *Antioch*, that he would not deliver *Tiridates* into the Hands of *Phraates*, nor give either of them any Help against the other. However, that he might gratify both in something, he permitted *Tiridates* to live under his Protection at *Rome*; ordering him there a Maintenance out of the publick Treasury, whereby to subsist with Plenty and Honour: And he sent back to *Phraates* his Son, upon Condition that he should restore all the Captives and Ensigns which the *Parthians* had taken from *Crassus* and *Antony* in their Wars against them. This was then promised, but not performed till *Augustus* came into *Syria* three Years after, and by the Dread of his Name, and the Threats of a new War, induced him hereto.

At this Time there being at *Jerusalem* a very beautiful young Lady called *Mariamne*, the Daughter of *Simon* the Son of *Boethus*, an ordinary Priest of that Place, *Herod* (k) fell in Love with her, and took her to Wife; but first, for the making of her a more suitable Match for him, he made her Father High-Priest of the *Jews*, instead of *Jesus* the Son of *Phabet*, whom he removed of

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Purpose

(b) *Justin*, lib. 42. cap. 5.

(i) *Justin*, *ibid.* *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. pag. 519.

(k) *Jos. phus* Antiq. lib. xv. 9. 3.

Purpose to make Room for him. After this, (l) he built a stately Palace at the Distance of about seven Miles from *Jerusalem*, in the Place where he had formerly defeated the *Parthians*, and the *Jews* of the *Asmonæan* Party, when he fled from that City on *Antigonus's* becoming Master of it. This from his own Name he called *Herodium*. It stood in a very pleasant and a very strong Situation on the Top of an Hill, from whence there was a Prospect of all the Country round. From this Palace the Hill declined all round with an equal and uniform Descent, which made a very beautiful Show. And at the Foot of it were soon built such a Number of Houses, as amounted to the Proportion of a considerable City.

Augustus having been seized this Year with a dangerous Sickneſs, when nothing else could bring him any Help, (m) was cured by the Use of the Cold Bath, and cooling Potions prescribed him by *Antonius Musa*, the eminentest Physician among the *Romans* of that Age; and he had hereon great Rewards and great Honours decreed him by the Senate: But a little after *Marcellus* falling sick, while he endeavoured to cure him by the same Method, he caused his Death, which was much to the Grief of *Augustus*: For he was the Son of *Octavia* his Sister by her first Husband; and being a young Man of great Hopes, *Augustus* had married his Daughter to him, adopted him for his Son, and intended him for his Heir, in case he should have no Son of his own; but he had the Misfortune this Year to lose him, in the Manner here mentioned. This is the *Marcellus*, whose untimely Death *Virgil* most ingeniously sets forth in the sixth Book of his *Æneids*.

Anno 22. *Herod* having finished *Samarita*, which, as above, A. M. 4463. from the Name of *Augustus*, he called *Sebaſte*, he (n) Herod 16. began the building of another City at *Sirato's* Daniel's 70. Tower on the Sea-Coast of *Palestine*, which also Weeks 440. in Honour of him from his other Name he called *Cæsarea*. In the building and adorning hereof he spent ten or twelve Years, and expended vast Sums of Money, whereby he made it a City of prime Note in those Parts, and the most convenient and safest Port in all the Coasts of *Phœnicia*: For whereas before it was a very dangerous Harbour, so that no Ship could ride safe in it when the Wind blew *South-west*: To remedy this, he ran out a Mole in a circular Form, which fenced the Port against both the *South* and the *West*, and encompassed Room enough for a great Fleet to ride safe within against all Wind and Weather; leaving

(l) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 9. 4. & de Bello *Judaico*, l. 21. 10.

(m) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. pag. 517. *Suetonius* in *Octavia*, cap. 59. *Plin.* lib. 19. cap. 8. lib. 25. cap. 7. & lib. 29. cap. 1.

(n) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 9. 6. & de Bello *Judaico*, l. 21. 5. 6. 7.

leaving a Passage into it only on the *North*, where the Sea was less rough, and the Harbour least exposed to Storms from it. This Work alone was of vast Labour and Expence; for it was built with Stones brought from far, and of a very large Size, they being fifty Foot long, eighteen broad, and nine deep, some greater, some lesser, and the Foundation was laid twenty Fathom deep into the Sea. When *Judæa* was reduced into the Form of a *Roman* Province, this City was usually made the Residence of him that was sent to govern it.

Alexander and *Aristobulus*, the Sons of *Herod* by *Mariamne*, now growing up, their Father (o) sent them to *Rome* for their Education, there providing a Reception for them in the House of *Pollio*, an especial Friend of his; but *Augustus* taking them into his particular Care, assigned them Apartments in his own Palace; and further, to express his Friendship and Favour to *Herod*, he gave him full Power to leave the Succession of his Kingdom to which of his Sons he should think fit: And moreover at the same Time added (p) *Trachonitis*, (q) *Auranitis* and *Batanæa* to his former Dominions, which was done on this Occasion: There was (r) one *Zenodorus*, Tetrarch of a Territory (s) lying between *Trachonitis* and *Galilee*, who had farmed from the President of *Syria* the Provinces of *Trachonitis*, *Auranitis*, and *Batanæa*; which had formerly been the Principality of (t) *Lysanias* the Son of *Ptolemy*, whom *Antony* put to Death, as hath been above-mentioned. This Person not being contented with the honest Gain of his Farm, (in which he had a great Bargain) to make the most of it that he could, went Shares with a Company of Thieves, who had taken Harbour in certain Caves in the Mountains of *Trachonitis*, and permitted them to rob all the Country round, upon Terms of sharing the Plunder with them. This being a great Grievance and Mischief to the People of those Parts, they complained of it to *Varro*, then President of *Syria*, who writing to *Augustus* about it, received Orders from him at any Rate to root out those Robbers: But before these Orders could be executed, *Varro* being recalled, the Grievance and the Complaint still continued; whereon (u) *Augustus*, to provide an effectual Cure for this Evil, did put

P p p p 2

all

(o) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 10. 1.

(p) These three Districts or Territories lay beyond the Sea of *Galilee*, between that and *Damascus*, having for their Boundary Mount *Libanus* on the *North*, and the Country of *Peræa* on the *South*.

(q) *Auranitis* is the same with *Ituræa*, being another Name of it.

(r) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 10. 1. 2. 3. & de Bello *Judaico*, I. 20. 4.

(s) *Josephus*, ibid.

(t) He is by *Josephus* called Prince of *Cbakis*, from the City *Cbaleis*, where he resided.

(u) *Josephus*, ibid.

all the three Provinces which *Zenodorus* had farmed into the Hands of *Herod*, adding them to his former Dominions, who forthwith marching thither with such Forces as were necessary, (w) broke into the Dens of those Thieves, and by killing a great Number of them, and driving out the rest, soon cleared the Country of them. Whereon *Zenodorus* being deprived not only of his unrighteous Gain, but also of his Farm, (x) went to *Rome* to make Complaint against *Herod*; but not meeting with Success in any of his Accusations, he on his Return excited the *Gadarens* to an Attempt of giving him Trouble, and accordingly they applied to *Agrippa* with Complaints and Accusations against him: For *Agrippa* had then the Government of all the *East* conferred on him by *Augustus*. *Agrippa*, as hath been above related, was the chief Favourite and prime Confident of *Augustus*; but now *Julia*, the Daughter of *Augustus*, being grown up, and married to *Marcellus* the Son of *Octavia*, *Augustus*'s Sister, the old Favourite grew jealous of the Son-in-Law, so that they could not bear each other. Hereon (y) *Augustus*, to put an End to these Differences, sent *Agrippa* out of the Way, committing to his Charge (z) all the Provinces of the *East*, that lay beyond the *Egean Sea*; and he taking up his Residence at *Mitylene* in the Isle of *Lesbos*, from thence by his Lieutenants governed *Lesser Asia*, *Syria*, and all the Countries that were within his Commission. As soon as *Herod* heard of *Agrippa*'s settling there, (a) he sailed thither to make a Visit to him, and thereby cultivated the Friendship that had been before between them. Immediately on his Departure (b) came the *Gadarens* thither with their Accusations against him, in a very unlucky Time for their Affair: For they then found *Agrippa*, by reason of the Endearments that had been revived between them in the Conversation of the late Visit, so far prepossessed in Favour of *Herod*, that having no Ear open to any Complaints against him, he caused these Accusers of him to be clapped in Chains, and sent them thus bound into *Judæa*, to be there delivered unto him. *Herod* thinking to sweeten them by Clemency, dismissed them without any Harm; and this for some Time quieted the Troubles which they and *Zenodorus* would have raised against him.

Augustus

(w) *Josephus* Antiq. ibid.

(x) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 10. 2.

(y) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. pag. 518. *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 66. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 93.

(z) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 13. *Dion Cassius*, ibid. *Velleius Paterculus*, ibid.

(a) *Josephus*, ibid.

(b) *Josephus*, ibid.

Anno 21. *Augustus* intending a Progress into the *East*, on
A. M. 4464. his Arrival in *Sicily*, on his Way thither, (c) sent
Herod 17. for *Agrippa* to come to him; and having given him
Daniel's 70 in Marriage *Julia* his Daughter, being now be-
Weeks 441. come a Widow by the Death of *Marcellus* her for-
mer Husband, sent him to *Rome*, there to take Care of the Affairs
in the *West*, while he himself should be absent in the *East*. *Mac-*
cenus (d) chiefly advised this Match, telling *Augustus*, that having
made *Agrippa* so great as he then had, he had nothing else to chuse,
but either to make him his Son-in-Law, or put him to Death.
To make Way for this Match *Agrippa* was forced to divorce his
former Wife, tho' Daughter to *Octavia*, the Sister of *Augustus*,
who was afterwards (e) married to *Antonius*, the Son of *Antony*,
the Triumvir. After this *Augustus* sailed from *Sicily* into *Greece*;
and having there settled all Matters, passed the *Isles*, (f) and
wintered at *Samos*.

While *Augustus* lay at this Place, there (g) came thither to him
Ambassadors from *Candace*, Queen of *Ethiopia*. It hath been
above related, how *Petronius*, on his Return from his late Inroad
into *Ethiopia*, had left a Garrison in *Premnis*, a strong Fortrefs in
that Country. In the Beginning of this Year (h) *Candace* sent
an Army to besiege it. Whereon *Petronius*, coming to the Affi-
stance of his Garrison raised the Siege, and forced *Candace* to sue
for Peace. On the coming of her Ambassadors to him for this
Purpose, they were referred by him to *Cæsar*; but their Answer
being, they knew not who *Cæsar* was, he sent Messengers with
them to conduct them to *Augustus*, who finding him at *Samos*,
there obtained from him the Peace which they desired, and then
returned again into *Ethiopia*.

Anno 20. Early the next Spring *Augustus* (i) passed from
A. M. 4465. *Samos* into *Lesser Asia*; and having settled all Mat-
Herod 18. ters there, continued his Progress through that
Daniel's 70 Country (k) into *Syria*, and came to *Antioch*. On
Weeks 442. his Arrival there, *Zenodorus*, with Delegates from
the *Gadarens*, (l) addressed to him with their old Complaints
against *Herod*, hoping to have a more favourable Hearing from him
than

P p p p 3

(c) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 524. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 93.

(d) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 525.

(e) *Plutarchus* in *Antonio*.

(f) *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*.

(g) *Strabo*, lib. 17. pag. 821. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 525.

(h) *Strabo* & *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*.

(i) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 525.

(k) *Dion Cassius*, *ibid*. *Josephus*, *Antiq.* lib. xv. 10. 3. & de *Bello*
Judaico, I. 20. 3.

(l) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xv. 10. 2.

than they had from *Agrippa*. They accused him of Tyranny, Violence and Rapine, and also of Sacrilege in plundering and violating Temples; and *Augustus* went so far into them, as to appoint a Day for *Herod*, who was then present at *Antioch*, to make his Defence; in the hearing of which he was treated with so much Tenderness and Favour, as made the *Gadarens* despair of their Cause; so that the Night following some of them drowned themselves, others cast themselves down Precipices, and the rest cut their Throats, or otherwise made themselves away through fear of being delivered to *Herod*; and *Zenodorus* did the same; for having taken Poison, it corroded his Guts, and cast him into a violent Dysentery, of which he died that same Night. Hereon *Augustus* looking on their Self-Execution to be Self-Condernation, and a clear Acknowledgment of Guilt on their Side, absolved *Herod*, and would admit no more such Accusations to be brought against him: And to make him Amends for the Trouble he had been put to by *Zenodorus* and his *Gadarens*, he gave him the Tetrarchy of *Zenodorus*; and for his greater Honour joined him in Commission with the President of *Syria*, as his Procurator in that Province; ordaining that nothing should be done in the Affairs of it without his Knowledge and Advice; and moreover, at his Request, gave to *Pheroras* his Brother a Tetrarchy in those Parts; which was no other than *Rexea*, beyond *Jordan*. In Acknowledgment of all these Favours, *Herod* built unto him in the Lands of *Zenodorus*, near the Mountain *Paneas*, (at the Foot of which is the Fountain of the River *Jordan*) a sumptuous Temple, all of white Marble. By which idolatrous Flattery, and other like Compliances with Heathen Usages, he farther alienated from him all those *Jews* that were zealous for their Law, and the Religion of their Forefathers.

Phraates King of *Parthia*, on *Augustus*'s coming into *Syria*, (m) sent Ambassadors to him to pray his Friendship. For being then upon ill Terms with his People, whom he had much alienated from him by his Tyranny and Cruelty, he dreaded a foreign War; and he had Reason at that Time to fear it from *Augustus*: For whereas *Augustus* had three Years before released to him one of his Sons, (whom he had in Captivity at *Rome*) upon Promise that he would send back to him all the Prisoners and Ensigns which the *Parthians* had taken from the *Romans* in their Wars with *Crassus* and *Antony*, he had not yet discharged himself of that Obligation; that therefore this might not be a Cause of War against

(m) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 525, 526. *Strabo*, lib. 6. pag. 288. & lib. 16. pag. 748. *Livii Epitome*, lib. 139. *L. Florus*, lib. 4. cap. 12. *Orosius*, lib. 6. cap. 21. *Justin*, lib. 42. cap. 5. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. 2. cap. 91.

against him, he now not only sent back all those Captives and Ensigns, but also yielded to all other Terms of Peace which were then required of him, and gave four of his Sons with their Wives and Children in Hostage for the Performance of them. Whereupon (n) *Justin* remarks, that *Augustus* did more herein by the Greatness of his Name, than any other Commander could do by War. But *Tacitus* (o) tells us that *Phraates* was induced hereto not so much by the Fear of *Augustus*, as by the Diffidence which he had of his own People, and what (p) *Strabo* and (q) *Josephus* tells us is agreeable hereto. For laying both of them together the Matter appears to have been as followeth. (r) A very beautiful *Italian* Woman called *Thermusa* having been formerly sent by *Augustus* to *Phraates* for a Present, she first became his Concubine, and afterwards, on her bringing him a Son, was married to him, and advanced to be his Queen; and having in this Station gained an absolute Ascendant over him, made use of it for the securing of the Succession of the Crown of *Parthia* to her Son; in order whereto she proposed to *Phraates* the putting of his other Sons, which were four in all, into the Hands of the *Romans*; and *Phraates* not thinking himself safe against his Subjects, as long as there were at Hand any other of the Race of *Arfaces* of a fit Age to be put in his Place, on this Consideration readily complied herewith; and accordingly when Matters were made up between him and *Augustus*, and Hostages were demanded for the securing of the Terms of that Agreement, he delivered these his four Sons into the Hands of *Augustus* for this Purpose, who carried them to *Rome*, where they remained many Years; and *Thermusa's* Son, who was called *Phraatices*, was bred up for the succeeding of him in the Kingdom. The *Parthians* (s) were so superstitiously addicted to the Race of *Arfaces*, that *Phraates* well knew they would bear him, how great soever their Hatred to him was, as long as they had not another of that Family of a fit Age to be set up to reign in his Place; and for this Reason it was, that he so readily yielded up his Sons into the Hands of the *Romans*, that being removed so far out of the Way they might create him no Danger, nor give him any Jealousy. But at length his Destruction came from what he thus projected for his Safety. For (t) as soon as *Phraatices* was grown up, *Thermusa*,

P P P 4

(n) *Lib. 42. cap. 5.*

(o) *Annal. lib. 2. cap. 1.*

(p) *Lib. 6. p. 288.*

(q) *Antiq. lib. xviii. 2. 4.*

(r) *Josephus, ibid. Strabo, lib. 16. p. 743, 749.*

(s) *Strabo, lib. 16 p. 749.*

(t) *Josephus Antiq. ibid.*

musæ, not having Patience any longer to wait for the Vacancy that was ready in a short Time naturally to happen, unnaturally poisoned her Husband to make Room for her Son the sooner to succeed him. But this met with that Disappointment, which so wicked an Act deserved. For the People not bearing so wicked a Parricide, rose in a Tumult against him, and drove him into Banishment, wherein he perished; but it was not till some Years after that this happened.

And at the same Time that *Augustus* made Peace with *Parthia*, he settled also the Affairs of *Armenia*. It hath been above related, how that *Artabazes* King of *Armenia* being taken Prisoner by *Antony*, and carried to *Alexandria*, *Artaxes* his Son succeeded him. He having (*u*) made himself grievous to his Subjects by an oppressive and tyrannical Reign, they accused him before *Augustus*, and desired to have *Tigranes*, his younger Brother, to reign over them in his Stead; hereon *Augustus* sent *Tiberius*, the Son of *Livia* by her former Husband, with an Army to expel *Artaxias*, and place *Tigranes* on the Throne in his Stead; but *Artaxias* being slain by his own People before he arrived, and *Tigranes* thereon admitted to succeed without any Opposition, *Tiberius* had no Opportunity by any military Action of gaining Honour by this Commission, which was the first he was employed in.

Augustus, (*w*) toward the End of the Summer, returning out of *Syria*, was attended by *Herod* to the Sea-shore; where he embarked, and from thence sailed back to *Samos*, and there resided all the ensuing Winter, in the same manner as he had the former; and in Consideration hereof on his Departure thence the next Spring he gave the *Samians* their Liberty, and made them a free City, in Reward of the Accommodations with which he was there furnished among them.

Herod, on his Return to *Jerusalem*, (*x*) finding the People much offended because of the many Breaches he had made upon their Law and Religion by his frequent Compliances with the idolatrous Usages of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, was put to Difficulties to avoid the ill Consequences of it. For although he endeavoured to excuse himself, by alledging the Necessity he was under of pleasing *Augustus*, and the *Romans* in this Matter, this gave no Satisfaction, but Discontents on this Account grew to a great Height against him among the Generality of the People. And therefore to prevent the ill Effects hereof he prohibited all Meetings at Feasts and Clubs, and all other Assemblies of many together; and he had Spies in all Quarters to bring him constant Intelligence how

all

(*u*) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. p. 526. *Tacitus Annal.* lib. 2. cap. 3.

(*w*) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. p. 527. *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xv. 10. 3.

(*x*) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xv. 10. 4.

all Matters went; and he would often himself go out in Disguise, that he might hear and observe, how the People stood affected towards him; and by these Means making Discovery of all that had ill Designs against him, and thereon severely treating such as were guilty, he made a shift to secure himself and keep all quiet. And for this End at the same Time he would have imposed an Oath of Fidelity on all his Subjects. But *Pollio* and *Sameas* with all their Followers of the Pharisaical Sect, and also all the Essens refusing to take it, he was forced to let it drop; only those who had rendered themselves suspected were forced to comply herewith, for the avoiding of the Severity with which he would otherwise have treated them.

Anno 19. While *Augustus* lay at *Samos*, (y) there came
A. M. 4,66. thither to him a second Embassy from the King of
Herod 19. *India*, to desire the Establishment of a League and
Daniel's 70. Friendship with him; to which purpose he wrote
Weeks 443. him a Letter in the *Greek* Language, telling him
therein, that though he reigned over six hundred Kings, yet he
had such Value for the Friendship of *Augustus*, by Reason of the
great Fame which he had heard of him, that he sent this Em-
bassy on so long a Journey of purpose to desire it of him. To
which Letter he subscribed by the Name of *Porus* King of *India*.
The six hundred Kings, whom he boasted to reign over, were
the *Raja's* or petty Princes, who governed the Kingdom under
him, several of whose Descendants there remain even to this Day;
who paying Tribute and Homage to the Great Mogul govern
their Subjects at Home with sovereign Authority. Of the Am-
bassadors that first set out from *India* on this Embassy three only
reached the Presence of *Augustus*, the others that were in Com-
mission with them died by the Way. Of the three surviving,
one was *Zarmarus* a Gymnosophist, who following *Augustus* to
Athens there burnt himself in his Presence; in like manner as
(z) *Calanus* another of that Sect had formerly done in the Pre-
sence of *Alexander*; it being the Usage and Manner of that
Sort of Men, when they thought they had lived long enough,
to pass out of Life by thus casting themselves alive upon their Fu-
neral Piles. Among the Presents which they brought were se-
veral Tigers; and these were the first of this Sort of wild Beasts,
that had been seen either by the *Greeks* or *Romans*. After this
(a) *Augustus* returning to *Rome* was there received with great
Honour; his bringing back the Ensigns and Prisoners, that had
been

(y) *Strabo*, lib. 15. p. 719, 720. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. p. 527.

(z) *Plutarchus* in *Alexandro*. *Arrian*, lib. 7. *Diodor. Sic.* lib. 17.
Strabo, lib. 15. p. 686.

(a) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 53. p. 526, 527, 528.

been taken in the *Parthian Wars*; being what the *Romans* valued beyond the Rate of the greatest Victory. And therefore a Temple was erected in the Capitol in Commemoration of it, which was dedicated to *Mars the Revenger*; and there the recovered Ensigns were hung up. And *Augustus* valued himself so much upon this Matter, that many of his Coins still remaining bear the Inscription *Signis receptis*; and the Poets of his Time made it the common (b) Argument of their Encomiums towards him.

Herod being now in the full Enjoyment of Peace and Plenty, and having finished his Buildings at *Sebaste*, and far advanced those at *Cæsarea*, (c) formed a Design of new building the Temple at *Jerusalem*, whereby he thought he should not only reconcile to him the Affections of the *Jews*, but also erect a Monument of lasting Honour to his own Name. The Temple built after the Return of the *Jews* from the *Babylonish* Captivity, fell much short of that of *Solomon's* in the Height, the Magnificence, and other Particulars, and five hundred Years being elapsed since its Erection, several Decays had happened to it both by the Length of Time, and also by the Violence of Enemies. For the Temple, by Reason of its Situation, being the strongest Part of *Jerusalem*, whenever the Inhabitants were pressed by War, they always made their last Refuge thither, and whenever they did so some of its Buildings suffered by it. For the amending and repairing of all those Defects and Decays *Herod* designed to build the whole Temple a-new, and in a general Assembly of the People offered to them what he intended. But when he found them startled at the Proposal, and under Apprehensions, least that, when he had pulled down the old Temple, he should not be able to build them a new one; to deliver them from this Fear he told them, that he would not take down the old Temple, till he had gotten all the Materials ready for the immediate erecting of a new one in its Place; and accordingly he did forthwith set himself to make all manner of Preparations for it, employing therein a Thousand Waggons for the carrying of the Stones and Timber, ten Thousand Artificers to fit all Things for the Building, and a Thousand Priests skilful in all Parts of Architecture to supervise and direct them in the Work. And by these Means he soon got all Things ready for the Building. And now, and not till now, did he pull down the old Temple to the very Foundations, to make Room for the erecting of a new one in its Place. *Josephus* truly tells us *Herod* made this Proposal in the eighteenth Year

(b) *Ovidius* in 5to libro *Fastorum*. *Horatius*, lib. 4. oda 15.

(c) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 11.

Year of his Reign, that is, from the Death of *Antigonus*, which he always reckons his Reign from.

Anno 18. *Abus Gallus* succeeding *Petronius* in the Pre-

A. M. 4467. fecture of *Egypt* made a Progress into the Upper-

Herod 20. Parts of that Country, as far as *Syene* and the Bor-

Daniel's 70. ders of *Ethiopia*; in which *Strabo* the Geographer

Weeks 444. accompanied him; and (d) at *Thabes* he tells us he

saw the Statue of *Memnon*, which according to the (e) Poets salute

the Morning Sun every Day at its first rising with an harmonious

Sound; and he saith, that he heard that Sound on his being on

the Place one Morning; but professeth not to know the Cause

from whence it proceeded, but suspected it to come from some

of the By-standers. He (f) was born at *Amasia* in *Pontus*;

and published his Geography in the fourth Year of the Reign

of *Tiberius*, being then a very old Man. It is a most excellent

Work, the Ancients have scarce left us any thing more valuable.

For it is written with great Judgment and Care, he having tra-

velled almost over all the Places which he describes; and his

Descriptions are so exact, that most of the Places may be known

by them even to this Day. He also wrote an History, which

Josephus quotes, and hath some Passages out of it, but excepting

some few such Fragments dispersed in other Authors, that

Work is now entirely lost. But *Herod* having made ready

all Materials for the new Building of the Temple in ge-

neral, pulled down the old Edifice, and began the erecting of

his new one. [full 47 Years before Christ's Passover, A. D. 29.]

The Naïc or proper Temple was finished by him in a Year and

half, or in the 20th of *Herod*, Anno 18. tho' the intire Temple,

its Courts and Cloisters were not finished till 8 Years more,

Anno 10, which exactly agrees to the Words of the *Jews* at our

Saviour's first Passover, A. D. 29, Forty and six Years has this

Temple, not τὸ ἱερὸν οὖν, This Temple in general; but ἡ ναὶς Ἰερε.

This Holy House been built. John ii. 20. Nor will the common

rendring Forty-six Years has this Temple been building, at all agree

with the History in *Josephus*. See Harm. of the Evangelists,

P. 143, 144, 150, 155.

Anno 17. This Year *Julia* the Daughter of *Augustus* (g)

A. M. 4468. brought *Agrippa* a second Son, called *Lucius*; the

Herod 21. eldest called *Caius* (h) was born three Years before.

Daniel's 70 They being the Grandsons of *Augustus*, as soon as

Weeks 445. *Lucius* was born he adopted them both for his Sons,

and

(d) *Strabo*, lib. 17. p. 816.

(e) Vide *Juvvenalem Satyrâ* 15. *Dionysium* in *Perieg.* v. 249. aliosque.

(f) Vide *Vossium* de *Historicis Græcis*, lib. 2. cap. 6.

(g) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. p. 533.

(h) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. p. 526.

and declared them the Heirs of his Empire. For this he thought would best conduce to the settling of his Affairs, and the quashing of all such treacherous Designs as otherwise, for the usurping of his Power, might be contrived or imagined against his Person.

Anno 16. Herod now (i) sailed into Italy, there to pay his
A. M. 4463. Respects to Augustus, and to see his Sons Alexander
Herod 22. and Aristobulus, whom he had sent to Rome to be
Daniel's 70. educated. In his Way thither (k) he stop'd in
Weeks 446. Greece, and was present at the 191st Olympiad,
and presided therein; where finding those Shows were much sunk
in their Credit and Esteem, by Reason that the Poverty of the
Blians disabled them from setting them forth in their usual Pomp
and Splendor, he settled a constant Revenue on them for the re-
storing them to their former Solemnity and Honour: In Acknow-
ledgment whereof they granted him the Honour of a President
in those Games as long as he should live. On his Arrival at
Rome (l) he was there received with great Honour and Kindness
by Augustus; from whom having received his Sons now fully
disciplined and instructed in all the Roman Exercises and Litera-
ture, he returned with them into Judæa, and a little after (m)
provided them with suitable Matches, marrying Alexander the
eldest of them to Glaphyra the Daughter of Archelaus King of
Cappadocia, and the other to Berenice the Daughter of Salome his
Sister. By the Comeliness of their Persons, the Agreeableness of
their Behaviour, and other laudable Qualifications, which they
were accomplished with, (n) they drew to them the Love and
Esteem of all the Jews; but Salome, and such others as had been
her Accomplices in procuring the Death of Mariamne their Mo-
ther, fearing their Revenge, did all that in them lay by evil Ar-
tifices to work their Destruction also, and at last accomplish'd it,
as will be in its due Place related.

Anno 15. Augustus having sent Agrippa again into the East,
A. M. 4470. as soon as Herod heard of his Arrival in the Pro-
Herod 23. vince of Proper Asia, (o) he went thither to him,
Daniel's 70. and having prevailed with him to accept of an In-
Weeks 447. vitation, which he earnestly made him, to come
into Judæa, on his Arrival there he entertained him and all his

Attendantes

(i) Josephus Antiq. lib. xvi. 5.

(k) Josephus de Bello Judaico, I. 21. 11. 12. & Antiq. lib. xvi. 5.

(l) Josephus Antiq. ibid.

(m) Josephus Antiq. lib. xvi. 12.

(n) Josephus Antiq. ibid.

(o) Josephus Antiq. lib. xv. 2. 1.

Attendants with all manner of Honour, Magnificence, and sumptuous Fare, and having shewn him all his new built Cities and Castles, as *Sebaste*, *Casarea*, *Alexandrium*, *Herodium*, and *Hyrkania*, he led him in the last Place to *Jerusalem*; on his Approach to it he was at some Distance met by all the People in their Festival-Apparel, and conducted into the City by a solemn Procession and loud Acclamations. After some Stay there he offered an Hecatomb at the Temple, and feasted all the People; and then hastening to the Port, where his Fleet lay, he sailed back again into *Ionia*, before the Winter came on.

Anno 14. *Asander* King of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus* being
A. M. 4471. dead (p) left his Kingdom to *Dynamis* his Wife,
Herod 24. in whose Right he had held it, she being the
Daniel's 70 Daughter of *Pharnaces* the Son of *Mithridates*.
Weeks 448. One *Scribonius* pretending to be a Grandson of
Mithridates, and to have a Grant from *Augustus* to succeed *Asander*, took *Dynamis* to Wife, and seized the Country. Whereon
Agrippa sent *Polemon* (whom the *Romans* had made King of *Pontus* and the *Lesser Armenia*) to make War upon him; but before his Arrival the *Bosphorans* having discovered *Scribonius* to be a Cheat in all his Pretensions, had put him to Death. However, they would not submit to *Polemon*, but tho' they had been vanquished in Battle by him on his first coming into the Country, yet still stood out against him, which brought *Agrippa* upon them with all his Army, and a dangerous War ensued. *Herod* hearing of this (q) hastened to the Assistance of *Agrippa* with a Fleet and Army, thereby further to ingratiate himself with him, which he fully effected by this Opportunity. For coming up with him at *Sinope* in *Pontus*, when he was in some Distress for want of such a Supply as *Herod* brought him, nothing could be more acceptable to him, than his Arrival thither with it at that Time. With this Assistance *Agrippa* (r) soon reduced the *Bosphorans* to a thorough Submission. Whereon *Dynamis* being given to *Polemon* to Wife, he had with her the Kingdom of *Bosphorus* conferred on him, and by the Favour of *Augustus*, who confirmed the Grant, held it with that of *Pontus* and the *Lesser Armenia* which he had before. He had been a long Time a faithful Ally to the *Romans*, and had these Kingdoms given him for the Reward of the many important Services he had done them. He had not the whole Kingdom of *Pontus*, but only that Part of it which lay next *Cappadocia*. This from him was afterwards, for Distinction Sake, called

(p) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. p. 533.

(q) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xvi. 2. 2.

(r) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. p. 538.

called (i) *Pontus Polemoniacus*, in which Kingdom (i) his Son of the same Name afterward succeeded him by the Favour of *Caligula*. After Matters were thus settled in *Bosphorus* (u) *Agrippa* returned through *Paphlagonia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Phrygia* unto *Ephesus* in *Ionia*. *Herod* accompanying him all the Way thither, procured many Favours of him in Behalf of several of the People of those Parts, who prayed his Mediation. And on his coming into *Ionia* (w) he had there an especial Occasion to solicit him for his Favour in Behalf of the *Jews*, that had been settled in those Parts. It hath been above related, at *Anno* 198, how *Antiochus the Great* had planted two thousand Families of the *Babylonish Jews* in *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, and other Provinces there adjoining. These being increased to a great Number, and spread over all *Lesser Asia*, and the Isles, they were maligned and oppressed by the other Inhabitants among whom they dwelt; so that they would not permit them to live according to their Law and Religion, or suffer them to enjoy the Immunities and Privileges, which had in that Behalf been formerly granted to them first by the Kings of *Syria*, and afterwards by the *Romans*. *Herod* on their Application to him undertook their Cause, and solicited it to effectually with *Agrippa*, that he obtained for them all that they desired, all their Grievances being redressed, and all their Immunities and Privileges restored and confirmed to them in as ample Manner, as they had any at Time before been in Possession of them. After this *Agrippa* passed over to *Samos*, and *Herod* (x) returned again into *Judaea*. On his Arrival at *Jerusalem* having assembled the People together, he related to them the Successes of his Journey, and what he had done and obtained for the *Jews* of *Lesser Asia*; and then the more to ingratiate himself with them he remitted to them one fourth Part of their Taxes, which was accepted with great Rejoicing and Thankfulness by them.

Anno 13. *Lepidus* being dead, who had borne the Office of A. M. 4472. *Pontifex Maximus* or High-Priest of *Rome*, *Augustus* (y) took that Office to himself, as did all his Successors in the Empire after him, as well *Herod* 25. *Daniel's* 70. *Weeks* 449. Christians as Heathens, till the Time of *Gratian*, who succeeded his Father *Valentinian* in the Year after Christ 375. He being a zealous Christian (z) thought it inconsistent with his Religion

(i) *Justinianus* in *Novella* 28.

(i) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 59. p. 649.

(u) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 2. 2.

(w) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 2. 3. 5.

(x) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 2. 5.

(y) *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 31. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. p. 540.

(z) *Zosimus*, lib. 4.

Religion to bear so much as the Title of High-Priest in Heathen Rites; and for this Reason first refused it, and all the rest that afterwards succeeded him in the Roman Empire following his Example did the same.

As soon as *Augustus* had entered on this Office (a) he set himself on the reforming of many Things in the Matters which were thereby put under his Care. And he first began with examining into the Prophetic Books which then went Abroad. For a great Number of these being at this Time every where spread Abroad among the People created great Disturbances, and raised many vain Hopes and Fears in the Minds of Men, according as they were interpreted for or against what was then uppermost in the Government. All these *Augustus* called in, and caused most of them to the Number of two Thousand Volumes to be burnt as spurious, reserving only those which bore the Name of some of the *Sibyls* for their Authors. And these also he subjected to a strict Examination, and retained of them none other than such as were on this Trial judged genuine, the rest he committed to the same Flames as the former. Those that were judged genuine, he put into Golden Cabinets, and laid them up in the Temple of *Apollo* (b) which he had built in the Palace, placing them there under the Pedastal on which the Image of that Heathen Deity was there erected. These *Sibylline* Oracles having been of great Repute in the old Heathen World, and also often appealed to by the ancient Writers of the Christian Church, it is proper that here I give some Account of them, and also of those by whom they are said to have been delivered.

The *Sibyls* were (c) Women of ancient Times said to have been endued with a Prophetic Spirit, and to have deliver'd Oracles foretelling the Fates and Destinies of Kingdoms and States. We have in the Writings of the Ancients Mention made (d) of ten of them, the eldest of which being named *Sibylla*, (e) all others of the same Sex, who afterwards pretended to have the like fatidical Spirit and Power, were from her call'd *Sibyls*; the eminentest of which were the ten I have mention'd; and of these the most noted was she, whom the Romans call'd *Sibylla Cumæa*, and others *Erythræa*, for she was (f) one and the same *Sibyl*,

(a) *Suetonius*, *ibidem*.

(b) *Servius* in *Virgilii Æneid*. lib. 6. v. 69.

(c) Videas de eis *Ophopæum*, *Salmasium* in exercitaionibus ad *Solinum*, p. 75, 76, &c. *Blondellum* de *Sibyllis*, *Montacutium*, and my own *English* Edition of them.

(d) *Lactantius* de falsa Religione, lib. 1. cap. 6.

(e) *Salmasias*, *ibid* p. 80.

(f) *Aristoteles* de admirandis. *Servius* in *Virgilii Æneid* lib. vi. ver. 321.

Sibyl, who had both these Names. She was born at *Erythræ* in *Ionio*, and therefore was by the *Greeks* called *Erythræa*; but having removed from *Erythræ* to *Cumæ* in *Italy*, and there delivered all her Oracles, she was from thence by the *Romans* and *Italians* called *Cumæ*. The Place at *Cumæa*, where she lived, and from whence she is said to have given out her Oracles, was a Cave or subterraneous Vault digg'd out of the main Rock. (g) *Justin Martyr*, who had been upon the Place speaking of it, and the *Sibyl* which there prophesied, tells us (h) as followeth. "This *Sibyl* they say being a *Babylonian* by Descent, and the Daughter of *Berosus* who wrote the *Chaldaic History*, came I know not how into *Campania*, and there delivered her Oracles in a City call'd *Cumæ*, situated at the Distance of six Miles from *Bayæ*. I having been upon the Place did there see a large Chapel or Oratory, which was all hewn out of the main Rock, a Work great and wonderful. In which Chapel, as the Inhabitants made Report unto me, according as they had it by ancient Traditions from their Forefathers, the *Sibyl* gave forth her Oracles. In the middle of the Chapel they shewed me three hollow Places hewn out of the same Rock, in which, being fill'd with Water, they told me she used to wash herself, and that then after having put on her Garment, she retired into the innermost Cell of that Chapel, which was also hewn out of the same Rock, and there having settled herself upon an high advanced Seat in the middle of that Cell, from thence utter'd and gave forth her Oracles." Thus far *Justin Martyr* of this Vault. *Onuphrius* writes (i) that it continued to be seen many hundred Years after, until the Year of our Lord 1539, in which all *Campania* having been terribly shaken with an Earthquake, at *Puteoli* huge Mountains of Sand, Gravel, and Slime were then cast up from the Bottom of the Sea, which totally overwhelmed, and utterly ruin'd this Chapel of the *Cumæan Sibyl*. The same *Onuphrius* tells us, that about nine Years after, that is in the Year of our Lord 1548, having been upon the Place, and made diligent Enquiry of the Inhabitants, he found, that till that Earthquake every thing in that Vault was exactly as *Justin* has described it, but that then it was utterly destroyed. But Travellers (k) are there still shewn a Vault, which they still call the *Grotto* of the *Sibyl* even to this Day.

Of

(g) He wrote his Apology for the Christian Religion about Anno Dom. 138.

(h) In *Cohortatione ad Græcos*.

(i) In *Libro de Sibyllis & Carminibus Sibyllinis*.

(k) See *Sandys*, *Lassels*, and others.

Of the Time when this *Sibyl* lived there are various Opinions. *Justin Martyr* in mentioning the Report (l) that she was by Descent a *Babylonian*, and the Daughter of *Berosus* the Historian puts her below the Time of *Alexander*. Very probably they mistook her for *Athenais* the second *Sibyl*, (m) which was called the *Erythraean*, who lived about that Time; but she never came to *Cumæ* in Italy. *Virgil* (n) makes her to have lived at *Cumæ* in the Time of the Trojan War, and to have been contemporary with *Aeneas*. And others place her in the Time of *Tarquin* the last King of Rome. These last found their Opinion upon the supposal, that it was she herself that brought the Books of her Prophecies to that King, but this is no where said. The Story which they tell us of this Matter is as followeth.

While *Tarquin*, the second of that Name reigned at Rome, (o) there came a certain Woman unto him of a foreign Country with nine Books containing the Oracles of the *Sibylls*, which she offered to sell to him, demanding for them three hundred Pieces of Gold. But *Tarquin* refusing to give that Price for them, she burnt three of the nine, and then offered him the remaining six at the same Price, at which demand she being thought to be out of her Wits was rejected with Scorn and Laughter; whereon she burnt three others of them, and then offering him the remaining three persisted still to demand the same Price for these, as she first had for all the nine. At which strange procedure *Tarquin* being moved, and thinking that there might be something in it more than ordinary, sent for the *Augurs* to consult with them about it; who on their examining into the Matter told him, that they found by certain Signs, that what he had despised was a divine Gift; that it was a great Loss and Damage that he had not bought all the nine Books that were first offered him; and therefore pressed him to give the Woman for the remaining three the Price which she asked. Whereon the Money being paid, and the Books delivered to *Tarquin*, the Woman gave him strict charge to keep them safely, as containing Oracles relating to the future State of Rome, and after that she disappeared, and was no more seen. Hereon *Tarquin* putting these Books into a Stone Coffer laid them up in a Vault under-ground in the Temple of *Jupiter* in the Capitol, and appointed two of the principal of the Nobility to have the keeping of them, with strict charge not to divulge them, or suffer any

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Q q q q

other

(l) *Justin Martyr* in Cohortatione ad Græcos.

(m) *Strabo*, lib. 13. p. 645.

(n) *Æneid*. lib. 6.

(o) *Dionysius Halicarnas.* lib. 4. *Aulus Gellius*, lib. 1. cap. 19. *Laurentius de Falsa Religione*, lib. 1. cap. 6. *Servius in Virgilium* ad lib. vi. vers. 72.

other besides themselves to have the Perusal of them, or on any Occasion whatsoever so much as in the least to look into them; which was so strictly required (p) that *Marcus Attilius*, one of the first to whose Custody these Books were committed, having given Liberty to *Petronius Sabinus* to take a Copy of these Books, he was for this Breach of his Trust sown up in a Sack and cast into the River; which was a Punishment among the *Romans*, that never else used to be inflicted, save only on Parricides. After the dissolution of the Regal Power the Commonwealth continued the same regard to these Books, and seem to have craftily made them a main Engine of State in the ensuing Government for the quieting of the People in all Disturbances that after happened among them. For whenever any great Misfortune beset them, any Prodigies appeared to fright them, or any other Accident or Occasion made a Ruffle or Disorder among the People, these Books were ordered to be consulted, and the Keepers of them usually brought forth such an Answer as served the Purpose, and in many Difficulties the Governors of that State helped themselves this Way. And therefore there was, nothing among the *Romans*, which they kept with a more strict and sacred Care, than these Books, that thereby the Use of them might be made the better to answer the End designed. For they always chose the Keepers of them out of the chief of the Nobility, assigned them this Office for Term of Life, and exempted them from all the Burdens of the State both military and civil, as Men wholly consecrated to this one Thing only. These (q) at first were only two, afterwards they were augmented to ten, and after that again to fifteen. None were allowed to look into these Books save these only, and not they neither but when on any Exigency of the State they were ordered so to do by a Decree of the Senate. These Books (r) were thus carefully kept till the Civil Wars of *Sylla* and *Marius*; when the Capitol being accidentally set on Fire, and burnt down to the Ground, these Books were burnt with it. This happened while (s) *Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus* and *Caius Norbanus Flaccus* were Consuls

(p) *Dionysius Halicarnas.* lib. 4. *Valerius Maximus*, lib. 1. cap. 1. § 13.

(q) When they were only two they were called *Duumviri*, when ten they were called *Decemviri*, and when fifteen *Quindecemviri*. They were first made ten in the Year of *Rome* 388, (which was the Year before Christ 366, Vol. iv) and fifteen on the Restoration of the Capitol, after it had been burnt, and the Laying up of a new Collection of *Sibylline* Oracles in it, Anno 76.

(r) *Dionysius Hal.* ibid. *Plutarchus* in *Sylla*. *Appianus* de *Bellis Civilibus*, lib. 1.

(s) *Tacitus* H. st. lib. 3. cap. 72. *Appian*, ibid. *Julius Obsequens* de *Prodigiis*.

Consuls at *Rome* in the Year before Christ eighty-three. But seven Years after the Capitol being again rebuilt (1) *Caius Scribonius Curio* being then Consul, made a Motion in the Senate about the restoring the *Sibylline* Oracles. The Use of them for the Purposes above-mentioned having been found very beneficial to the Commonwealth in Cases of publick Difficulties, it was resolved by no Means to be without them, were it possible they could be any way again retrieved. And therefore the Senate having taken this Matter into their Consideration, and understanding that there were none of these Oracles then preserved at *Cumæ*, where that *Sibyl* prophesied, whose Books were burnt; but that there were some of them at *Erythræ* in *Ionis*, where she was born, (u) they sent thither *P. Gabinius*, *M. Otacilius*, and *Lucius Valerius*, three Ambassadors from their Body, to take Copies of them, and bring them to *Rome*; who having there gathered together, from the Papers of several private Persons, about a thousand Verses in the Greek Language, owned to be the Prophecies and Oracles of this and other *Sibylls*, came back with them to *Rome*; and at the same Time Enquiry being also made at *Samos*, *Ilium*, and other Cities in *Greece*, *Sicily*, *Africa*, and *Italy*, for the like Oracles and Prophecies of the *Sibylls*, great Numbers that were esteemed such were gotten together, and laid up in the Capitol, to supply the Place of those that were burnt. But there was this great Difference between the *Sibylline* Books that were burnt with the Capitol, and those that were afterwards put in their Place, that whereas the former, having never been in any other Hands than those to whose Custody they had been committed, were vulgarly known to none, it was otherwise as to the latter: For they having been in the Hands of the Vulgar, in all Places where they were collected before they were brought to *Rome*, were still after that Collection vulgarly known as before, and much more so, because the Reputation, which the *Romans* gave them by making this Collection of them, made them the more to be enquired after, and the more to be dispersed; whereby it came to pass, that of all this Collection laid up in the Capitol there was scarce any one Prophecy or Oracle of which there were not Copies in private Hands; and from them *Virgil* had that *Sibylline* Prophecy of the Coming of *Christ*, and the Restoring of Justice, Righteousness, and Blessedness to the World by him, which he hath set forth in his fourth Eclogue; and from them came also the many other Prophecies, which at this Time went abroad of the same Import.

Q q q q 2

But

(1) *Lactantius* de Falsa Religione, lib. 1. cap. 6. & de Ira Dei, cap. 22. & de Falsa Sapientia, cap. 17.

(u) *Lactantius*, ibid. *Tacitus* in *Annalibus*, lib. 6. cap. 12. *Dionysius Halicarnasus*, lib. 4.

But the Use which the *Romans* proposed to make of these Oracles being much defeated by their being thus vulgarly known, a Law was made, (*w*) that all that had any Copies of them should bring them in to the Pretor of the City, and all were prohibited, under Pain of Death, to retain any of them. But, notwithstanding, many, that had Transcripts of these Oracles, still privately keeping them in their Hands, and their Number increasing by new Forgeries made of them, *Augustus*, on his taking on him the High-Priesthood of *Rome*, (*x*) revived the Law; whereon so many Copies of these pretended Prophecies being brought in as amounted to a great Multitude of Volumes, he ordered them all strictly to be examined; and having burnt and destroyed all that were disapproved, to the Number of two thousand Volumes above-mentioned, repositied the rest for the Use of the State. These afterwards (*y*) *Tiberius* caused to be examined over again, and burnt many more of them, preserving only such as were of Moment, and found worthy of Approbation for that Service of the State for which they were originally intended. And to these, as long as *Rome* remained Heathen, great Recourse was made: For about this Time, on the Coming of *Christ our Saviour*, the Great Oracle of all Truth, (*z*) most of the other Oracles ceasing, the *Sibylline* Prophecies, and the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, the *Sortes Prenestinae*, with some other like foolish Inventions for Divination, were the only Oracles they had to consult. And in this Use these *Sibylline* Prophecies continued till the Year of our Lord 399, when they were utterly destroyed: For not long before that Time, (*a*) a Prophecy being given out by the Heathen *Romans*, pretended to be taken from the *Sibylline* Writings, which imported that *Peter* having by Magick founded the Christian Religion to last for the Term of three hundred and sixty-five Years only, it was at the End of this Term wholly to vanish, and be no more professed in the World; and this Term expiring in the Year of our Lord 398, (for that was just three hundred and sixty-five Years after *Christ's* Ascension into Heaven, and the first Establishing of the Christian Religion thereupon) *Honorius* the *Roman* Emperor, taking the Advantage hereof, to convict these Writings of manifest Forgery and Imposture, (*b*) ordered them all to be destroyed; and accordingly the next Year after, (that is, in the Year of our Lord 399)

(*w*) *Tacitus* in *Annalibus*, lib. 6. cap. 12. *Justinus Martyr* in 2da *Apologia pro Chriſtianiſ.*

(*x*) *Tacitus*, *ibid.* *Suetonius* in *Octavio*. cap. 31.

(*y*) *Dion Caſſius*, lib. 57. pag. 615. *Tacitus*, *ibid.*

(*z*) *Plutarchus* de *Oraculorum defectu*.

(*a*) *Auguſtinus* de *Civitate Dei*, lib. 18. cap. 53 & 54.

(*b*) *Rutilii Itinerarium*, lib. 2.

399) *Stilico*, by Virtue of a Decree from him, burnt all those Prophetick Writings, and pulled down and utterly demolished the Temple of *Apollo*, in which they were repositied. And (c) the same Year became fatal to many other Heathen Temples in *Africa*, and elsewhere through the *Roman Empire*.

There is still preserved, in eight Books of *Greek Verse*, a Collection of Oracles, pretended to be the *Sibylline*. This Collection must have been made about the Year of our Lord 138. It could not be earlier, for therein (d) Mention is made of the next Successor of *Adrian*, that is, *Antoninus Pius*, who did not succeed him till the Year 138. And it could not be later, because *Justin Martyr* in his Writings several Times quotes it, and appeals to it; the earliest of which was written about that Year. But whether this was a true Collection of the Oracles called *Sibylline*, or a fictitious Composure made out of a pious Fraud by some Christian of the Time, when it was first published, is a Question among learned Men. (e) *Baronius*, (f) Bishop *Mountague* of *Norwich*, and others, would have it to be genuine, that is, to contain a true Collection of what was received among the Heathens for the Oracles of the *Sibylls* before *Christ* was born. [Which Notion is here opposed by *Dr. Prideaux* in his own Edition. But on further Consideration of this Matter in all its Parts, the Truth appears to me to be thus: That the present Collection is a grossly augmented and interpolated one; but that the Copy cited by the ancientest Christians before the Days of *Constantine* was genuine, and contained the true Prophecies of the *Old Sibylls*. Not such as the *Romans* made use of in Support of Idolatry, and Tricks of State, but such as supported the Worship of the one true God, and foretold the Coming of the *Messiah*, and of that Kingdom he was to set up in the World. Of all which Matters see my *Essay on the Sibylline Oracles* at large.]

Alexander and *Aristobulus*, *Herod's* Sons by *Mariamne*, having on their Return from *Rome* lived three Years at Home with their Father, (g) at length fell grievously under his Displeasure. The young Men, in the Heat of their Youth, let fall many rash Words, which expressed their Resentments for the Death of their Mother, with Threats of Revenge upon those who had been the Authors of it; at which *Salome* and *Pheroras*, who were the chief Advisers of her Execution, being alarmed, laid

Q q q q 3

Plots

(c) *Augustinus* de Civitate Dei, lib. 18. cap. 54.

(d) Libro 5to.

(e) In Apparatu ad Annales

(f) Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ.

(g) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xvi. 3. 1. 2. 3. & de Bello Judaico, l. 23. 1.

Plots for the Ruin of the two young Men, to prevent their own. In order whereto, they took Care that all the rash Words, which these young Men had at any Time indiscreetly bolted out on the Subject of their Mother's Death, were all represented to *Herod* as including Threats against himself; and the more to ensnare them, frequent Occasions were taken to provoke them to speak out all the Anger and Indignation which they had conceived in their Minds concerning this Matter; which being carried to *Herod*, with all the malicious Glosses and Aggravations which the Words could admit, had all the Effect which was intended, in exciting in him Jealousies against these his two Sons, as if they were hatching ill Designs against his Person. And therefore, whereas hitherto they had held the first Place among his Sons, as those who were designed next to succeed in the Kingdom on their Father's Death, he brought *Antipater*, another Son of his, to Court, and placed him over their Heads. This he did in order to humble the two Brothers, and bring them to a better Temper; but it wrought the quite contrary Way, in provoking them to greater Discontents, and more intemperate Language than before: Of all which Notice being constantly carried to *Herod*, it further exasperated him against them; and *Antipater*, who was a very crafty, as well as a very malicious Man, was not wanting to make the Advantage of all this for his own Interest. This *Antipater* was *Herod's* eldest Son by *Doris* his first Wife; but she being divorced on his Marriage with *Mariamne*, her Son was bred up in private, till he was brought to Court on this Occasion; and when fixed there, he soon brought his Mother thither also; and from this Time, having the Crown in constant View, he became the chief Instrument in procuring the Destruction of the two Brothers, the better to secure his Succession to it on his Father's Death.

Agrippa being (b) called to *Rome*, (i) *Sentius Saturninus* and *Titus Volumnius* succeeded him in the Government of *Syria* and *Phœnicia*: Some would have *Saturninus* only to have been President, and *Volumnius* no other than as Legate, or else as *Cæsar's* Procurator under him, but *Josephus* speaks of him as in Joint-Commission. But before *Agrippa* departed, (k) *Herod* waited on him in *Asia*, carrying *Antipater* thither with him, whom he introduced to *Agrippa's* Favour, and sent him to *Rome* with him, (l) where, by Virtue of Recommendatory Letters from his Father, he got into the good Grace of *Augustus*, and many of the great Men of *Rome*. But while thus absent he ceased not to
carry

(b) *Josephus*, *ibid*.

(i) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 9. 1.

(k) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 3. 3.

(l) *Josephus* *Antiq.* *ibid*.

carry on his Plot against the two Brothers, often exciting *Herod* against them by his Letters, which he craftily wrote in a Style, which concealing all Manner of Malice against the accused, expressed only a Concern for his Father's Safety.

Anno 12. *Agrippa*, on his Return to *Rome*, (m) was sent
A. M. 4473. against the *Pannonians*, who had revolted; but on
Herod 26. his coming against them the Rebels, being frightened
Daniel's 70 by the Terror of his Name, submitted to such
Weeks 450. Terms as were required; whereupon *Agrippa* re-
turning sick in *Campania*, fell, and there died. He was the
chief Favourite of *Augustus*, and having married *Julia*, *Augustus's*
only Daughter, shared with him in the Government, and bore a
great Part of the Burden of it. On his Death *Augustus* standing
in need of another Assistant, (n) made Choice of *Tiberius*, the
Son of *Livia* by her former Husband, but very unwillingly, as
knowing the Man; but for want of a better being necessitated to
fix on him, he gave him his Daughter *Julia*, the Widow of the
deceased, to Wife, causing him to divorce his former Wife to
make Room for her.

Anno 11. The Breach between *Herod* and his Sons by *Ma-*
A. M. 4474. *riamne* still growing wider and wider, by the Means
Herod 27. of those that did ill Offices between them, it at
Daniel's 70 length came to that Pass, that *Herod*, being no
Weeks 451. longer able to bear them, (o) took them along with
him into *Italy*, and made this Voyage thither of purpose to ac-
cuse them before *Augustus*; and having found him at *Aquileia*, he
went to *Rome* with him, and there brought the Cause before him.
His Charge against them was, that they carried themselves un-
dutifully and insolently towards him, and had formed Designs by
Poison to take away his Life. But of this last Charge, wherein
lay the main of the Accusation, nothing appearing but Jealousies
and groundless Suspicions, *Augustus* acquitted the young Men;
and having reconciled their Father to them, sent them all Home
made fully Friends. *Herod*, on his Return to *Jerusalem*, having
called the People together in the Temple, related to them the
Event of his Journey; and, according to the Power given to him
by *Augustus*, he named *Antipater* in the first Place to succeed him
in the Kingdom, and next after him the Sons of *Mariamne*.

Q q q q 4

Herod,

(m) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 541. *Livii Epitome*, lib. 136.

(n) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54. pag. 543. *Suetonius in Octavio*, cap. 63.
& in *Tiberio*, cap. 7.

(o) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xvi. 4. 1.

Anno 10. *Herod*, after twelve Years Time, (p) having
 A. M. 4475. finished his Works at *Strato's* Tower, and brought
Herod 28. them all to thorough Perfection, he dedicated the
Daniel's 70 Place with great Solemnity, and in Compliment to
 Weeks 452. *Augustus*, from his Name of *Cæsar*, called it *Cæsarea*. He there made, by an Artificial Mole of great Expence, an excellent Port, large enough for a great Number of Ships to ride safely in; and the City which he there built was, next to *Jerusalem*, the largest, the best, and most magnificent of all in that Country; and when *Judea* fell under the *Roman* Yoke, this was mostly made the Seat (q) of the Procurator, who governed that Province. After this, (r) he built several other Cities, as *Antipatris*, *Cypron*, and *Phasaelis*. The first he named from his Father, the second from his Mother, and the third from *Phasael* his Brother: And from him also he named a large Tower, which he built at *Jerusalem*, of equal Size with that of *Pharus* near *Alexandria*, calling it the *Tower of Phasael*, of which Mention hath been (s) already made.

The Re-edifying of the Temple of *Jerusalem* by *Herod* being finished at the End of nine Years and a half from his first Beginning of the Building, he celebrated with great Pomp and Expence the Dedication of it; and the Day appointed for it falling in with the Day of the Year when he first received the Crown, this augmented the Solemnity. Within five Years our Lord was born.

Anno 9. The *Jews* of *Asia* and *Cyrene* being now oppressed
 A. M. 4476. by the Heathen Inhabitants among whom they
Herod 29. dwelt, and not permitted to live according to their
Daniel's 70 own Laws and Religion, and the Privileges formerly
 Weeks 453. granted them in order hereto, (t) addressed themselves to *Augustus* for Relief in this Grievance, and obtained from him an Edict in their Favour, whereby all was decreed for them that they desired.

Salome, *Pheroras*, and *Antipater*, (u) pursuing their Plot against the Sons of *Mariamne*, took Care that so many false Stories were carried to *Herod* concerning them, and such ill Representations of their Conduct were from Time to Time, partly by their Agents, and partly by themselves, continually made unto him, that at length this caused another open Breach between him and the two
 young

(p) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xv. 9. 6. & xvi. 5. 1.

(q) *Acts* xxiii. 23, 24, & 33. xxv. 6. 13.

(r) *Josephus*, ibid.

(s) Part II. Book I. Anno 284.

(t) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xvi. 6. 1.

(u) *Josephus*, lib. xvi. 7. 2. &c.

young Princes : For they had by these malicious Artifices so filled the old King's Head with Jealousies and Suspicions, that he could neither sleep by Night, nor enjoy any Quiet by Day, for Fear of those Plots and Designs, which hereby he was made believe those two Brothers were framing against him. To make Discovery of the imagined Treason, he put all the Confidants of the young Princes upon the Rack, thereby to extort a Confession from them of what they knew nothing of. And the Torments making some of them, for the gaining of Ease, say any Thing that might obtain it, false Stories were delivered instead of true Confessions ; some of which bearing hard upon *Alexander*, he was hereon cast into Prison, and loaded with Chains ; and more Persons were put to the Question, to draw from them Accusations against him. *Alexander*, by these Practices against him, being made desperate, sent four Papers to his Father ; wherein, to create the old Tyrant all the Vexation and Disturbance he was able, he made a Confession of Plots and treasonable Conspiracies, which were never so much as thought of, and named *Pheroras* and *Salome* his Brother and Sister, with *Ptolemy* and *Sapinnus* his two Prime Ministers, and many others of his chief Confidants, as Accomplices herein. This had the designed Effect, by creating the old Tyrant more Perplexity and Vexation than ever any Thing before : For being naturally of a very suspicious Temper, and the Consciousness of his tyrannical and oppressive Conduct in the Government making him more so, he swallowed for Truth all that *Alexander's* Papers represented to him ; whereon, suspecting every body, and trusting no body, he raged like a Madman against all, condemning some to Death, and tormenting others till they expired on the Rack, because they would not confess what they knew nothing of ; whereby, having turned his Palace into a Slaughter-house, and filled it all over with Confusion and Horror, he seemed to act as a Madman, and one truly bereaved of his Senses.

Anno 8. While he was in this Case vexing and torment-
 A. M. 4477. ing himself and others, (w) *Archelaus* King of
Herod 30. *Cappadocia*, whose Daughter *Alexander* had mar-
Daniel's 70 ried, came to his Court, and by the Interposal of
 Weeks 454. his good Offices brought all Things therein again-
 to Rights. At his first Hearing of the Charge against *Alexander*,
 he put on a seeming Rage against him, that outdid that of *Herod*,
 threatening to take his Daughter from him ; and vented himself in
 such other bitter Expressions against him, as at length brought
Herod to be his Advocate, and with Tears to plead with him for
 his Son, that his Wife might not be taken from him. As soon as
Archelaus found *Herod* in this Temper, he came seriously to the
 Matter,

Matter, and by his Wisdom and good Address managed it so, as to procure another Reconciliation between *Herod* and his Sons; and hereon all Jealousies and Suspicions being laid aside on one Part, and all Resentment and Discontent on the other, Peace was again restored to that distracted Family. *Herod* was very sensible of the great Kindness *Archelaus* did him in extricating him out of such great Difficulties, and therefore made him great Presents in Acknowledgment of it, and on his Return accompanied him in the Journey as far as *Antioch*, where he reconciled him to *Titus Volumnius* the Roman Governor of *Syria*, between whom and *Archelaus* there had been before some difference. This *Archelaus* (x) was Grandson to that *Archelaus* who reigned in *Egypt*, and great Grandson to him of the same Name, that was General of *Mithridates's* Army in his Wars with *Sylla*, *Antony* from High-Priest of *Comana* in *Pontus* made him King of *Cappadocia*, on the Account of a criminal Conversation he had with *Glaphyra* his Mother.

After this *Herod* went to *Rome* to acquaint *Augustus* with what was done in this Affair. For he having written to him of this second Breach with his Sons, and in his Letters accused them of many high Crimes and treasonable Practices against him and pressed hard to have them brought to Justice, it was thought proper he should make this Journey to give him an Account of the Reconciliation he had made with them.

While he was thus absent, (y) the Thieves of *Trachonitis*, taking the Advantage of it, returned to their old Trade, and ravaged with their Depredations all the Parts of *Judæa* and *Cœle-Syria*, that lay within their Reach; which created *Herod* great Trouble, and at length involved him in those Difficulties with *Augustus*, as had like utterly to have excluded him his Favour, as will be hereafter related. It hath been above-mentioned how *Herod* having received from *Augustus* the Provinces of *Auranitis*, *Trachonitis* and *Batanæa*, set himself to suppress those Thieves, which from the Mountains and Caves of *Trachonitis* infested all that Country. This having fully effected, he forced those Free-booters to betake themselves to the culture of their Land, for their Subsistence; but being soon weary of this course of Life, on *Herod's* former going into *Italy* with his two Sons, to accuse them before *Augustus*, they took that Opportunity to revolt from him, and return again to their old Trade; but being quickly broken and reduced by the King's Forces, forty of the Ringleaders of them fled into *Arabia Petræa*, where *Syllæus*, who governed all under *Obo-*
das

(x) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 49. p. 411. *Strabo*, lib. 12. p. 540.

(y) *Josephus Antiq.* lib. xvi. 9. 1. &c.

das King of that Country, not only received them under his Protection, but gave them also a strong Fortrefs in that Country called *Repta* for their Retreat and safe Habitation; from whence on *Herod's* last going to *Rome*, they made inroads into *Judaea* and *Cæle-Syria*, and miserably ravaged all those Countries, and *Syllæus*, out of the Hatred he bore to *Herod*, countenanced and protected them herein. The Reason of *Syllæus's* Hatred to *Herod* was (z), *Syllæus* would have married *Salome Herod's* Sister, and he had gained her Consent hereto; but *Herod* requiring that he should first turn *Jew*, and *Syllæus* not daring so to do for fear, as he said, lest the *Arabians* should stone him to Death for it on his Return, this broke off the Match, and (a) *Herod* forced *Salome* to marry *Alexas* a Confident of his; at which *Syllæus* contracting a great Hatred against *Herod*, expressed it on all Occasions, till at length in the Pursuit of it he procured his own Ruin, as will be hereafter related. This was the same *Syllæus*, who having undertaken to be guide to *Ælius Gallus* in his march into the Southern Parts of *Arabia* betrayed him in all that Expedition, and made it wholly miscarry thereby, as hath been above related at *Anno* 24 and 23.

Herod on his Return, finding his Country much disturbed and damaged by these *Trachonite* Thieves, (b) applied himself immediately to redress the Mischief by punishing the Authors of it. But not being able to come at them, by reason of the Protection given them in *Arabia* by *Syllæus*, he resolved to revenge the wrong on those that were related to them. And therefore passing into *Trachonitis*, and searching through the whole Country, he put all to Death whom he found there of the Families and Kindred of any of those who were at *Repta*, by which those Thieves being exceedingly exasperated, they in Revenge hereof renewed their Inroads in a desperate Manner, and damaged the Country more than ever before.

The Pontifices at *Rome* (c) having for thirty-six Years, from the Time that *Julius Cæsar* reformed the *Roman* Kalendar, made every third Year a Leap Year instead of every fourth, by this Error three Days were now added to the *Roman* Year more than should be; which being observed, *Augustus* this Year as High-Priest rectified the Mistake, and for the bringing of all to Rights ordered first that for the twelve ensuing Years no Leap Year should be at all, and 2dly, that, after the Expiration of the said twelve

(z) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xvi. 7. 6.

(a) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xvii. 1. 1.

(b) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xvi. 9. 1. &c.

(c) *Suetonius* in *Octavio*, cap. 31. *Macrobius Saturnal*, lib. 1. cap. 4. *Solinus*, cap. 3. *Plinius*, lib. 18; cap. 25.

twelve Years, the Leap Years should thenceforth be made every fourth Year; by the first Part of which Order the three super-added Days being flung out, and by the second the Leap Years fixed to their true Times according to *Julius Cæsar's* Institution, the Form of this Year hath ever since regularly proceeded, and is under the Name of the Old Style still in use among us even to this Day, as hath been already (d) above-mentioned. At the same Time that *Augustus* made this Reformation, (e) a Decree passed the Senate and People of *Rome*, that the Month, hitherto called *Sexilis*, should thenceforth from his Name be called *Augustus*, and so it hath been ever since in the *Roman* Kalendar, and all others that are formed from it: as had *Quintilis* been called *Julius* from *Julius Cæsar* before. See *Anno* 44.

This Year died (f) *Horace* the Poet, and (g) *Mæcenas* his great Patron, who, next *Agrippa*, was the greatest Favourite of *Augustus*, and was always a true and faithful Counsellor to him.

Anno 7. *Herod* being still vexed by the *Trachonite* Thieves, A. M. 4478. who had taken shelter in *Arabia*, (h) applied to *Saturninus* and *Volumnius* the *Roman* Governors of *Herod* 31. *Syria*, with complaint against *Syllæus* for his Protecting of them, and at the same Time commenced a Suit against him before the said Governors for a Debt of sixty Talents; which *Syllæus* had borrowed of him for the Service of King *Obodas*. To make Answer to all this, *Syllæus* was forced to appear at *Berytus* before the said Governors; and there on *Herod's* having made good his Allegations against him, to stave off further Proceedings at that Time, he bound himself by Oath within thirty Days to pay the said Debt, and deliver up all Fugitives to *Herod*, that were within the Dominions of *Obodas*. But (i) when the Day came he performed neither of these Engagements, but went away to *Rome*. Whereon *Herod* applied again to *Saturninus* and *Volumnius*, and having obtained their Licence to right himself by Arms, marched into *Arabia* with an Army, and destroyed *Repta*, the Nest of those Thieves, and slew as many of them as there fell into his Hands. While he was doing this, one *Nacebus* an *Arabian* Captain coming to the Assistance of those Thieves,

(d) Part II. Book VII. under the Year 46.

(e) *Suetonius*, *ibid.* *Macrobius Saturnal.* lib. 1. cap. 12. *Dion Cassius*, lib. 54.

(f) *Suetonius in vita Horatii.*

(g) *Dion Cassius*, lib. 55. p. 552.

(h) *Josephus*, *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 9. 1. &c.

(i) *Josephus* *Antiq.* *ibid.*

Thieves, *Herod* gave him Battle, and in the conflict slew him with five and twenty of his Men, and put the rest to flight. And after having thus revenged himself of those Thieves, and their Abettors, he marched back again without doing any hurt to the Country, and on his Return placed three thousand *Idumæans* in *Trachonitis*, to keep the Thieves of that Country from any more exercising their usual Depredations. *Syllæus* at *Rome*, having received an Account of all this, (k) immediately went to *Augustus* with a lamentable Account, exceedingly magnifying the Matter, as setting forth, beyond all Truth, that *Herod* had invaded *Arabia* with a great Army, ravaged and ruined the Country, pillaged *Repta* of a vast Treasure there laid up, and slain two thousand five hundred *Arabians* of the first Rank, and with them *Nacebus* their General, his Friend and Kinsman; at which *Augustus* being exceedingly offended, wrote *Herod* a very sharp Letter, and for some Time on this Account *Herod* was absolutely out of his Favour, till at length he became informed of the exact Truth of the Matter.

In the interim (l) died *Obodas* King of the *Nabathæan Arabs*, being poisoned by *Syllæus*. He had laid the Plot for his Death before he left *Arabia*, and his whole Business at *Rome* was to make an interest with *Augustus* for the Succession, when the avoidance should happen. But the *Nabathæans*, without making any Application to *Augustus* for a new King, or waiting his Pleasure at all about it, immediately placed on the Throne of the deceased one *Æneas*, who afterwards, by a Name very common among the *Arabian* Kings, was called *Hareth*, in *Greek* *Aretas*. The Country where he reigned was *Arabia Petraea*; so called from *Petra* the Metropolis; and the Inhabitants being descended from *Nebaioth*, one of the Sons of *Ishmael*, were from him named *Nabathæans*. *Gen.* xxv. 13. xxviii. 9.

(m) *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* this Year began to write his *Roman* History. He continued it down in twenty Books to the Time of the first *Punic* War, and there ended it where *Polybius* begun. But of these twenty Books only eleven now remain, the rest being lost. It is written in *Greek*, and is the fullest and the most accurate of all that have been written of the *Roman* Affairs. He came to *Rome* twenty-two Years before he begun the composition of this Book, a great Part of which Time he spent in collecting Materials for it.

Tiberius

(k) *Josephus* Antiq. ibid.

(l) *Josephus*, ibid.

(m) Videas *Vossium* de Historicis Græcis, lib. 2. cap. 3. & præfationem ipsius *Dionysii* ad Historiam suam.

Anno 6.

A.M. 4479.

Herod 32.*Daniel's* 70

Weeks 456.

Tiberius, Son-in-Law of *Augustus*, on some Discontent, for which various Causes are given by Historians, (n) left *Rome*, and retired to *Rhodes*, on Pretence of improving himself in that Place by his Studies, where he continued about seven Years in a private Life. He had a great Difficulty in the obtaining of *Augustus's* Consent for this Retirement, but greater afterwards to gain his Permission to return.

Herod (o) at this Time was involved in great Perplexities; his Quarrel with the Sons of *Mariamne* again revived, and at the same Time being out of Favour with *Augustus* on the Account of *Syllæus's* Information, the *Trachonites* taking the Advantage hereof, in Conjunction with the *Arabians*, over-powered *Herod's* *Idumæan* Guards which he had placed in that Country, and begun again their usual Depredations: And *Herod* durst not right himself on them, for fear of further displeasing of *Augustus*. To remove the Prejudices which *Augustus* had conceived against him, he sent two Embassies to *Rome*, but neither of them could obtain an Audience from him. Of which these Thieves having an Account, were encouraged thereby to carry further on their Ravages against him; which at length growing to that Height of Oppression, as to be no longer tolerable, he resolved to make Trial of a third Embassy, and employed *Nicolaus Damascenus* herein. On his Arrival at *Rome*, being informed how much *Augustus* was prepossessed with *Syllæus's* Information against *Herod*, he durst not directly apply to him about that Matter. But finding there Ambassadors from the *Nabathæans*, he joined with them as their Advocate; purposing, in the pleading of their Cause, to bring in that of *Herod's* by the bye, and thus by a Side-Wind to come at the clearing of what was alledged against him. These Ambassadors were then at *Rome* on a Two-fold Account; the first to compliment *Augustus* from their new King, and the second to accuse *Syllæus* of the poisoning of *Obodas*, and many other Crimes which they had to object against him. As to the first Part of their Commission, *Augustus* would give them no Audience, tho' they brought very submissive Letters from *Aretas*, and very valuable Presents; being much displeased with him in that he had entered on the Government without his Consent. But as to the other Part, that is, their Accusation against *Syllæus*, he appointed them a Day for the hearing of it. In the Management of which Cause *Nicolaus* being the chief Speaker, after having laid open his other Crimes, which were very many, he at length charged him with being guilty of a great Affront upon *Augustus* himself, by audaciously imposing

(n) *Suetonius* in *Tiberio*, cap. 10.(o) *Josephus* Antiq. ibid.

imposing on him Lies and Calumnies, and instanced in the Account which he had given of the Action of *Herod* against the *Tra-chonites* at *Repta*, which he averred was all false from one End to the other: At which *Augustus* being startled, bid him make out that, waving all other Particulars; which *Nicolaus* having done, by laying before him the whole Truth of the Matter as above related, and *Syllæus*, then present and confronted, not being able to contradict any one Point hereof, *Augustus* gave Sentence against him, that he should be carried back into *Arabia*, and made pay (p) his Debt to *Herod*, and after that be put to Death; which was accordingly executed upon him, he being beheaded at *Rome*, as (q) *Strabo*, who lived in those Times, assures us. *Josephus* (r) tells us, that when he was carried back into *Arabia*, he there refused to do any thing of what he had been enjoined by *Augustus*; and therefore, being hereof accused by *Antipater* in the Behalf of *Herod* his Father, he was ordered to be again brought to *Rome*, and then most likely was it that he was put to Death in the Manner as *Strabo* relates.

Augustus being thereby (s) again reconciled to *Herod*, was grieved he had given so much of his Ear to *Syllæus*'s false Accusations against him: And therefore, to make him Amends, he had Thought of expelling *Aretas* out of the Kingdom of the *Nabathæans*, which he had taken Possession of, and giving it to *Herod*; but while he was thinking of it, Letters were delivered to him from *Herod*, which made him alter his Purpose. For *Antipater*, *Salome*, and *Pheroras*, continuing still to carry on their former Plot against the Sons of *Mariamne*, for the Reasons already mentioned, they filled the old King's Head so full of Jealousies, Suspicions, and false Accusations against them, and thereby so thoroughly possessed him of their being in a Conspiracy against his Life, that although nothing was proved against them, but their Intention of making their Escape from him into some other Country, where they might live out of the Reach of his tyrannical Cruelty, yet on the Proof of this one Particular only, believing all the rest, he resolved on their Destruction, and wrote to *Augustus* for the obtaining of his Leave accordingly to proceed against them, setting forth to him all that he had to lay to their Charge; and he sent *Volumnius* his Marshal de Camp, and *Olympus* another of his Friends,

(p) This Debt *Josephus* xvi. 9. 1. saith was no more than sixty Talents. *Nicolaus* in his Speech to *Augustus* lays it at five hundred Talents; the first, perchance, was the Debt, and the other the Forfeiture of the Obligation.

(q) *Strabo*, lib. 16. pag. 782.

(r) *Antiq.* lib. xvii. 1.

(s) *Josephus* *Antiq.* lib. xvi. 10 9. & 11. 1.

Friends, to *Rome* with his Letters, wherein all this was contained; giving them in Direction, that in Case they found *Augustus*, by the Means of *Nicolaus's* Ambassy, reconciled to him, then to deliver the Letters, but not otherwise: And therefore on their Arrival finding that all was again set right with *Augustus*, they presented him the Letters; which being full of Invectives and bitter Expressions against his Sons, *Augustus*, on the Perusal of them, considering his Age, and present Misfortunes about his Children, thought it not proper in these Circumstances to burthen him with the Care of another Kingdom; and therefore retracting his Resolutions as to this Matter, he sent for the *Nabathæan* Ambassadors, accepted their Presents, and confirmed *Aretas* in his Kingdom. However, he wrote a kind Letter to *Herod*, wherein having consoled his Misfortune as to his Sons, he gave him full Liberty and Power to proceed against them according as their Crime should be found to deserve, advising him to call a Council at *Berytus*, and there with the Assistance of the Governors of the neighbouring Provinces, together with *Archelaus* King of *Cappadocia*, and other Friends and Persons of Honour, to hear and finally determine the whole Matter. *Herod* being much pleased with this Letter, immediately (1) summoned a Council to meet at the Place mentioned, calling thither to it *Saturninus* and *Volumnius*, Governors of *Syria*, and all others whom *Augustus's* Letter directed him to, excepting only *Archelaus* King of *Cappadocia*, who being Father-in-Law to *Alexander*, was thought by *Herod* too much engaged by that Relation to be an impartial Judge in this Matter. The Council being sat, *Herod* accused his Sons before them with that Vehemence, and laid so many Things to their Charge, that the Majority being over-borne thereby, passed Sentence of Condemnation against them, and left it to *Herod* to execute it as he should think fit. Whereon, sending them to *Sebastæ*, he caused them there to be strangled. And thus ended the Life of these unfortunate Brothers, who by too much expressing their Resentments for their Mother's Death, provoked those who had been the chief Authors of it, at length by like Artifices to procure theirs. In which Tragedy *Salome*, the Sister of *Herod*, acted the chiefeft Part; who being a very crafty and malicious Woman, seldom stood out where any Mischief was to be done. She governed herself chiefly by *Herod's* Inclinations; and whatsoever wicked Purposes she found him intent upon, she humoured him, and always concurred with him therein; and by these wicked Means she constantly maintained her Interest with that bloody Tyrant, and had the first Place in his Favour and Confidence as long as he lived.

Here follows the INDEXES.

(1) *Josephus* Antiq. lib. xvi. 17.

N. B. **T**HAT the *Annus Mundi*, or Year from the Creation of the World, is here fitted to my Chronological Table published 1721, and begins on the 230th Year of the *Julian Period*. But that I esteem the true *Annus Mundi*, or Year from the Creation, to be 249 Years later, and to begin *A. P. J.* 479. See *Essay on the Revelation*, Edit. 2. pag. 32; as also my *Josephus*, Dissert. IV. § 6, 7. p. 65, and p. 322, and principally Authentick Records, p. 462, 463, 464.

The six Days or Years Creation. [These are the Type of the 6000 Years of Labour, and Trouble, and Persecution; as is the seventh of Rest the Type of the happy Millennium at the End of the World.]

Wicked *Cain* offers Sacrifice, and is rejected: Righteous *Abel* offers Sacrifice, and is accepted. Whereupon *Cain* slays his Brother *Abel*. The Doom of *Cain* is to be punished with Death in the seventh Generation, till which Time he is secured by a Mark set upon him.

Setb is born to *Adam*, and proves a virtuous Man. *Adam* and *Eve* leave 33 Sons and 23 Daughters. *Setb's* Posterity are Righteous, and prove the Inventors of *Astronomy*: Whose Discoveries are inscribed on Pillars of Stone and Brick, against a Deluge and Conflagration.

*Enos is born to Seth. In whose Days his Posterity
choose the Appellation of God's People.*

Enoch is born, the 7th from Adam. He foretells the great Day of Judgment on the Ungodly. About this Time arise the first Set of Giants. The fallen Angels accompany with Women, and are assistant in their Procreation.

Lamech begins Polygamy, and takes two Wives: From whose Children, the Invention of Tents for Habitation, and keeping of Cattel, and of musical Instruments, are derived. *Lamech* is guilty of two Murders, and his Posterity are doomed to Punishment for seventy Generations.

Enoch walks with God, and is taken up into Heaven. He was called *Atlas* by the *Greeks*: And was the Inventor of Astronomy.

Noah is born to *Lamech*. In whose Time arise the second Race of Giants; who intermarry with the Posterity of *Cain*, and are thereby corrupted. *Noah* proves an excellent Man, and preaches Repentance to the World in vain.

God resolves to drown the wicked World ; but to preserve righteous *Noah* and his Family : And in order thereto commands him to build an Ark : Which he begins accordingly, 120 Years before the Flood.

	0	1	29	130	235	522	820	887	956	1436
From the Creation till the Flood.	0	1	29	130	235	522	820	887	956	1436
Anno Mundi.	0	1	29	130	235	522	820	887	956	1436
Anno æram Christianam.	4485	4484	4456	4355	4250	3963	3665	3598	3529	3049
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	229	230	258	359	464	751	1249	1116	1185	1665

From the Creation till the Flood.	1456	1556	From the Flood to the Exodus out of Egypt.	1	351	409	444	493	518	570	
Amo Mundi.	1456	1555	1557	1558	1907	1965	2000	2019	2074	2125	
Amo ante Christum Christianum.	3029	2929	2928	2927	2578	2520	2485	2436	2417	2359	
Amo Periodi Juliani.	1685	1785	1787	1787	2136	2194	2229	2278	2303	2355	

About this Time *Shem*, and *Ham*, and *Japheth*, are born to *Noah*.

Noah, with his Children, and their Wives, go into the Ark : He takes of the clean Beasts by Sevens, and of the unclean by Pairs, into the Ark. It Rains 40 Days and 40 Nights, and the Flood drowns all the known World, with its Animals, on the dry Land. *Noah*, by sending out a Raven and a Dove, knows the State of the Ground.

Noah and his Children, and the Animals come out of the Ark : Which rests on a Mountain in *Armenia* ; and when he descends from that Mountain, he fixes for a Time on a Place ever since called *Nachidseum*, or first Place of Descent. The Rainbow, a Signal of Security, is now sent. The seven Precepts of the Sons of *Noah* are here let down.

Noah foretels the future Fortunes of his three Sons, *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japheth*.

Noah dies at the Age of 950 Years. This length of Mens lives of old, is attested by all the ancient Historians, who are here enumerated out of *Josephus*.

Nimrod becomes a Tyrant, and sets the wicked World upon building the Tower of *Babel*, where their Languages are confounded, and the Tower overthrown by Storms : while the People are dispersed over all the known World. *Haik* soon begins the Kingdom of *Armenia*.

Timaus is now King of *Egypt*.

The Royal Shepherds from *Phœnicia* conquer *Timaus*, and settle the Kingdom of *Phœnician Shepherds* in *Egypt*, under *Salatis* : which lasted 511 Years, but their Names are not known.

Fohi begins to reign in *China*.

Menes or *Mizraim* begins a Kingdom in *Egypt*, and builds *Memphis*.

Kings of Thebes.							
From the Flood till the Exodus.				Menes, or Mithraim			
602							Menes or Mithraim reigns at Thebes, and founds the Kingdom of the Thebites.
2158				2172			Erastosthenes's <i>Literculus</i> of the Kings of Thebes in Egypt, begins now with Menes, or Mithraim, or Misor.
Anno Mundi.				2134			Atotbes or Thebes I. begins to reign at Thebes. He was the famous <i>Hermes Trismegistus</i> .
Anno ante Christum Christianam.				2243			Belus is sent out of Egypt into Babylon, at the Head of a College of Astronomers, and becomes Bel, the great God of the Babylonians. After him reigns Ninus, Semiramis, &c. for 1400 or 1500 Years: but between 800 and 900 Years before the Assyrian or Babylonian Monarchy began.
Anno Periodi Julianæ.				2471			Callisthenes sent Astronomical Observations from Babylon, beginning 1903 Years before Alexander took Babylon, at Ann. 331, which Number is dated from this Year.
2387				2463			Observations of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon begun in Egypt about this Time.
				2480			Assis the Shepherd, King of Egypt, adds the five Days called The E P A C T, to the old Egyptian Year, and increases it from 360 to 365 Days: but without the Quarter of a Day, which was long afterwards added.
				2483			Atotbes II, or Hermogenes, the Son of Hermes Trismegistus, begins to reign at Thebes.
				2509			About this Time Bela reigns over the Horites: who have seven Successors, before the Dukes of the Posterity of Esau, in Number 11, who succeed the Horite Kings.
				2522			Diabes begins to reign at Thebes.
				2529			
				2554			

Kings of Thebes.	Pemphos	Teucer Amachus.	Stoechus	Golformies
From the Flood till the Exodus.	779	788	792	
Anno Mundi.	2335	2344	2348	
Anno ante Christum.	2150	2141	2137	
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	2564.	2573	2567	
		2591	2607	
		2619	2623	
			2629	
			2670	
				2676

Cerberus reigns at *Memphis*.

Pemphos reigns at *Thebes*.

The first Eclipse in the *Chinese Annals*: which is the first now recorded in the World. It was of the Sun, *Q. Rob. 22.*

Teucer Amachus reigns at *Thebes*.

Terab is born to *Nabor*.

Suphis I. reigns at *Memphis*.

Ægiachus begins a Kingdom at *Sicyon*, in *Greece*.

About this Time *Varro* places the *Ogygian Deluge* in *Attica*.

Stoechus reigns at *Thebes*.

Golformies reigns at *Thebes*.

[illegible]

<i>Anno Periodi Julianæ.</i>	2797	2801	2802	2810	2814	2815	2817	2818	2820	2828
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	1917	1913	1912	1904	1900	1899	1897	1896	1894	1886
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	2568	2572	2573	2581	2585	2586	2588	2589	2593	599
From the Flood till the Exodu.	1012	1016	1017	1025	1029	1030	1032	1033	1035	143
<i>Kings of Thebes.</i>	Rauofis			Biyris					Saophis	
<i>Kings of Zoan or Tanis.</i>										Amenophis I.
<i>Rauofis reigns at Thebes.</i>										
<i>Inachus begins the Kingdom of the Ar- gives at Argos.</i>										
<i>Abraham prepares to offer his Son Isaac for a Sacrifice: But is forbidden by an An- gel. God promises the Messiah from the Seed of Abraham [by Isaac.]</i>										
<i>Biyris reigns at Thebes.</i>										
<i>Sarab dies, and is buried at Macbpelab.</i>										
<i>Chebron or Hebron reigns at Zoan or Ta- nis, and builds Hebron.</i>										
<i>Isaac takes Rebecca to Wife.</i>										
<i>Abraham marries Keturah.</i>										
<i>Saophis reigns at Thebes.</i>										
<i>Amenophis I. reigns at Zoan or Tanis.</i>										

<i>Anno Periodi Julianæ.</i>	<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	<i>From the Flood till the Exodus.</i>	<i>Kings of Thebes.</i>	<i>Kings of Zoan or Tanis.</i>	
2945	1769	2716	1160			<i>Dinab</i> is ravished by <i>Shechem</i> : <i>Simeon</i> and <i>Levi</i> revenge the Injury. <i>Jacob</i> removes to <i>Babel</i> . <i>Levi</i> is instructed in the Sacerdotal Functions by <i>Ishaac</i> .
2946	1768	2717	1161			<i>Argus</i> reigns at <i>Argos</i> .
2949	1765	2720	1164			<i>Jadab</i> makes War upon the <i>Canaanites</i> . <i>Joseph's</i> Prophetick Dreams.
2950	1764	2721	1165		<i>Orus</i>	<i>Orus</i> reigns at <i>Zoan</i> or <i>Tanis</i> .
2951	1763	2722	1166			<i>Ruben</i> defiles <i>Bilhah</i> , his Father's Concubine. He is punished with a Distemper seven Months, and does Penance 7 Years. <i>Jadab</i> makes a Truce for 18 Years with <i>Esau</i> .
2956	1758	2727	1171			<i>Joseph</i> is tempted to Lewdness by <i>Potiphar's</i> Wife; who accuses him to his Master : His Master puts him in Prison.
2957	1757	2728	1172			<i>Ishaac</i> dies at 180 or 185 Years of Age, at <i>Hebron</i> .
2959	1754	2731	1175			<i>Joseph</i> is brought before <i>Pharaoh</i> ; and by interpreting two of his Dreams, foretells seven Years of Plenty, and seven Years of Famine.
2964	1750	2735	1179			<i>Jacob</i> and <i>Esau</i> part. <i>Esau</i> goes to <i>Idumea</i> , and <i>Jacob</i> to <i>Canaan</i> .
2966	1748	2737	1181			The first Year of Famine. <i>Joseph's</i> Brethren come the first Time to buy Corn in <i>Egypt</i> .

Kings of Zoan or Tanis.	Kings of Thebes.	From the Flood till the Exodus.	Anno Mundi.	Anno ante Æram Christianam.	Anno Periodi Julianæ.
		1182	2738	1747	2767
		1184	2740	1745	2969
		1186	2742	1743	2971
		1187	2743	1742	2972
	Apappus Maximus	1190	2746	1739	2975
		1199	2755	1730	2984
Acenbres I.		1211	2757	1738	2986
Rathochres II.		1214	2770	1715	2999
		1223	2779	1706	3008
		1231	2787	1698	3016

The second Year of Famine. *Jacob* goes down into *Egypt*; and is brought to *Pharaoh*, at 130 Years of his own Age.

Esau is slain by the Bow of *Jacob*, after the Truce of 18 Years was over.

Jacob sees two Visions.

The seventh Year of Famine, which reached as far as *China*. *Justin's* Account of *Joseph* is here exhibited.

Apappus Maximus reigns at *Thebes* an hundred Years.

Jacob adopts *Ephraim* and *Manasseh*. He blesses all the XII Patriarchs, and dies at 147 Years of Age. *Joseph's* Brethren come and bow down to him again.

Acenbres I. the Daughter of *Orus* reigns at *Zoan* or *Tanis*.

Rathochres, the Brother of *Acenbres*, reigns at *Zoan* or *Tanis*.

Acenbres II. reigns at *Zoan* or *Tanis*.

Criafus reigns at *Argos*.

[illegible]

The <i>Israelites</i> serve God all the Days of <i>Joshua</i>, for 25 Years; and all the Days of the Elders that outlived <i>Joshua</i>, for 18 Years more.											
<i>Pente Atharis</i> reigns at <i>Thebes</i>.											
<i>Joshua</i> makes a Covenant with the <i>Israelites</i>, and seriously commemorates God's Mercies to them, and exhorts them to Obedience, and then dies, at 100 Years of Age.											
Interregnum.											
<i>Stamenes</i> reigns at <i>Thebes</i>. <i>Amenophis</i> IV. reigns at <i>Zaan</i>, or <i>Tanis</i>. After him <i>Ramefles</i> VI. reigns there.											
Under the former of which the <i>Phœnician Shepherds</i> return into <i>Egypt</i>, and drive <i>Amenophis</i> into <i>Ethiopia</i>.											
The <i>Israelites</i> now provoke God to Anger, and are delivered to the Spoilers, till God raises them up Judges.											
<i>Cushan</i> King of <i>Mesopotamia</i> enslaves the <i>Israelites</i>.											
The second Jubilee begins in Autumn.											
<i>Sifsoficbermes</i> reigns at <i>Thebes</i>.											
<i>Othniel</i> is Judge, and delivers <i>Israel</i>, and then governs 40 Years.											
<i>Rabab</i> the Inn-keeper bears Boon to <i>Salmon</i>.											
<i>Joshua</i>	2		Interregnum	2		3	18		Judges	Othniel	10
Kings of <i>Zaan</i> or <i>Tanis</i> .						<i>Amenophis</i> IV. and after him <i>Ramefles</i> VI.					
Kings of <i>Thebes</i> .		<i>Pente Atharis</i>				<i>Stamenes</i>			<i>Sifsoficbermes</i>		
From the <i>Exodus</i> till the Temple.	42	51	66		67	83	84	89	90	92	101
<i>Anno Mundi</i> .	2994	3003	3018		3019	3035	3036	3041	3042	3044	3053
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam</i> .	1491	1482	1467		1466	1450	1449	1444	1443	1441	1432
<i>Anno Periodi Juliane</i> .	3223	3232	3247		3248	3261	3255	3270	3271	3273	3282

Judges	Chieon 11	The fifth Jubilee begins in Autumn.			
	38	<i>Abimelech</i> is King. He slays 70 of his Brethren. <i>Jotham's</i> three Parables.			
From the Exodus to the Temple.	236	262	285	268	284
	236	262	285	268	284
Anno Mundi.	3188	3215	3218	3221	3237
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	1297	1270	1267	1264	1248
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3417	3444	3447	3450	3466
Judges	Chieon 11	The sixth Jubilee begins in Autumn.			
	38	<i>Abimelech</i> is slain by a Woman.			
From the Exodus to the Temple.	236	262	285	268	284
	236	262	285	268	284
Anno Mundi.	3188	3215	3218	3221	3237
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	1297	1270	1267	1264	1248
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3417	3444	3447	3450	3466
Judges	Chieon 11	<i>Jair</i> a Gileadite is Judge.			
	38	<i>Jesse</i> is about this Time born to <i>Obed</i> .			
From the Exodus to the Temple.	236	262	285	268	284
	236	262	285	268	284
Anno Mundi.	3188	3215	3218	3221	3237
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	1297	1270	1267	1264	1248
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3417	3444	3447	3450	3466
Judges	Chieon 11	The Assyrian Monarchy begins now, 520 Years before the Days of <i>Dejocet</i> .			
	38	The <i>Philistines</i> on the West, and the <i>Ammonites</i> on the East oppress <i>Israel</i> .			
From the Exodus to the Temple.	236	262	285	268	284
	236	262	285	268	284
Anno Mundi.	3188	3215	3218	3221	3237
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	1297	1270	1267	1264	1248
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3417	3444	3447	3450	3466
Judges	Chieon 11	<i>Jephtha</i> is Judge, and demonstrates, the <i>Israelites</i> had been in Possession of Part of the <i>Ammonites</i> Land about 300 Years. He begets <i>Elbon</i> King of the <i>Ammonites</i> , who then possess'd it; and makes a rash Vow about his Daughter.			
	38				
From the Exodus to the Temple.	236	262	285	268	284
	236	262	285	268	284
Anno Mundi.	3188	3215	3218	3221	3237
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	1297	1270	1267	1264	1248
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3417	3444	3447	3450	3466

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From the Exodus to the Temple.	From the Temple to the Birth of Christ.	From the Birth of Christ to the Present Time.	From the Present Time to the Second Coming of Christ.	From the Second Coming of Christ to the End of the World.
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Kings of Israel.	From the Exodus to the Temple.	Anno Mundi.	Anno ante Æram Christianam.	Anno Periodi Julianæ.	
David	445	3400	1085	3629	David fetches the Ark from Kirjathjearim to Gibeab, and from thence to Naber's Threshing-floor; where Uzza is stricken dead. He thence brings it to the House of Obed Edom, and at length to Mount Zion. Michal reproaches him. David orders the Ministration of the Priests and Levites about the Tabernacle. Nathan delivers to him a Prophecy concerning the everlasting Kingdom of the Messiah to be established of his Posterity.
73	458	3408	1084	3630	David obtains great Victories over the Nations, as far as Egyptus.
74	449	3402	1083	3631	David makes Provision for Meribishaleh, the Son of Jonathan.
75	450	3403	1082	3632	Haron, King of the Ammonites, abuses David's Messengers, but is soon chastised for it by Joab.
78	463	3416	1069	3645	Joab betrays Rabbah, David commits Adultery and Murder in the Case of Uriah the Hittite; and is brought to a thorough Repentance by Nathan's Parable, and his Life spared by God; but he is doomed to have great Afflictions in his Family for what he had done. Rabbah is taken.
29	464	3417	1068	3646	Solomon is born, and called Jedidiab.
30	465	3418	1067	3647	Amnon debauches Tamar, Absalom's Sister; and not long afterward Absalom slays Amnon, and flies to Geshur.
31	466	3419	1066	3648	Absalom is permitted to return to Jerusalem; but David will not see him. The Weight of Absalom's Hair.
32	467	3420	1065	3649	Joab reconciles David to Absalom.
33	468	3421	1064	3650	Absalom rebels, and expels David out of Jerusalem; but is soon beaten, and slain. David is restored; till Sheba the Son of Bichri rebels, but is soon slain.
34	469	3422	1063	3651	Three Years Famine comes on Account of Saul's Persecution of the Gibeonites; but upon the hanging up seven of his Sons it ceases. David fights several Battles with the Philistines.

Kings of Israel.	David	Solomon	To the Consecration of the Temple.	From the Exodus to the Temple.	Anna Mundi.	Annae Aerae Christianae.	Ann Periodi Julianae.
	37	1	12	472	3485	1060	3654
	39	2	13	474	3487	1062	3656
	40	3	14	475	3488	1067	3657
		4	15	476	3489	1068	3658
		5	16	477	3490	1065	3659
		6	17	478	3491	1064	3660
		7	18	480	3493	1062	3662
		8	19		3490	1045	3669
		9	20		3491	1044	3670
		10	21		3493	1032	3682

David numbers the People, and is punished with three Days Pestilence. He buys Mount *Moriab* of *Aramab* the *Jebusite*, and offers Sacrifice there, as the future Place for the Temple; so the Pestilence ceases.

David now composes his *Psalms*.

Here is inserted another Prophecy given to *David* himself, that *Solomon* his Son should be King, and build him a Temple immediately. *David* makes great Preparations for it, and makes *Solomon* King the first Time.

David exhorts *Solomon*, and his Nobles, to observe the Laws of *Moses*, and to join heartily in the Building of the Temple. *Adonijah* usurps the Kingdom; but *David* causes *Solomon* to be made King the second Time. *David* farther instructs *Solomon*, and dies, at 70 Years of Age.

Solomon succeeds, and executes Justice on *Adonijah*, *Jeab*, and *Shimei*; and prays for Wisdom, and obtains it. His wife Determination between two Harlots.

Hadad flies into *Egypt*; who long afterwards proves an Enemy to *Solomon*. *Solomon*, in some Time, marries *Pharaoh's* Daughter, and lets her at present live in Mount *Sion*.

Solomon, after three Years Preparation, in his fourth Year begins to build the Temple, in the 480th Year after the *Exodus*.

The Temple is finished in seven Years and a half. [See the Models in my *Josephus*.]

The Temple is very solemnly dedicated. God appears to *Solomon*, and promises him and his Posterity great Blessings, if they will obey his Law; but no otherwise.

Solomon finishes his own House in 13 Years, and that in the Forest of *Lebanon*, and that for his Queen. He presents *Hiram* with 20 Cities in *Gallilee*, who does not accept them. *Solomon* orders the Divine Service to be continued at the Temple, according to *David's* Dispositions.

<i>Solomon</i>, by the Assistance of King <i>Hiram</i>, builds Ships on the <i>Red Sea</i>, and sends them to <i>Ophir</i> for Gold.											
The Queen of <i>Sheba</i> comes to <i>Solomon</i> : She gives and receives great Presents, and goes away highly satisfied.											
<i>Solomon</i> begins to apostatize from the Laws of God, and takes 700 Wives, and 300 Concubines : and in this State of Apostacy he writes the impure Book of <i>Canticles</i>.											
The eleventh Jubilee begins this Year.											
<i>Solomon</i> is now, in his old Age, drawn to Idolatry. God threatens to take away ten Tribes from his Family, and give them to <i>Jeroboam</i>, the Son of <i>Nebat</i>. He now writes Incantations and Charms, and oppresses his Subjects, to maintain his Wives, and Concubines, and their idolatrous Worship.											
<i>Abijah</i> foretells to <i>Jeroboam</i> that he should be King over ten Tribes ; and if he would be obedient to God's Law, he would establish his Kingdom. He flies to <i>Shishak</i> King of <i>Egypt</i>.											
<i>Solomon</i>, having seen the Folly of his late wicked Courses, collects (or others collect for him) the several Reflections he had made both for and against Providence and Religion, during his whole Life ; and concludes on the Side of Providence and Religion, in his Book of <i>Ecclesiastes</i>.											
<i>Solomon</i> dies 92 or 94 Years old, after he had reigned 80 Years. <i>Rehoboam</i> succeeds, and by a foolish Answer to the People alienates ten Tribes from him. He keeps the Laws of <i>Moses</i> for 3 Years. and then apostatizes from them.											
<i>Rehoboam</i> raises an Army, to bring back the ten Tribes ; but is forbidden to fight by <i>Shemaiah</i> the Prophet, which he obeys.											
<i>Jeroboam</i> builds <i>Shechem</i>, and sets up two Calves at <i>Dan</i> and <i>Bethel</i>.											
Kings of <i>Israel</i> .	<i>Solomon</i>	33	35	47	54	67	74	79	80	Kings of <i>Israel</i> .	<i>Jeroboam</i>
To the Consecration of the Temple.	28	30	42	49	62	69	74	75	76	77	2
Anno Mundi.	3461	3463	3475	3482	3495	3502	3507	3508	3509	3510	
Anno ante <i>Æram</i> Christianam.	1024	1022	1010	1003	990	983	978	977	976	975	
Anno Periodi <i>Juliane</i> .	3590	3692	3704	3711	3724	3731	3736	3737	3738	3739	

		Jeroboam 2		Jeroboam erects an Altar at <i>Bethel</i> , and officiates himself. <i>Jadon</i> the Prophet foretells that <i>Jeshab</i> should destroy that Idolatry, and gives Signs of its Truth, which come to pass immediately. A false Prophet deludes <i>Jadon</i> , and brings him to Destruction.	
		4		Reboboam forsakes the Law of <i>Moses</i> , and all <i>Israel</i> with him; and they become Idolaters, and commit Sodomy it self.	
		5		<i>Shishak</i> King of <i>Egypt</i> comes into <i>Judea</i> , to punish the two Tribes; and pillages the Temple, and the King's Palace.	
		17		Reboboam dies, and <i>Abijah</i> succeeds. He kills 50000 of the idolatrous 10 Tribes in one Battle.	
		18		<i>Abijah</i> forsakes the Law of <i>Moses</i> , as our Copies in the <i>Kings</i> say; tho' neither the <i>Chronicles</i> nor <i>Josephus</i> say a Word of it.	
		19		<i>Abijah</i> dies, and <i>Asa</i> , an excellent King, succeeds.	
		20		<i>Jeroboam</i> sends his Wife to <i>Abijah</i> , to enquire about their Son's Sickness. <i>Abijah</i> foretells his Death, and the Captivity of the 10 Tribes long afterwards.	
		2		<i>Jeroboam</i> dies, and <i>Nadab</i> succeeds in his Kingdom and Wickedness.	
		1		<i>Baasha</i> succeeds <i>Nadab</i> , and is as bad as his Predecessors; yet does he destroy the whole Family of <i>Jeroboam</i> .	
		2		The twelfth Jubilee begins in <i>Autumn</i> .	
Kings of <i>Israel</i> .					
Kings of <i>Judah</i> .	Reboboam	3			
To the Consecration of the Temple.	78				
<i>Anno Mundi</i> .	3511				
<i>Anno ante Christum</i> .	974				
<i>Anno Periodi Juliani</i> .	3740				
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<i>Anno Periodi Judaici.</i> <i>Anno ante Christum.</i> <i>Anno Mundi.</i> To the Consecration of the Temple.	3769	3784	3790	3795	3797	3798	3801	3805	3807
	945	930	944	919	917	916	915	909	907
	3540	3555	3561	3566	3568	3569	3572	3576	3578
	107	112	118	133	135	136	139	143	145
	13	28	34	39	41	4	4	8	10
	9	24	1	1	3	4	7	11	13
	Bascha		Omri	Ahab		Jehoshaphat			
	Asa								
	13	28	34	39	41	4	4	8	10
	13	28	34	39	41	4	4	8	10
<i>Zerab the Cushite comes with 1000000 Men, and 300 Chariots, against Asa. Asa prays God to assist him, and gains a complete Victory. Whereupon a through Reformation is made.</i>									
<i>Asa applies not to God, but to the King of Syria, for Help against Baasba; but is reproved by Jehu the Prophet. He builds Gehab and Mispeh.</i>									
<i>Baasba comes against Judab. Benbadad carries some of the ten Tribes captive. Baasba is reproved by Jehu, and soon dies; and Zimri destroys all his Family. Yet does Omri prevail against Zimri, and reigns at Tirzah.</i>									
<i>Omri buys the Hill of Schemron or Samaria, and makes it the Metropolis of the ten Tribes.</i>									
<i>Omri dies, and Ahab succeeds, and proves more wicked than any before him.</i>									
<i>Asa seeks to the Physicians, and not to God; so say the <i>Chronicles</i>: But neither the <i>Kings</i>, nor <i>Josephus</i>, say a Word of the two Blots upon his Character, this here, and that <i>Anno</i> 930.</i>									
<i>Asa dies, and is buried in the City of David, and Jehoshaphat succeeds.</i>									
<i>Jehoshaphat sends great Men, with the Book of the Law, round the Country, to instruct the People. The <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Arabians</i> bring him Presents.</i>									
<i>Elijah foretells a Famine, which lasted three Years and an half: He is fed with Ravens at the Brook <i>Cherith</i>; and afterwards is maintained by a Widow-Woman at <i>Sarepta</i>. He multiplies her Meal, and Oil, and restores her Son to Life.</i>									
<i>Jehoshaphat lets his Son Jehoram marry Athalia, Ahab's Daughter.</i>									

<i>Abaziab</i>, the Son of <i>Jeboram</i>, is born. In the third Year <i>Abab</i> and <i>Obadiab</i> go to find Grass for the Cattle. <i>Obadiab</i> meets <i>Elijab</i>, who convicts the false Prophets before the People, and has those Prophets slain. <i>Jezabel</i> threatens <i>Elijab</i>, and he flees to <i>Horeb</i>, and is commissioned to anoint <i>Hazael</i>, <i>Jebu</i>, and <i>Elisba</i>.									
The thirteenth Jubilee begins in <i>Autumn</i>.									
<i>Benbadad</i> King of <i>Syria</i> comes with 32 tributary Kings, and besieges <i>Samaria</i>. His Army is destroyed.									
The <i>Syrians</i> come again, and have 100000 Footmen slain, and 27000 kill'd by the Fall of the Walls of <i>Aphek</i>. <i>Abab</i> spares <i>Benbadad</i>, and is doom'd to Destruction for it himself.									
<i>Naboth</i> is falsely accused, and stoned. <i>Abab's</i> Family is doomed to Destruction for it; but he is spared himself for his Profession of Repentance.									
<i>Abab</i> makes his Son <i>Jeboram</i> King, in the Year 898. But this Year 897 <i>Jebofaphat</i> is reproved by a Prophet, for joining with wicked <i>Abab</i>, at the Siege of <i>Ramoth Gilead</i>; where <i>Abab</i> is slain, and the Dogs lick his Blood. <i>Abaziab</i> his Son succeeds.									
Vast Numbers of Enemies come against <i>Jebofaphat</i>; he fasts and prays, and has a most signal Deliverance, at the Valley of <i>Berachah</i>. <i>Abaziab</i>, in his Sickness, enquires of <i>Baal Zebub</i>, and is reproved by <i>Elijab</i>; who slays two Captains and their Fifties, that were sent to apprehend him. He is taken up into Heaven.									
<i>Jebofaphat</i> makes his Son <i>Jeboram</i> Partner in his Kingdom.									
<i>Jebofaphat</i> joins in Navigation with <i>Abaziab</i>; but the Ships are broken, as a Prophet had foretold. After which he refuses to join with him any more.									
Kings of Israel.	Ahab 15	16	19	20	21	Ahaziah 1	Joram 2	4	7
Kings of Judah.	Jebofaphat 11	12	15	16	18	20	21	23	26
To the Consecration of the Temple.	146	147	151	152	153	155	156	158	161
Anno Mundi.	3579	3580	3584	3585	3586	1588	3589	3591	3594
Anno ante Christum.	906	905	901	900	899	897	896	894	891
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3808	3809	3813	3814	3815	3817	3818	3820	3823

Kings of Israel.	Jehu	24	Jenab foretells that Jeroboam, the Son of Joash, should restore the Coast of Israel; and foretells that Niniveb would at length be overthrown; which came to pass accordingly.			
	Jehothaz	1	Jehu dies, and Jehoabaz his Son succeeds.			
Kings of Judah.	Jehoshaphat	24	The fourteenth Jubilee begins in Autumn.			
	Jehoram	25	Jehoiada dies at 130 Years of Age. After whose Death King Jehoash turns the People to Idolatry, Zechariah, the Son of Jehoiada, admonishes them to amend, but is stoned in the Temple for so doing. An Army comes from Syria, and avenges their Wickedness. Jehoash is slain.			
To the Consecration of the Temple.	Jehoiakim	26	Amaziah succeeds Jehoash, who slays those who slew his Father; but not their Children. Jehoabaz, King of Israel, dies, and his Son Joash succeeds.			
	Jehoiachin	1	Elisba falls sick, and is visited by King Joash; and foretells his Success against the Syrians in three Campaigns. His dead Body raises a dead Man. Hazael King of Syria dies, and his Successor Benhadad is thrice beaten by Joash.			
Anno Mundi.	Jehoiachin	1	King Joash dies, and his Son Jeroboam II. succeeds.			
	Jehoiachin	1	A Conspiracy arises against King Amaziah, and forces him to fly to Lachish.			
Anno ante Christum.	Jehoiachin	1	Amaziah is slain at Lachish. Uzziah or Azariah succeeds. While Zechariah, a Prophet, is alive, he worships the true God, and is very successful and prosperous, and has a vast Army under him.			
	Jehoiachin	1				
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	Jehoiachin	1				
	Jehoiachin	1				

<i>Uzziah</i> will offer Incense in the Temple, but is hindered by the High-priest. A Leprosy arises upon him, and he is banished the Temple; and his Son <i>Jotham</i> acts as King for him.				
<i>Menabem</i> dies, and <i>Pekabiah</i> succeeds.				
<i>Isaiab</i> has many Prophecies about this Time. <i>Pekabiah</i> is now slain, and <i>Pekab</i>, who slew him, succeeds.				
<i>Uzziah</i> dies, and <i>Jotham</i> succeeds. <i>Micah</i> now begins to prophecy.				
The sixteenth Jubilee begins in <i>Autumn</i>.				
We here meet with <i>Micah's</i> Prophecies, concerning the Captivity of the Ten Tribes, by <i>Salmanassar</i>, and the Coming of <i>Sennacherib</i> to <i>Jerusalem</i>.				
NB. Here begins <i>Dr. Prideaux's</i>, whose Chronological Table I here imitate and improve. And <i>Note</i>, that where we have any good Evidence for the Dates and Durations of any Period or Reigns, I set down the particular Years correspondent to the rest of the Chronology: Otherwise I follow <i>Dr. Prideaux's</i> Numbers, tho' more uncertain; not knowing where to find better. This <i>Note</i> does chiefly belong as well to some of the <i>Affyrrian</i> and <i>Egyptian</i> Kings, and some of the <i>Jewish</i> High-priests, 'till near the <i>Christian Era</i>.				
Kings of Israel.	Menabem 5	Pekabiah 1	Pekab 1	
Kings of Judah.	Uzziah 46	50	52	Jotham 1
Till the Consecration of the Temple.	286	290	292	293
Anno Mundi.	3719	3723	3725	3726
Anno ante Christum.	766	762	760	759
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	3948	3952	3954	3955
				3956
				3964

		The Astronomical Canon of Ptolemy begins with Nabonassar, Febr. 26.									
		Rexin, King of Syria, and Pekab, King of Israel, make an Expedition against Judab. Jotham dies, and Abaz succeeds. Isaiab delivers eminent Prophecies to Abaz, and to the House of David.									
		Rexin and Pekab besiege Jerusalem, but in vain.									
		Rexin takes Elatb, upon the Red Sea.									
		Abaz sends to Tiglatb-Pul-Assar for Assistance.									
		Tiglatb-Pul-Assar comes, and carries away the Two and half of the 10 Tribes beyond Jordan, and the Syrians captive; and slays Rexin, King of Syria. Isaiab foretells the Captivity of the Syrians, and the Ten Tribes.									
		Abaz makes a new Altar, and officiates as High-Priest upon it. He brings in the Idolatry of Baal, and shuts up the Temple. He is for this delivered into the Hands of Pekab, the Edomites, and Philistines. Isaiab foretells the Destruction of Sennacherib at Jerusalem.									
		Sargon the King of Assyria sends Tartan to besiege Asbadd. Isaiab foretells the Captivity of the Arabians, and Egyptians, by Salmanassar.									
		Micab foretells the Captivity of the Ten Tribes. Sbalman spoils Arbela.									
Kings of Assyria.	Tiglatb-Pul-Assar									Sargon	
Kings of Babylon.	Nabonassar 1	4	5	6	7	8		9	13	Nadius 2	
Kings of Israel.	Pekab 14	17	18	19	20						
Kings of Judab.	Jotham 13	Abaz 1	2	3	4	5		6	10	13	
To the Construction of the Temple.	305	308	309	310	311	312		313	317	320	
Anno Mundi.	3738	3741	3742	3743	3744	3745		3746	3750	3753	
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	747	744	743	742	741	740		739	735	732	
Anno Periodi Jul.	3967	3970	3971	3972	3973	3974		3975	3979	3982	

Kings of <i>Egypt</i> .	Sethon or Sevechus	Sennacherib	Kings of <i>Assyria</i> .	Kings of <i>Babylonia</i> .	Kings of <i>Judah</i> .	To the Consecration of the Temple.	Anno Mundi.	Anno ante Christum.	Anno Periodi Jul.
				Jugens 5	Hezekiah 6	330	3763	722	3992
				Mardoc-Empad 7	8	331	3764	721	3993
				2	9	332	3765	720	3994
				7	14	337	3770	715	3999
				8	15	338	3771	714	4000
				9	16	339	3772	713	4001
				10	17	340	3773	712	4002
				11	18	341	3774	711	4003
				12	19	342	3775	710	4004

Salmanassar carries captive many of the *Arabians* and *Egyptians*. He also takes *Samaria*, and carries the Ten Tribes into Captivity, and among them *Tobit*.

The first Eclipse observ'd at *Babylon* was this Year, and was an Eclipse of the Moon, *March* 19.

A second Eclipse of the Moon is observed at *Babylon*, *March* 8th. Another, *September* 1st. *Hexakiah* refuses to pay Tribute to *Salmanassar*. The *Tyrians* beat him at Sea. So King of *Egypt* dies, and *Sethon* succeeds.

Isaiab foretells the Captivity of *Tyre* for 70 Years. *Salmanassar* dies.

Sennacherib succeeds *Salmanassar*. He demands Tribute of *Hezekiah*, but is refused. So he marches an Army into *Judea*: Several Prophecies of his Destruction; and other Events. *Hezekiah* falls sick, and the Sun's Shadow goes backward ten Degrees, in the Dial of *Abaz*.

The King of *Babylon* sends to enquire about that Miracle, and to enter into an Alliance with him against *Sennacherib*. *Hezekiah* shews all his Treasures. *Sennacherib* is coming against *Jerusalem*, but diverts first towards *Egypt*, and destroys *No-Ammon*; but is disappointed there by *Tirbacab*.

Isaiab prophesies against *Babylon*, and of the great Desolations before the future Restoration of the *Jews*.

A total Eclipse of the Sun, *March* 14th.

The last Prediction of the Destruction of *Sennacherib's* Army at *Jerusalem*, which now comes to pass by the Slaughter of 185000 Men in one Night. In *Autumn* began a Sabbatical Year.

The seventh Jubilee began in Autumn. <i>Sennacherib</i> retires to <i>Niniveb</i>, and is there slain by two of his Sons. <i>Arkianus</i> begins to reign at <i>Babylon</i>, and <i>Deioces</i> at <i>Ecbatana</i>.							
<i>Esfaraddon</i> or <i>Affir-Addin</i> succeeds <i>Sennacherib</i> at <i>Niniveb</i>. <i>Setbon</i> dies, and <i>Tirbacab</i> succeeds him in <i>Egypt</i>.							
<i>Arkianus</i> King of <i>Babylon</i> dies; after which follows an Interregnum for 2 Years. After this <i>Belibus</i> succeeds for 3 Years.							
<i>Apronadius</i> succeeds for 6 Years. <i>Hezekiah</i> dies, and is buried with great Solemnity, in the Sepulchres of the Sons of <i>David</i>. An Account of those Sepulchres is here given at large.							
<i>Isaiab</i> delivers a large System of Prophecies, belonging to the Days of the <i>Messiah</i>. <i>Manasseb</i>, the vilest of Kings, succeeds <i>Hezekiah</i>, and saws <i>Isaiab</i> to pieces with a wooden Saw.							
<i>Apronadius</i> King of <i>Babylon</i> dies; and <i>Rigebelus</i> succeeds for one Year, and then <i>Messefmordacus</i> succeeds for four Years.							
<i>Habakkuk</i> prophecies of the <i>Chaldeans</i>, to be sent for the Punishment of the <i>Jews</i>; and of the seeming Inequalities of Providence to be cleared under the <i>Messiah</i>.							
Kings of Media.	Deioces 1	4	5	11	12	16	19
Kings of Egypt.	Setbon or Seve- cuus.	Tirbach or Ta- rachon.					
Kings of Assyria.	Sennacherib	Esfaraddon or Affir-Addin					
Kings of Baby- lon.	Arkianus 1	4	Interregnum. Belibus	Apronadius 1	2	Rigebelus 6	Messefmor- dacus 2
Kings of Judah.	Hezekiah 20	23	24	Manasseb 1	2	6	9
To the Consecra- tion of the Temple.	343	346	347	353	354	358	361
Anno Mundi.	3776	3779	3780	3786	3787	3791	3794
Anno ante Christum Christianam.	709	706	705	699	698	694	691
Anno Periodi Jul.	4005	4008	4009	4015	4016	4020	4023

<i>Tirbacab, King of Egypt dies, who was the last of the Arabian Kings that reigned there. The Egyptians are now under an Anarchy for 2 Years; 'till twelve great Men seize upon the Kingdom, and govern for 15 Years. Mafesimordacus dies at Babylon, and an Interregnum follows for 8 Years.</i>									
<i>Efarbaddon, or Assar-Addin seizes Babylonia, and joins it to Assyria.</i>									
<i>Efarbaddon recovers the lost Provinces of Assyria, and seems this Year, 65 Years after the first of Abaz, to carry the Remainder of the ten Tribes into his own Dominions, and to plant the new Samaritans in their Room. He also carries away Manasseb to Babylon.</i>									
<i>The new Samaritans are plagued for their Idolatry, and better instructed by certain Jewish Priests sent to them.</i>									
<i>The twelve confederated Princes that ruled Egypt quarrel, and expell Psammitichus, one of their Number; but he conquers them, and seizes on the whole Kingdom, and reigns for fifty four Years.</i>									
<i>Psammitichus makes War with the King of Assyria, and besieges Ashdod 29 Years, and then takes it.</i>									
<i>Efarbaddon dies, and Sardanuchinus his Son reigns in his stead.</i>									
<i>The eighteenth Jubilee begins in Autumn.</i>									
Kings of Media.	Deices ²²	30	33	34	39	40	43	50	
Kings of Egypt.	Government of XII.				Psammitichus				
Kings of Assyria.	Efarbaddon, or Assar-Addin.								
Kings of Babylon.	Interregnum.	Assar-Addin or Efarbaddon.	4	5	10	11	13	Sardanuchinus ⁸	
Kings of Judah.	Manasseh ¹²	20	23	24	29	30	32	40	
To the Consecration of the Temple.	364	372	375	376	381	382	384	392	
Anno Mundi.	3797	3805	3808	3809	3814	1815	3817	3825	
Anno ante Christum.	688	680	677	676	671	670	668	660	
Anno Periodi Jul.	4026	4034	4037	4038	4043	4044	4046	4054	

<i>Deioces or Arphaxad, King of Media, is beaten and slain in Battle by the King of Assyria, in the Plains of Ragau. Pbraortes succeeds Deioces for 22 Years.</i>											
Of the Book of <i>Juditb</i>, and its Agreement with profane History.											
<i>Saolduchinus King of Babylon dies, and Cbiniladanus succeeds.</i>											
<i>Manasseh dies, and Amon his Son succeeds. But his Servants slay him after 2 Years; who are themselves soon put to Death for so doing.</i>											
<i>Jesiab succeeds Amon, at eight Years of Age.</i>											
<i>Pbraortes lays Siege to Niniveb, but perishes therein. Cyaxares his Son succeeds him.</i> An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Febr. 11th.											
<i>Jesiab begins a through Reformation in the eighth Year of his Reign.</i> <i>Cyaxares overthrows the Assyrians, and besieges Niniveb; but is diverted from that Siege by the Scythians, who conquer as far as Belsban or Scythopolis.</i>											
<i>Jesiab, in the 12th Year of his Reign, goes on with a through Reformation, even as far as the Cities of the former Ten Tribes.</i>											
<i>Jeremiab begins to prophecy, and continues so to do for 40 Years, from the 13th of Jesiab to the End of Zedekiab.</i>											
<i>Cbiniladanus is supplanted by Nabopolassar, who now begins to reign at Babylon, and reigned 21 Years.</i>											
Kings of Media.	Phraortes 1	2	9	14	16	22	Cyaxares I. 1	5	6	9	
Kings of Egypt.	Pammitichus										
Kings of Babylon.	Saolduchinus 12	13	20	Cbiniladanus 5	7	13	14	18	19	22	
Kings of Judab.	Manasseh 44	45	52	Amon 1	Josiab 1	7	8	12	13	16	
To the Consecration of the Temple.	396	397	404	409	411	417	418	422	423	426	
Anno Mundi.	3829	3830	3837	3842	3844	3850	3851	3855	3856	3859	
Anno ante Christum.	656	655	648	643	641	635	634	630	629	626	
Anno Periodi Jul.	4058	4059	4066	4071	4073	4079	4080	4084	4085	4088	

<i>Hilkiah</i> the High-Priest finds the Original Book of the Laws of <i>Moses</i>, and sends it to <i>Josiah</i>, who being greatly moved by the terrible Threatening therein contain'd, sends it to <i>Huldah</i> a Prophetess, who pronounces a Sentence of Destruction on the People; but a Delay 'till <i>Josiah</i> is dead. He keeps a solemn Assembly, and destroys all Idolatry. An Eclipse of the Moon is observed at <i>Babylon</i>, April 22. <i>Psammitichus</i> dies, and <i>Pbaraob-Necbo</i> succeeds in <i>Egypt</i>. <i>Jeremiah</i> delivers Prophecies to the Two Tribes, and exhorts them to take Warning by the Judgments already sent on the Ten Tribes.									
<i>Zephaniab</i> foretells the Coming of <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>, and other Things. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 28th. <i>Nabopolassar</i> married his Son <i>Nabocollassar</i> to a Daughter of <i>Astyages</i>: So the <i>Babylonians</i> and <i>Medes</i> destroy <i>Niniveb</i>. Here the Book <i>Tobit</i> ends: An Account is given of that Book.									
The nineteenth Jubilee begins in <i>Autumn</i>. <i>Pbaraob-Necbo</i> beats the <i>Babylonians</i> and <i>Medes</i>, and kills <i>Josiah</i> at <i>Megiddo</i>, who had rashly engaged in this War.									
<i>Jeboabaz</i> or <i>Shallum</i> is made King by <i>Pbaraob-Necbo</i>, for three Months. Then <i>Jeboiakim</i> is made King by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>.									
<i>Jeremiah</i> expostulates with the Two Tribes for their Disobedience; and foretells their Destruction, and that of their wicked Neighbours; but promises them Restoration at the last. <i>Jeremiah</i> denounces Judgments to the royal Family, and to the People in the Temple; upon which his Life is in Danger; but he is saved by <i>Abikam</i>. <i>Habakkuk</i> and <i>Zephaniab</i> prophecy the same Things with <i>Jeremiah</i>. <i>Nabocollassar</i> is taken into Partnership with <i>Nabopolassar</i>.									
Kings of Media.	Cyaxares I.	11	15	22	23	24	25	26	27
Kings of Egypt.	Psammitichus			Pharaoh Necho					
Kings of Babylon.	Nabopolassar	2	6	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kings of Judah.	Josiah	18	22	29	30	31	Jehoiakim & Jeboiakim I	2	3
To the Consecration of the Temple.	428	432	439	440	441	442	443	444	
Anno Mundi.	3861	3865	3872	3873	3874	3875	3876	3877	
Anno ante Christum Christianam.	624	620	613	612	611	610	609	608	
Anno Post Christum Jul.	4090	4094	4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	

The 70 Years Captivity of the Two Tribes foretold, and accomplished immediately by <i>Nebucadnezzar's</i> conquering the <i>Jews</i>, and carrying many of them Captive. The <i>Scythians</i> are driven out of <i>Assyria</i>. <i>Jeremiah</i> delivers other Prophecies against the <i>Jews</i>, contained in a <i>ROLL</i>, which <i>Jehoiakim</i> burns; but it is written over again, and enlarged. Conquests of <i>Nebucadnezzar</i> to the Borders of <i>Egypt</i>. Either now, or two Years hence, <i>Nebucadnezzar</i> sees the most remarkable Vision of an <i>IMAGE</i>, representing the <i>IV. Monarchies</i>. <i>Nabopolassar</i> dies, and <i>Nabocollassar</i> succeeds to the whole Empire. <i>Daniel</i> is now made the first Minister at the Court of <i>Babylon</i>; and <i>Shadrach</i>, <i>Mesbach</i>, and <i>Abednego</i>, great Men under him. <i>Jehoiakim</i> now rebels against the King of <i>Babylon</i>, and joins with <i>Pharaoh-Necho</i>, who soon dies. <i>Jeremiah</i> expostulates with the <i>Jews</i>, and exhorts them to Obedience; but to no Purpose. <i>Pharaoh-Necho</i> dies, and <i>Psamis</i> succeeds in the Kingdom of <i>Egypt</i>. <i>Jeremiah</i> denounces Judgments on the wicked Governors of the <i>Jews</i>, and promises that God will raise them up better, and at last the <i>Messiah</i>. <i>Jehoiakin</i> is slain, and <i>Jehoiachin</i> succeeds, who is carried soon to <i>Babylon</i>.									
Captivity of <i>Judab</i> .		1	2	3	6	7	Captivity of <i>Jerusalem</i> .		
Kings of <i>Media</i> .	Cyaxares I. 28	29	30	31	34	35			
Kings of <i>Egypt</i> .							Phamnis		
Kings of <i>Babylon</i> .	Nabopolassar 19	20	21	Nabocollassar 1	4	5			
Kings of <i>Judab</i> .	Jehoiakim 4	5	6	7	10	11			
To the Consecration of the Temple.	445	446	447	448	451	452			
Anno Mundi.	378	379	380	381	384	385			
Anno ante <i>Reram Christianam</i> .	607	606	605	604	601	600			
Anno Periodi <i>Jul.</i>	4107	4108	4109	4110	4113	4114			

<i>Zedekiah</i> succeeds. <i>Cyaxares</i> is born the last but one, and <i>Cyrus</i> the last Year of <i>Jeboiakim</i>. <i>Zedekiah</i> confederates with the Enemies of <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>.					
Ambassadors are sent to <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>, from <i>Zedekiah</i>, who take a Letter of <i>Jeremiab</i> with them, to assure the Captives, they must be such for an intire 70 Years; and to advise them to act wisely all that Time.					
<i>Hananiab</i> prophecies falsely; but his Death in one Year is denounced, and comes to-pass accordingly. Of <i>Baruch</i>, and his Writings.					
<i>Cyaxares</i> I. King of <i>Media</i> dies, and <i>Astyages</i> his Son succeeds. <i>Psamis</i> King of <i>Egypt</i> dies, and his Son <i>Apries</i>, or <i>Pharaoh-Hopbra</i> succeeds. <i>Ezekiel</i> is carried in Vision to <i>Jerusalem</i>, and sees gross Idolatry there; which seems to be about the Time when he began to prophecy.					
<i>Ezekiel</i> sees the Vision of the <i>Mercabab</i>, or <i>Shekinab</i> of the <i>Messiah</i>, and delivers several Prophecies; particularly of the 390 Years Patience to the Ten, and 40 other to the Two Tribes.					
Captivity of <i>Jeconiah</i> .		1	3	4	5
Captivity of <i>Judab</i> .	8	9	11	12	13
Kings of <i>Media</i> .	<i>Cyaxares</i> I. 36	37	39	40	<i>Astyages</i> I
Kings of <i>Egypt</i> .					<i>Apries</i> , or <i>Pharaoh-Hopbra</i> .
Kings of <i>Babylon</i> .	<i>Nabocollassar</i> 6	7	9	10	11
Kings of <i>Judab</i> .	<i>Zedekiah</i> 1	2	4	5	6
To the Consecration of the Temple.	453	454	456	457	458
<i>Anno Mundi</i> .	3886	3887	3889	3890	3891
<i>Anno ante Christum Christianam</i> .	599	598	596	595	594
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4115	4116	4118	4119	4120

Captivity of Je- coniah.	6	7	8	9	10	11
Captivity of Ju- dah.	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kings of Media.	Ahyages 2	3	4	5	6	7
Kings of Egypt.	Apries, or Pharaoh-Hophra.					
Kings of Baby- lon.	Nabocollasir 12	13	14	15	16	17
Kings of Judah.	Zedekiah 7	8	9	10	11	
To the Consta- uration of the Temple.	459	460	461	462	463	464
Anno Mundi.	3892	3893	3894	3895	3896	3897
Anno ante Christum Christianam.	593	592	591	590	589	588
Anno Periodi Jul.	4121	4122	4123	4124	4125	4126

Ezekiel is again carried in Vision to Jerusalem, and sees gross Idolatries there; and delivers a great Number of Prophecies.

Daniel is now become famous for his Piety, and his Favour with God.

In Autumn this Year began a Sabbatick Year. Zedekiah openly rebels against Nebuchadnezzar; which brought on the final Destruction and Captivity of the Jews.

The Siege of Jerusalem commences, and Ezekiel knows it in Chaldea immediately. Ezekiel now delivers a great Number of Prophecies against the Jews and many other Nations; which were soon fulfilled by Nebuchadnezzar.

Many Prophecies of Jeremiab are now delivered. Pharaoh Hophra comes to assist Zedekiah; but dares not fight Nebuchadnezzar. The Siege of Jerusalem goes on.

Jerusalem is taken. Zedekiah has his Eyes put out, and is carried to Babylon. Nebuzaradan burns both the City and the Temple; but takes care of Jeremiab. Gedatiah is made Governour of Judea; but is slain by Ismael. The rest go all into Egypt.

From An. 590, till An. 585, were Occultations of the Hyades, foretold by Isaiab.

Captivity of <i>Jehoiachin</i> .	12	13	14	15	25	26	27	28
Captivity of <i>Jehoiachin</i> .	20	21	22	23	33	34	35	36
Kings of <i>Media</i> .	8	9	10	11	21	22	23	24
Kings of <i>Egypt</i> .								
Kings of <i>Babylon</i> .	18	19	20	21	31	32	33	34
To the <i>Christian Era</i> .	1	2	3	4	14	15	16	17
Anno <i>Mundi</i> .	3898	3899	3900	3901	3911	3912	3913	3914
Anno ante <i>Æram Christianam</i> .	587	586	585	584	574	573	572	571
Anno <i>Periodi Julianæ</i> .	4127	4128	4129	4130	4140	4141	4142	4143

In this Year were a great many Prophecies delivered by *Jeremiab*, *Ezekiel*, and *Obadiab*, relating to *Egypt*, *Seir*, *Idumea*, the Twelve Tribes, *Pbaraob Hopbra*, and the *Jews* in *Egypt*. *Nebuchadnezzar* now sets up his Golden Image, and the three Children escape by a Miracle. *Nebuchadnezzar* besieges *Tyre* for 13 Years, and then takes it. An Account of the first Building of that City.

A total Eclipse of the Sun May 23, foretold by *Ijaiab*.

Nebuchadnezzar's Captains carry the Gleanings of the 10 Tribes captive: Which was the End of the 390 Years of God's Patience with them. The Land of *Judea* lies desolate 'till the Days of *Cyrus*.

Ezekiel's famous Vision of the *Jews* future Temple, and Settlements in *Judea*, at the End of the World. *Pbaraob Hopbra* is driven out of his Kingdom.

Nebuchadnezzar takes *Tyre*. An Account of Old and New *Tyre*. *Nebuchadnezzar's* Army is greatly harassed by his 13 Years Siege, and to be rewarded with the Conquest of *Egypt*; which immediately follows.

Jeremiab prophecies against *Egypt*, and the *Jews* retire thither; which was followed by both their Destructions.

This Destruction of the Two Tribes proves the Fulfilling of the 40 Years Patience of God towards those Two Tribes, after the Death of *Jehoiab*.

Capitivity of Je- coniah.	29	30	36	37	<i>Nebuchadnezzar's Pride is cast down by a Vision of his turning Brute after one Year, for seven Years. Pharaoh-Necho is now conquered and slain. An Account of Nebuchadnezzar's Buildings at Babylon.</i> <i>Nebuchadnezzar hears a Voice which informs him of his seven Years Brutality, which comes upon him immediately.</i> <i>Nebuchadnezzar recovers his Senses, and his Kingdom from God, which he acknowledges in a publick Decree.</i> <i>The twentieth Jubilee begins in Autumn. Nebuchadnezzar's prophecies of Cyrus.</i>			
Capitivity of Je- hoiakim.	37	38	44	45	46	48	49	50
Kings of Me- dia.	Affages 25	26	32	33	34	Cyaxares II. 1	2	3
Kings of Egypt.	Amasis							
Kings of Baby- lon.	Nabocollassar 35	36	42	43	Evilmerodach 1	Neigliffar 1	2	3
To the Christian Era.	18	19	25	26	27	29	30	31
Anno Mundi.	3915	3916	3922	3923	3924	3926	3927	3928
Anno ante Christum Christianam.	570	569	563	562	561	559	558	557
Anno Periodi Ju- dæe.	4144	4145	4151	4152	4153	4155	4156	4157

Capitvity of Ju- dah.	51	52	54	56	59	67	68
Kings of Media.	Cyaxares II. 4	5	7	9	12	20	Cyaxares or Da- rius Medus 1
Kings of Egypt.							
Kings of Baby- lon.	Nerigliffar 4	Nabonadius, or Belshazzar 1	3	5	8	16	17
To the Christian Æra.	32	33	35	37	40	48	49
Anno Mundi.	3929	3930	3932	3934	3937	3945	3946
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	556	555	553	551	548	540	539
Anno Periodi Ju- lianæ.	4158	4159	4161	4163	4166	4174	4175

Cyrus slays Nerigliffar. Labo-
soarchod succeeds; but having great-
ly disoblged Gobrias and Gadates,
they therefore revolt to Cyrus. La-
borsoarchod is slain.

Belshazzar or Nabonadius suc-
ceeds, whose History is cleared.
Nitocris his Mother governs for
him. Daniel has his famous Vi-
sion of four wild Beasts, represent-
ing the Four Monarchies.

Our Copies say, that in this 3d
Year of Belshazzar Daniel had his
Vision of the Ram and He-Goat.
But the true Date is in the first of
Darius the Mede, 15 Years later.

Belshazzar forms a Confederacy
with Cræsus King of Lydia, and
others, against the Medes and Per-
sians.

Cyrus beats Cræsus twice, and
takes him Prisoner. He had been
deluded by an Oracle, and was to
die; but is pardoned, and honour-
ed by Cyrus.

Cyrus brings the Nations from
the Ægean Sea to Euphrates under
his Yoke, in 8 Years Time. A
total Eclipse of the Moon, between
the 25th and 26th of June. The
Siege of Babylon is begun. It holds
out two Years.

Belshazzar has his Doom by an
Hand-writing on the Wall, at a
Feast. Daniel expounds the Writ-
ing. Babylon is taken by Cyrus,
and Belshazzar slain; thereby a
great many Prophecies are fulfilled.
Cyaxares or Darius the Mede suc-
ceeds, but under the Conduct of
Cyrus.

[illegible]

Daniel now sees the Vision of the Ram and He-Goat : as also his important Vision of LXX. Weeks till the Days of the *Messiah*. The History of these Times is cleared. *Cyrus* settles the Affairs of *Babylon*, and marches into *Egypt*. Of the *Daricks*, under this *Darius* the *Mede*, *Daniel* is put in the Den of Lions, but miraculously escapes.

Cyrus issues out a Decree for the Restoration of the Jews, and the Rebuilding Jerusalem, and the Temple. The Jews set about their Return.

The Jews come to Jerusalem, and rebuild God's Altar. Its Description from the Rabbins. The Jews get all ready for the Rebuilding their Temple.

The *Jews* lay the Foundations of the holy House ; but the old People weep at the Smallness of the Buildings in Comparison of the former Temple, built by *Solomon*. Of the five Deficiencies of this Temple at large, from the *Rabbins*. *Daniel* has a Vision of the several Events under the *Lagide* ad *Seleucide*, and the rest of the Monarchies, 'till the Restoration of the *Jews*. The *Samaritans* hinder the Building of the Temple.

Cyrus dies peaceably in his own Country, and is buried at *Pasargada* in *Persia*.

Cambyfes, the Son of Cyrus, succeeds. He revokes his Father's Decree for the Rebuilding the Temple.

Cambyſes reſolves upon 'a War with *Egypt*, and makes Preparations accordingly.

High-Priests.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			</
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High-Priests.				<i>Zecbariah</i> resolves Questions about the Leaving off the four Fasts they had kept during their Captivity. [These four Fasts are still kept by the <i>Jews</i>.] Upon the Receipt of <i>Darius's</i> Decree, the <i>Jews</i> proceed in the Building.							
				The <i>Babylonians</i> revolt; and, in order to the Defence of their City, slay their Wives and Children, as <i>Isaiab</i> had foretold. The <i>Jews</i> flee out of <i>Babylon</i>, as the Prophets had warned them to do.							
				<i>Zopyrus</i>, by a bold Stratagem, gets into <i>Babylon</i>, and delivers it up to <i>Darius</i>. The Punishments of <i>Babylon</i> compared with the Restorations of the <i>Jews</i>.							
				The Temple is finished, and dedicated. The <i>Passover</i> there observed. The 70 Years Captivity exact on more Accounts than one.							
				The <i>Samaritans</i> still oppose the <i>Jews</i>. <i>Zerobabel</i> is sent to <i>Darius</i> with Complaints, who curbs the <i>Samaritans</i> effectually. <i>Darius</i> sets about a War against the <i>Scytians</i>, for the former Invasion of <i>Asia</i>, 120 Years before.							
				<i>Darius</i> marches over the <i>Bosphorus</i>, and the <i>Danube</i>, and pursues the <i>Scytians</i> for 3 Months; but loses one half of his Army. <i>Hefstaeus</i> saves the Bridge over the <i>Danube</i>, by which he was to return; otherwise he and the Remainder of his Army had perished. <i>Megabyzus</i> finishes the Conquest in <i>Thrace</i>.							
				<i>Megabyzus</i> returns to <i>Sardis</i>, and accompanies <i>Darius</i> to <i>Susa</i>, having left <i>Artaphernes</i> and <i>Otanus</i> Governors of <i>Sardis</i> and <i>Thrace</i>.							
				The <i>Scytians</i> ravage <i>Thrace</i>, in Revenge. <i>Miltiades</i> flies from them, but on their Retreat returns.							
				<i>Darius</i> sends <i>Scylax</i>, to discover the Eastern Countries by Sea; who returns in 30 Months. <i>Darius</i> afterwards conquers <i>India</i>, and raises a large Revenue from it.							
				<i>Hefstaeus</i> obtains the <i>Edonian Myrcinus</i>, and builds a City; but is recalled by <i>Darius</i> to <i>Susa</i>, and leaves <i>Ariflagoras</i> at <i>Miletus</i>: where he proposes an Expedition of the <i>Persians</i> against the <i>Naxians</i>, &c.							
Kings of Persia.	Darius Hy-	aspis 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	18
To the Christian Era.	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	78	79	84	
Anno Mundi.	3967	3968	3969	3970	3971	3972	3973	3975	3976	3981	
Anno ante Christum Christianam.	518	517	516	515	514	513	512	510	509	504	
Anno Periodi Jul.	4196	4197	4198	4199	4200	4201	4202	4204	4205	4210	

High-Priests.	Kings of Persia.	To the Christian Era.	Anno Mundi.	Anno ante Christum.	Anno Periodi Jul.
	Artaxerxes I Xerxes 23	124	4021	464	4250
	2	125	4022	463	4251
	3	126	4023	462	4252
	4	127	4024	461	4253
	5	128	4025	460	4254
	6	129	4026	459	4255
	7	130	4027	458	4256
	8	131	4028	457	4257

Artaxerxes begins his Reign or Regency, while *Xerxes* is become useless. *Artaxerxes* cuts off the Family of *Artabanus*, and boasts the Eunuch *Mithribates* to Death; which terrible Punishment is here described. *Artaxerxes* fights his Brother *Hystaspes*, but cannot yet conquer him.

An Eclipse of the Sun. *Artaxerxes* quite conquers *Hystaspes*, and removes all suspected Persons from their Governments, and reforms all Abuses and Disorders, to the great Satisfaction of his Subjects.

Artaxerxes (or *Abasverus*) makes a solemn Feast for 180 Days, as does his Queen *Vashti* for seven Days. The King sends for the Queen, to shew her Beauty to his Subjects; but she refuses to come. She is thereupon divorced, and Orders are given for assembling many Virgins, that a new Queen may be chosen instead of *Vashti*.

A Decree goes forth for rebuilding the Walls of *Jerusalem*; whence *Daniel's LXX Weeks* are to be dated. Bishop *Lloyd's* Preface to His Exposition of those Weeks is here exhibited. As also a Demonstration, that the present State of the World is to last 6000 Years, or till about *Anno Domini* 1766. *Esfer* is prepared to succeed *Vashti*. And *Nebemiah* rebuilds the Walls of *Jerusalem*.

The Egyptians rebel under *Inarus*. *Artaxerxes* sends his Brother *Acbemenides* against him with an Army of 300000 Men.

The Athenians join *Inarus*, and they beat *Acbemenides* both by Sea and Land. The Persians shelter themselves in a Part of *Mempbis*, called the White Wall, and are besieged near three Years.

Artaxerxes orders *Themistocles* to go to their Assistance; but he chooses to drink Bulls Blood, and kill himself. He then sends *Artabanus* and *Megabyzus*. *Esfer* obtains Favour of the King, and is made Queen. The King makes a great Feast upon that Occasion. Dr. *Prideaux's* Hypothesis of *Daniel's Weeks* rejected.

Ezra is now become the Jewish Governor, and corrects the gross Sin of the Jews in marrying strange Wives; obliging all such to part with them, and the Children they had by them. *Bigthan* and *Tereb* attempt the King's Life; but are discovered by *Mordecai*, and told the King by *Esfer*.

Daniel's LXX Weeks.	6	8	9	10	12	13	14	15
High-Priests.			Eliashib					
Kings of Persia.	Artaxerxes 9 Ezra 2	11 4	12 5	13 6	15 8	16 9	17 10	18 11
To the Christian Era.	132	134	135	136	138	139	140	141
Anno Mundi.	4029	4031	4032	4033	4035	4036	3037	4038
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	456	454	453	452	450	449	448	447
Anno Periodi Jul.	4258	4260	4261	4262	4264	4265	4266	4267

Artabazus and *Megabyzus* give *Inarus* Battel, and intirely defeat him. The *Egyptians* and *Atbenians* retire to the Island *Prosopitis* in the *Nile*. The rest all submit to the *Persians*; excepting *Amyrtaus*, who retires to the *Fenns*, and there reigns a great While.

The *Persians* drain off the Waters of the *Nile*, at *Prosopitis*, and the *Greeks* yield up their Camp. Another Fleet of the *Atbenians*, coming to relieve their Countrymen, are destroyed also.

Joaachim the High-Priest dies, and *Eliashib* succeeds him. *Haman* is offended that *Mordacai* the *Jew* will not bow to him. He therefore plots the Destruction of all that Nation. Providence defeats him, by the Intercession of Queen *Esther*, and he is hanged on the Gallows provided for *Mordacai*.

On the 13th of *Adar* the *Jews* Enemies attack them, but are severely treated by them, both on that Day and the 14th. The Feast of *Purim* on the 15th, and all still observed by the *Jews*; especially the joyful Feast of *Purim*.

The *Atbenians* send *Cimon* with a Fleet into *Cyprus*, against the *Persians*. He takes *Citium* and *Malum*, and sends 60 Ships into *Egypt*, to the Assistance of *Amyrtaus*. *Artabazus* and *Megabyzus* are unsuccessful this Year.

Cimon beats both the Fleet and Land-Armies of the *Persians*, and sails back to *Cyprus* in Triumph. *Artaxerxes* makes Peace with the *Atbenians*, after a War of 51 Years. *Cymon* dies at *Citium*.

Artaxerxes's Mother treats *Inarus*, and the *Atbenians* taken with him, most barbarously, to the great Regret of *Megabyzus*, who had given them Quarter; who thereupon rebell.

Osiris is sent by *Artaxerxes* with 200000 Men to repress him; but is beaten, wounded, and taken Prisoner by him: but he is at last released at *Artaxerxes's* Desire, and send back to the King.

<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	16	25	30	31	36	37	38	39	<i>Menofanes</i> is sent with another Army against <i>Megabyzus</i>, but is beaten. However he is reconciled to the King, till on frivolous Occasion he is banished for 5 Years. Yet is he after all reconciled to the King again, and continues in Favour till his Death. An Account of the Traditionary Expositions of the Law of <i>Moses</i>, with the true Origin of Chapters and Verses in the Bible, and of the Synagogue Worship. A total Eclipse of the Sun at <i>Jerusalem</i>. An Account of <i>Meto's</i> 19 Years Cycle of the Moon. The Beginning of the <i>Peloponnesian War</i>: This War lasted 27 Years. The same Year happens the great Eclipse of the Sun, seen by <i>Thucydides</i>, at <i>Athens</i>. A dreadful Plague is in <i>Persia</i> and <i>Grecia</i>, in the Days of <i>Hippocrates</i>. <i>Malachi</i> the Prophet lives now. <i>Nebemiah</i> returns into <i>Judea</i>, and makes a through Reformation. <i>Plato</i> is born this Year. The Plague at <i>Athens</i> occasions a Law to allow Polygamy; which <i>Socrates</i> is now forely punished for admitting, by <i>Xantippe</i> and <i>Myrta</i>, his two Wives. <i>Artaxerxes</i> sends <i>Artabernes</i>, as his Ambassador, to the <i>Lacedemonians</i>, with Letters in the <i>Assyrian</i> Language. He is taken Prisoner, and sent to <i>Athens</i>, but kindly treated there. An Eclipse of the Sun. <i>Artabernes</i> is sent back as far as <i>Ephesus</i>. <i>Artaxerxes</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Xerxes</i>. <i>Sogdianus</i> kills him. <i>Ochus</i> kills <i>Sogdianus</i>, and succeeds him, and changes his Name to <i>Darius</i> [<i>Notbus</i>]. The cruel Death of <i>Sogdianus</i> is described. <i>Darius</i> reigns nineteen Years, and in <i>Ptolemy's</i> Canon immediately succeeds <i>Artaxerxes</i>.
<i>High-Priests.</i>									
<i>Kings of Persia.</i>	<i>Artaxerxes</i> 19	28	33	34	39	40	41	<i>Darius</i> No-	
	<i>Extra</i> 12	21	26	27	32	33	34	thus 1	
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	142	151	156	157	162	163	164	165	
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4039	4048	4053	4054	4059	4060	4061	4062	
<i>Anno ante Christum.</i>	446	437	432	431	426	425	424	423	
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4208	4277	4282	4283	4288	4289	4290	4291	

<i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> succeeds, and is instructed by his Father how to reign happily. An Eclipse of the Sun. <i>Cyrus</i> plots to murder his Father, but is discovered and pardoned, and sent back into <i>Asia</i>. Tragical Barbarities at Court.											
<i>Cyrus</i> prepares for a War against his Brother, and gains <i>Clearchus</i> and a Body of <i>Greeks</i> to help him.											
Many Cities revolt from <i>Tissaphernes</i> to <i>Cyrus</i>; the Reduction of which gave him a Pretence to raise Soldiers. The <i>Lacedemonians</i> assist <i>Cyrus</i> by Sea, but cautiously.											
<i>Cyrus</i> marches against his Brother, and is beaten and slain at the Plains of <i>Cunaxa</i>, near <i>Babylon</i>. Ten thousand <i>Greeks</i> retire into <i>Greece</i>, under <i>Xenophon</i>. <i>Psammitichus</i> succeeds <i>Pausiris</i> in <i>Egypt</i>. Barbarous Murders at Court.											
<i>Malacby's</i> Prophecies. <i>Tissaphernes</i> oppresses the <i>Grecian</i> Cities in <i>Asia</i>. The <i>Lacedemonians</i> send <i>Timbro</i> to their Assistance, who does no great Matters.											
<i>Johanan</i> the High-Preest kills <i>Jesrus</i> his Brother in the inner Temple. <i>Bagoas</i> fines them for that Murder. <i>Dercellidas</i> succeeds <i>Timbro</i> with better Success. <i>Conon</i> procures Peace for <i>Euagoras</i> at Court, by the Means of <i>Ctesias</i> the [fabulous] Historian. The <i>Athenians</i> put <i>Socrates</i> to Death.											
<i>Pharnabazus</i> and <i>Dercellidas</i> trick one another, both in this and the following Year.											
<i>Agessilaus</i> is sent against the <i>Per- sians</i>. He and <i>Tissaphernes</i> trick one another also by Turns.											
Kings of Egypt.	Pausiris	4	5	6	Psammitichus	1	2	3	4	5	6
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
High-Priests.				Johanan							
Kings of Persia.	Artaxerxes Mnemon 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
To the Christian Era.	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192		
Anno Mundi.	4081	4082	4083	4084	4085	4086	4087	4088	4089		
Anno ante Christum Christianum.	404	403	402	401	400	399	398	397	396		
Anno Periodi Jul.	4310	4311	4312	4313	4314	4315	4316	4317	4318		

Kings of Egypt.	Nepherus I	<i>Nepherus</i> succeeds <i>Pamnicus</i>, who joins with the <i>Lacedemonians</i> against the <i>Perfians</i>. <i>Agefilaus</i> beats <i>Tissaphernes</i>, who is thereupon put to Death. <i>Agefilaus</i> is made General by Land and Sea. The <i>Perfians</i> bribe the <i>Lacedemonians</i> to recall him. An Eclipse of the Sun. <i>Agefilaus</i> is reproached with Ingratitude. He is called home by 30000 <i>Daricks</i>, with the Impression of Archers upon them. <i>Conon</i> beats <i>Pisander</i> at Sea, and the <i>Lacedemonians</i> are greatly weakened thereby. The Walls of <i>Athens</i> are rebuilt by <i>Conon</i> and <i>Parnabaxus</i>; which at length produces the Peace of <i>Antalcidas</i>. <i>Conon</i> is unjustly accused by the <i>Lacedemonians</i>, and put to Death by <i>Artaxerxes</i>. <i>Struthas</i> is sent by the King to the Coasts, who goes over to the <i>Athenians</i>. The <i>Lacedemonians</i>, after the Battle of <i>Cnidus</i>, become weak, and submit to the inglorious Peace of <i>Antalcidas</i>. <i>Artaxerxes</i> falls upon <i>Euagoras</i> at <i>Cyprus</i>, who makes his Party good against him for some Years. The Prophecies of <i>Esdra</i>s. The <i>Athenians</i> assist <i>Euagoras</i>; A Fleet of the <i>Lacedemonians</i> beats them. <i>Acchoris</i> succeeds <i>Nepherus</i>, in <i>Egypt</i>. <i>Euagoras</i> draws him and the <i>Barceans</i> to assist him.					
	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Kings of Persia.	Artaxerxes Mnemon 10	11	12	13	14	15	16
To the Christian Era.	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
Anno Mundi.	4090	491	4092	4093	4094	4095	4096
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	395	394	393	392	391	390	389
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	4319	4320	4321	4322	4323	4324	4325

Kings of Egypt.	Acotis	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Chabrias</i> brings another Fleet from the <i>Athenians</i>, to help <i>Euagoras</i>; whereby he conquers the whole Island.								
	The Peace of <i>Antalcidas</i>: It was made the same Year that the <i>Galls</i> took <i>Rome</i>.								
	<i>Artaxerxes</i> bends his whole Force against <i>Euagoras</i>, and beats him. <i>Euagoras</i> gets out of <i>Salamine</i>, whither he was reduc'd, and goes for Succour to <i>Egypt</i>; but gains no great Assistance.								
	<i>Euagoras</i> treats of Peace, and would give up all <i>Cyprus</i>, except <i>Salamine</i>; but 'tis not accepted of. <i>Orontes</i> accuses <i>Tiribazus</i>, who is sent Prisoner to Court; but Matters go on heavily under <i>Orontes</i>, and other Revolts happen. The <i>Lacedaemonians</i> meddle no more with the Affairs of <i>Asia</i>.								
	<i>Artaxerxes</i> himself heads, with <i>Tiribazus</i>, 300,000 Foot, and 10000 Horse, against the <i>Cadusians</i> [or Ten Tribes]; but loses a great Number of his Men in the Expedition. <i>Camissares</i> perishes in it; and <i>Datanes</i>, his Son, succeeds him. <i>Orontes</i> is condemned of Calumny, and <i>Tiribazus</i> cleared.								
	An Eclipse of the Moon is observed at <i>Babylon</i>. Little of Consequence happens for 6 Years.								
	Two Eclipses of the Moon are observed at <i>Babylon</i>.								
<i>Darius's</i> LXX Weeks.	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	
High-Priests.									
Kings of Persia.	<i>Artaxerxes</i> Menemon 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
To the Christian Era.	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	
Anno Mundi.	4097	4098	4099	4100	4101	4102	4103	4104	
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	388	387	386	385	384	383	382	381	
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	4326	4327	4328	4329	4330	4331	4332	4333	

Kings of Egypt.	Acoris	10	11	12	13	Pfammuthis	1	Nectanebus	2	3	4
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89			
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89			
High-Priests.											Johanan.
Kings of Persia,	Artaxerxes	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
Memnon	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
To the Christian Era.	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215			
Anno Mundi.	4105	4106	4107	4108	4109	4110	4111	4112			
Anno ante Christum.	380	379	378	377	376	375	374	373			
Anno Christi.	4334	4335	4336	4337	4338	4339	4340	4341			

Artaxerxes resolves to reduce the *Egyptians*. He gains *Ipbicrates* an *Atbenian* for a General over the *Greeks*, whose Soldiers become famous.

Acoris King of *Egypt* dies, and is succeeded for one Year by *Pfammuthis*.

After *Pfammuthis*, *Nephtes*, the last of the *Mendesian* Race, reigns in *Egypt*, for 4 Months; and is succeeded by *Nectanebus*, the first of the *Sebennite* Race. *Artaxerxes* requires that all the *Greeks* should live peaceably, according to the Treaty of *Antalcidas*.

The *Persian* Land-Army and Fleet set out for *Egypt*, and enter the *Nile*, at the *Mendesian* Mouth; but by *Parnabazus's* Jealousy of *Ipbicrates*, all is disappointed, 'till the *Nile's* Overflowing puts an End to the Campaign. *Euagoras* dies, and is succeeded by *Nicoteles*.

Joiada the High-Priest dies, and is succeeded by *Johanan*, or *Jonatban* his Son.

The Battle at <i>Leuctra</i> , in which the <i>Lacedemonians</i> are overthrown by the <i>Thebans</i> .												
The <i>Lacedemonians</i> can get no Relief. So <i>Antalcidas</i> , that made the Peace, kills himself.												
The XIX Psalms of <i>Solomon II.</i> are written about this Time. The <i>Lacedemonians</i> and <i>Thebans</i> cannot agree.												
The <i>Thebans</i> send <i>Pelopidas</i> , one of their great Generals, to <i>Artaxerxes</i> ; but all comes to nothing.												
<i>Artaxerxes</i> sends another Embassy into <i>Greece</i> , and obliges all to lay down their Arms. In Autumn this Year begins the 24th Jubilee.												
An Eclipse of the Sun.												
Kings of E. ypt.	Nectanebus	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Tachos I		
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98			
High-Priests.												
Kings of Persia.	Ataxerxes Memnon 33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41			
To the Christian Era.	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224			
Anno Mundi.	4113	4114	4115	4116	4117	4118	4119	4120	4121			
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	372	371	370	369	368	367	366	365	364			
Anno Periodi Jul.	4342	4343	4344	4345	4346	4347	4348	4349	4350			

Kings of Egypt.	Tachos 2	Nectanebus again.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
High-Priests.								
Kings of Per- sia.	Artaxerxes Mnemon 42	43	44	45	46	Ochus 1	2	3
To the Christian Æra.	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
Anno Mundi.	4122	4123	4124	4125	4126	4127	4128	4129
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	363	362	361	360	359	358	357	356
Anno Periodi Jul.	4351	4352	4353	4354	4355	4356	4357	4358

A new War breaks out between the *Lacedemonians* and *Thebans*. *Epaminondas* the General of the *Thebans*, wins the famous Battle of *Mantineæ*, but is himself slain; so Peace ensues. *Tachos* succeeds *Nectanebus* in *Egypt*.

Agefilaus assists *Tachos*, and then turns to *Nectanebus* again, and restores him to his Kingdom.

A *Mendesian* sets up against *Nectanebus*, but is beaten by *Agefilaus*; and *Nectanebus* is fully resettled in the Kingdom.

Artaxerxes declares *Darius* King. He attempts to murder his Father, but is cut off in the Attempt.

Barbarous Murders in the Royal Family, on Occasion of the Contest about the Succession. *Artaxerxes* dies 94 Years of Age. *Ochus* succeeds by great Wickedness.

Asia the less, *Syria* and *Phœnicia* desert him, but return to their Obedience: He cuts off all his most numerous Relations; and among them the Grandfather of *Darius Codomannus*. *Darius* gains *Paphlagonia* and *Cappadocia*.

An Eclipse of the Sun: Another of the Moon.

Alexander the Great is born at *Pella* in *Macedonia*, either on this or the next Year. On the same Day *Erostratus* burnt *Diana's* Temple at *Ephesus*. *Artabazus* and *Cbares* rebell.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Kings of Egypt.	Nectanebus						
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	107	108	109	110	111	112	113 114
High-Priests.							
Kings of Persia.	Ochus 4	5	6	7	8	9	10 11
To the Christian Era.	233	234	235	236	237	238	239 240
Anno Mundi.	4130	4131	4132	4133	4134	4135	4136 4137
Anno ante Reram Christianam.	355	354	353	352	351	350	349 348
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	4359	4360	4361	4362	4363	4364	4365 4366

Artabazus gets Assistance from the *Thebans*, under *Pammenes*, and gains two Victories. *Mausolus* King of *Caria* dies. His Widow *Artemisia* raises him a wonderful Monument at *Halicarnassus*.

Artemisia having succeeded *Mausolus*, is now succeeded by *Idricus* her Brother. The *Sidonians*, &c. join with *Nectanebus* against the *Persians*. *Mentor* the *Rhodian* is sent against them by *Ochus*; but he is forced to go at last himself.

Ochus, after great Difficulties, conquers *Nectanebus*, and drives him into *Ethiopia*, whence he never returns: So that the *Egyptian* Kingdom here ends, and was never revived.

Ochus rewards *Mentor*, and is reconciled to his Brother *Memnon*, and to *Artabazus*; who afterwards greatly strengthen him in his Kingdom.

Plato dies this Year; whose principal Scholar was *Aristotle* of *Stagyræ*, of whom some Account is here given.

<i>Oebus</i> grows luxurious, and leaves the Government to <i>Bagoas</i> his Eunuch, and <i>Mentor</i> the <i>Rhodian</i>.											
Little of Moment occurs in these 8 Years.											
<i>Jobanan</i> the High-Priest dies, and is succeeded by <i>Jaddua</i>.											
<i>Oebus</i> dies by Poison, given him by <i>Bagoas</i> the Eunuch, for his horrible Affronts put on the <i>Egyptian</i> Religion.											
<i>Bagoas</i> makes <i>Artes</i> or <i>Arogus</i> King of <i>Persia</i>; but governs all himself. <i>Philip</i>, King of <i>Macedon</i> gains the Battle of <i>Chæronæa</i>, and is chosen General of the <i>Grecians</i> against the <i>Persians</i>.											
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
High-Priests.							suppl				
Kings of Persia.	Oebus 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Arogus 1
To the Christian Era.	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251
Anno Mundi.	4138	4139	4140	4141	4142	4143	4144	4145	4146	4147	4148
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	347	346	345	344	343	342	341	340	339	338	337
Anno Periodi Jul.	4367	4368	4369	4370	4371	4372	4373	4374	4375	4376	4377

Darius's LXX Weeks:	126	127.	128	129	130	131	132
High-Priests.							
Kings of Persia.	Arogus 2	Darius Codomannus 1	2	3	4	Alexander the Great 1	2
To the Christian Era.	252	253	254	255	256	257	258
Anno Mundi.	4149	4150	4151	4152	4153	4154	4155
Anno ante Christum Christianam.	336	335	334	333	332	331	330
Anno Persei Julianæ.	4378	4379	4380	4381	4382	4383	4384

Philip sends Parmenio, Amyntas, and Attalus into Asia; but is himself slain by Pausanias, whom he had permitted to be seditiously abused. Arses or Arogus is slain by Bagoas, with all his Family.

Bagoas makes Darius Codomannus King of Persia; but soon aims to poison him. Darius makes him drink his own Potion, and so poison himself. Alexander the Great is chosen Successor to his Father in the Command against Persia; yet was that Vote once abrogated, but afterwards renewed.

Alexander passes the Hellespont into Asia, and beats Darius's Generals at the River Granicus, whence all the Asiatics and Grecians in the Neighbourhood submit. He sends all home that had married that Year, 'till the Spring, according to the Law of Moses.

Darius resolves to follow the Advice of Memnon the Rhodian, and to carry the War into Macedonia; but his Dying broke that Design. So Alexander beats Darius himself at Issus in Cilicia, and takes Damascus and the Ladies, but treats them well. He besieges Tyre. Sanballat builds a Temple at Samaria. A large Account of the Samaritans and their Pentateuch is here given.

Alexander takes Tyre. The Jews meet him, and are taken into his Protection; but not the Samaritans. He takes Gaza, and treats Darius's Governor Betis barbarously. He goes into Egypt, and is well received. He goes to the Temple of Jupiter Hammon, and builds Alexandria. Of Papyrus, &c. largely.

An Eclipse of the Moon.
Alexander sends Samaritans into Egypt. He beats Darius near Arbela, who flees into Media. Alexander goes to Babylon, to Susa, to Persepolis, and reduces all under his Obedience.

He burns Persepolis in a mad Frolick. Darius is carried off and slain by Bessus. Alexander conquers the Mardans, Arians, Drangians, Arachosians, &c. with incredible Celerity. Philotas, the Son of Parmenio, aims to kill him; who with his Father is put to Death by Alexander.

<i>Alexander takes Bessus and delivers him to Darius's Brother, who puts him to Death. He with great Difficulty conquers the Sogdians, Dabani, and Massagers, near the River Oxus, as far as Samarcband, and winters at Nautaca.</i>									
He marries <i>Roxana</i>, a <i>Persian</i> Lady, and encourages his Commanders to do the like. He will be adored, as were the <i>Persian</i> Kings. He kills <i>Callisthenes</i>, for reproving him. He projects the Conquest of <i>India</i>, and effects it.									
He passes the <i>River Indus</i>, and marches to <i>Hydaspes</i>, and beyond it conquers <i>Porus</i>; but restores him. His Soldiers force him to stop here. He builds <i>Nicæa</i> and <i>Bucephala</i>.									
He sails down the <i>Hydaspes</i>, and conquers those in the Neighbourhood; but is in Danger of his Life among the <i>Mallians</i>. He sails down the <i>Indus</i>, as far as the <i>Ocean</i>, and sends his Fleet under <i>Nearchus</i>, to meet him at <i>Babylon</i>.									
<i>Alexander</i> marches back through the hot Southern Parts of <i>Persia</i>, and loses three Quarters of his Army. He marches like a Bacchanal. <i>Nearchus</i> comes to him. He sees the Corpse of <i>Cyrus</i> at <i>Pasargara</i>. The Fleet and Land-Forces meet. Great Nuptial Solemnities. He disgusts his <i>Macedonians</i>, but subdues them. <i>Hephestion</i> dies at <i>Ecbatana</i>, and has a most pompous Funeral.									
<i>Alexander</i> conquers the <i>Cossæans</i>, and marches to <i>Babylon</i>. He intends to rebuild the Temple of <i>Belus</i>: The <i>Jews</i> refuse that Service.									
<i>Alexander</i> dies, either by most immoderate Drinking, or by Mixture of a most penetrating Poison into his Liquor, by the Sons of <i>Antipater</i>. His Dominions are parted among his great Commanders. <i>Aridæus</i> or <i>Philip Aridæus</i> succeeds him.									
The Intrigues of his Commanders in cutting out Provinces for themselves, such as <i>Eumenes</i>, <i>Perdiccas</i>, <i>Antigonus</i>, <i>Leonnatus</i>, <i>Antipater</i>, <i>Craterus</i>, <i>Ptolemy</i>, and <i>Neoptolemus</i>. [Take the future Abridgment nearly in the Words of <i>Dr. Prideaux</i>.] <i>Perdiccas</i> and <i>Eumenes</i> make War against <i>Antipater</i>, <i>Craterus</i>, and <i>Ptolemy</i>.									
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	
High-Priests.									
Kings of Persia.	Alexander the Great 3	4	5	6	7	8	Philip I	2	
To the Christian Era.	359	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	
Anno Mundi.	4156	4157	4158	4159	4160	4161	4162	4163	
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	329	328	327	326	325	324	323	321	
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	4385	4386	4387	4388	4389	4390	4391	4392	

<i>Ptolemy seizes Cyprus, beats Demetrius at Gaza, and again recovers Syria and Phoenicia, and loses them all again by the Defeat of Cillus his Lieutenant. Seleucus seizes Babylon.</i>									
<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Seleucus I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158
<i>High-Priests.</i>									
<i>Kings of Persia.</i>	Alexander the Great 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Kings of Egypt. Ptolemy Soter 1
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4173	4174	4175	4176	4177	4178	4179	4180	4181
<i>Anno ante Christum Christianam.</i>	312	311	310	309	308	307	306	305	304
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4402	4403	4404	4405	4406	4407	4408	4409	4410
<i>Demetrius marches to Babylon against Seleucus, and returns without Success.</i>									
<i>Cassander slays Alexander Egeus, with Roxana his Mother. Epicurus first teaches his impious Philosophy. A total Eclipse of the Sun.</i>									
<i>Ptolemy takes several Cities from Antigonus in lesser Asia.</i>									
<i>He takes the Isle of Andros, with Corinth, Sicily, and several others Cities at the Continent of Greece.</i>									
<i>Opbellas is slain by Agatocles; and Ptolemy recovers Lybia and Cyrene.</i>									
<i>Demetrius gains a great Victory over Ptolemy at Cyprus, and dispossesses him of that whole Island. Antigonus hereupon takes the Title of King.</i>									
<i>Antigonus invades Egypt, and is repulsed with Loss.</i>									
<i>Demetrius besieges Rhodes without Success.</i>									

<i>Seleucus having made himself Master of all the Provinces of Alexander's Empire beyond the Euphrates, invades India, and maketh Peace with Sandrocottus.</i> <i>Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lyfimachus confederate against Antigonus.</i> <i>They vanquish and slay him at Ipsus in Phrygia. Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Antigonus are the 4 Kings South, East, West, and North of Judea, who had Alexander's Kingdom, in Daniel; and Lyfimachus had but a smaller Part.</i> <i>After this Victory, Ptolemy has Judea, Phœnicia, Cœlefyria; and Seleucus the upper Syria, where he builds Antioch.</i> <i>Demetrius gives his Daughter Stratonice in Marriage to Seleucus, and seizes Cilicia.</i> <i>Cassander dies in Macedonia.</i> <i>Pyrrhus marries Antigone, the Daughter of Berenice, Ptolemy's best beloved Wife; and by his Assistance recovers his Kingdom of Epirus.</i> <i>Samaria is wasted by Demetrius's Soldiers from Tyre.</i> <i>Ptolemy recovers Cyprus from Demetrius.</i> <i>Demetrius is made King of Macedon, and there reigns seven Years.</i>										
<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Seleucus Nicator 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
<i>High-Priests.</i>				Simon the Son of Onias.						
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Soter 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294
<i>Ante Mundi.</i>	4182	4183	4184	4185	4186	4187	4188	4189	4190	4191
<i>Ante ante Æram Christianam.</i>	303	302	301	300	299	298	297	296	295	294
<i>Ante Periodi Julianæ.</i>	4412	4412	4413	4414	4415	4416	4417	4418	4419	4420

The Watch-Tower of Pbarus is now finished, and the Worship of Serapis first brought into Egypt. Ptolemy Soter dies.							
Seleucus and Lyfimachus prepare for War against each other.							
Seleucus takes Sardis, and makes himself Master of Lesser Asia.							
Lyfimachus is slain in Battle, by Seleucus.							
About this Time, or a few Years sooner, the Alexandrian Jews seem to have translated the rest of the Old Testament, except the Pentateuch.							
Seleucus is slain treacherously by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who thereupon becomes King of Macedon.							
Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus. The Gauls make an Irruption into Greece; they are vanquish'd and expell'd by Sophonis.							
The Gauls make a second Irruption into Greece, under the Command of Brennus. This or the next Year the LXXII Interpreters translate the Pentateuch at Alexandria.							
Era of Seleucus.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Kings of Persia.	29	30	31	32	33	Antiochus Soter 1	2
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy Philadelphus 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darius's LXX Weeks.	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
High-Priests.							
To the Christian Era.	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
Anno Mundi.	4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206	4207
Anno ante Christum Christianum.	284	283	282	281	280	279	278
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	4430	4431	4432	4433	4434	4435	4436

The Remains of the Gauls pass into Lesser Asia, and there settle in Galatia. An Account of the Pentateuch, and of other ancient Versions is here given,

Antigonus Gonatas, the Grand-Son of the first Antigonus, and Son of Demetrius, succeeds Sosiphenes in the Kingdom of Macedonia.

Antiochus vanquishes the Gauls, and thereby frees the Lesser Asia from their Ravages. Hence he is called Soter, i. e. The Saviour,

The Romans having, after six Years War, driven Pyrrhus out of Italy, begin to be of great Renown in the East, Whereon Ptolemy Philadelphus sends an Embassy to them, to pray their Alliance.

The Romans send an Embassy to Ptolemy, and make an Alliance with him.

Pyrrhus is slain at Argos.

Reign of Seleucus.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Kings of Syria.	Antiochus Soter 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy Philadelphus 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
David's LXX Weeks.	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
High-Priests.			Manasseh					
To the Christian Era.	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318
Anno Mundi.	4208	4209	4210	4211	4212	4213	4214	4215
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	277	276	275	274	273	272	271	270
Anno Periodi Jul.	4437	4438	4439	4440	4441	4442	4443	4444

<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Soter 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Philadelphus 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
<i>High-Priests.</i>								
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4236	4237	4238	4239	4240	4241	4242	4243
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	269	268	267	266	265	264	263	262
<i>Anno Persei Jul.</i>	4445	4446	4447	4448	4449	4450	4451	4452

Philadelphus, with the *Asiatics* and *Lacedæmonians*, make War upon *Antigonus Gonatas*, King of *Macedonia*, now grown powerful, since the Death of *Pyrrhus*; but without Success.

Sotades, the lewd Poet, is put to Death.

Megas, Governor of *Lybia* and *Cyrene*, for *Ptolemy Philadelphus* his Brother, rebels, and makes himself King of those Countries.

Antiochus, King of *Syria*, and *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, make War upon each other.

Philetærus, the first Founder of the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, dies; and is succeeded by *Eumenes*, his Brother's Son. *Antigonus of Socba*, President of the Sanhedrim at *Jerusalem*, dies. Of the Rise of the *Sadducees*.

Nicomedia in *Bitbynia* is built by *Nicomedes*, King of that Country. *Eumenes* overthrows *Antiochus*, and thereby establishes himself at *Pergamus*.

	<i>Philadelphus</i> is very diligent in gathering together Books, Pictures, and Statues, for his <i>Museum</i> and Library; fur which <i>Aratus</i>, the <i>Sicyonian</i>, was one of his Agents in <i>Greece</i>.											
<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66				
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	<i>Antiochus Theus</i> 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> 31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38				
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215				
<i>High-Priests.</i>					<i>Onias II.</i>							
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341				
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4231	4232	4233	4234	4235	4236	4237	4238				
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	254	253	252	251	250	249	248	247				
<i>Anno Periodi Julianæ.</i>	4460	4461	4462	4463	4464	4465	4466	4467				

Manasseh the High-Priest dying, towards the End of this Year, is succeeded by *Onias II.* the Son of *Simon* the Just.

While *Antiochus* wars against *Ptolemy*, the *Partians* rebell in the East, under *Arsaces*, who now founds the *Partbian* Empire. The *Bactrians* revolt at the same Time.

Peace is made between *Ptolemy* and *Antiochus*, on the Terms that *Antiochus* divorce *Laodice*, his former Wife, and marry *Berenice*, the Daughter of *Ptolemy*.

Arfince, the Sister and beloved Wife of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, dies.

Ptolemy Philadelphus dies in the End of this Year, and is succeeded by *Ptolemy Euergetes*, his Son. A total Eclipse of the Sun.

<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Theus 15	Seleucus Callini- cus 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Evergetes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
<i>High-Priests.</i>								
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4239	4240	4241	4242	4243	4244	4245	4246
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	246	245	244	243	242	241	240	239
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4468	4. 69	4470	4471	4472	4473	4474	4475

*Antiochus puts away Bere-
nice, and recalls Laodice, who
poisons him, cuts off Bere-
nice, and her Son, and makes
Seleucus Callinicus, her Son,
King. Evergetes marches
into Syria, slays Laodice, and
reduces under him a great
Part of the Syrian Empire.*

*Callinicus having provided
a great Fleet, for reducing
the revolted Cities of Asia,
loses all in a Storm; where-
on those Cities, out of Com-
passion to his Case, return
again to him.*

*Callinicus being overthrown
in great Battle, by Ptolemy,
calls in Antiochus Hierax, his
Brother, to his Assistance.*

*Ptolemy makes Peace with
Seleucus Callinicus.*

*Hierax makes War upon
Callinicus, his Brother, and
overthrows him in a Battle,
near Ancyra in Galatia; and
is immediately after, while
fore of that Battle, fallen up-
on and overthrown by Eu-
menes of Pergamus.*

*Eumenes of Pergamus dies,
and is succeeded by Attalus,
his Uncle's Son, who first
takes the Title of King.
While the two Brothers in
Syria war against each other.
Arsaces seizes Hyrcania, and
adds it to Parthia.*

*Hierax, being overcome by
Callinicus, flies first into Cap-
padocia, and from thence in-
to Egypt; where he is made
Prisoner by Ptolemy.*

*Ptolemy applies himself to
augment his Library at Ale-
xandria, and makes Erat-
sthenes his Library-keeper.*

<i>Seleucus Callinicus marches into the East, to reduce the Partians; but returns without Success, being recalled by some Commotions in Syria.</i>												
<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	<i>Seleucus makes a second Expedition against Arsaces; but is vanquished, and taken Prisoner.</i>		
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Seleucus Callinicus 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Euergetes 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	214	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232			
<i>High-Priests.</i>												
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358			
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4247	4248	4249	4250	4251	4252	4253	4254	4255			
<i>Anno ante Reram Christianam.</i>	238	237	236	235	234	233	232	231	230			
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4476	4477	4478	4479	4480	4481	4482	4483	4484			
										Simon		

<i>Re of Seleucus.</i>	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Seleucus Callinicus, 17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Evergetes 18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
<i>High-Priests.</i>							
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	359	360	361	362	363	364	365
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4256	4257	4258	4259	4260	4261	4262
<i>Anno ante Jeram Christianam.</i>	229	228	227	226	225	224	223
<i>Anno Periodi Judaice.</i>	4485	4486	4487	4488	4489	4490	4491

Onias, the High-Priest, sends *Joseph*, his Nephew, on an Embassy to King *Ptolemy*. *Joseph* farms of that King all his Revenues of *Cælesyria*, *Phanicia*, and *Judea*.

Seleucus Callinicus being dead in *Partbia*, by a Fall from his Horse, is succeeded in *Syria* by *Seleucus Ceraunus*, his eldest Son.

Seleucus marches into *Lesser Asia*, to make War upon *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*.

He is there poisoned by those about him. *Sebaus* revenges his Death upon the Authors of it.

<i>Reign of Seleucus.</i>		91	92	93	94	95	96
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Magnus 1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Euergetes 25	Ptolemy Philopator 1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	240	241	242	243	244	245	
<i>High-Priests.</i>							
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	366	367	368	369	370	371	
<i>Anno Mund.</i>	4263	4264	4265	4266	4267	4268	
<i>Anno ante Ram Christianam.</i>	222	221	220	219	218	217	
<i>Anno Periodi Julianæ.</i>	4492	4493	4494	4495	4496	4497	

Antiochus, the Brother of *Seleucus*, succeeds him : He makes *Hermias* his chief Minister, *Archæus* Governor of Lesser *Asia*, and *Alexander* and *Molon*, two Brothers, Governors of *Persia* and *Media*. The *Colossus* at *Rhodus* is overthrown.

Euergetes, being dead, is succeeded by *Philopator* his Son. *Alexander* and *Molon* rebell. *Antiochus* sends an Army against them, and marches with another into *Cælesyria* : His former Army is beaten, and the other return without Success.

Antiochus goes in Person against *Alexander* and *Molon* : He vanquishes and destroys them both. *Archæus* rebels of Necessity, and usurps the lesser *Asia*. *Hermias* is put to Death.

Antiochus takes *Seleucia*, *Tyre*, *Ptolemais*, and *Damascus*, and thereby makes himself Master of almost all *Cælesyria* and *Phœnicia*.

Antiochus vanquishes *Nicolas*, *Ptolemy's* Lieutenant in *Cælesyria* and *Phœnicia* ; and makes himself Master of all *Galilee*, *Samaria*, and the Land beyond *Jordan*, as far as *Rabbab* of the *Children of Ammon*.

Ptolemy overthrows *Antiochus* in a great Battle at *Raphia*, and recovers all *Syria* and *Phœnicia*. *Ptolemy* comes to *Jerusalem*, and would enter the inner Temple ; but is forbidden by *Simon* the High-Priest. An Eclipse of the Sun.

Peace being made with <i>Antiochus</i>, <i>Ptolemy</i> returns to <i>Alexandria</i>, and would have destroy'd all the <i>Jews</i> of <i>Egypt</i>, but is providentially hindred. <i>Antiochus</i> vanquishes <i>Achæus</i>, and shuts him up in <i>Sardes</i>.															
<i>Antiochus</i> takes <i>Sardis</i>, puts <i>Achæus</i> to Death, and recovers all <i>Lesser Asia</i>.															
A Rebellion in <i>Egypt</i>. It is mastered by <i>Ptolemy</i>.															
<i>Antiochus</i> marches into the East, to reduce the <i>Parthians</i>, and other revolted Provinces. He recovers <i>Media</i>, and drives <i>Arsaces</i> thence, who had lately seized that Province.															
<i>Antiochus</i> pursues <i>Arsaces</i> into <i>Parthia</i>, and drives him thence into <i>Hyrcania</i>.															
He pursues him into <i>Hyrcania</i>, and there besieges and takes <i>Syringis</i>, its Capital.															
<i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Arsaces</i> waste each other, in divers Conflicts; neither of them gaining any considerable Advantage.															
<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>	97		98		99		100		101		102		103		104
<i>Kings of Syria,</i>	<i>Antiochus Magnus</i>	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	<i>Ptolemy Philopator</i>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253
<i>High-Priests.</i>															
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	372		373		374		375		376		377		378		379
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4269		4270		4271		4272		4273		4274		4275		4276
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	216		215		214		213		212		211		210		209
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4498		4499		4500		4501		4502		4503		4504		4505

<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>		105	106	107	108	109	110	111
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Magnus	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Philopater	14	15	16	17	Ptolemy Epiphanes I	2	3
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	
<i>High-Priests.</i>								
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4277	4278	4279	4280	4281	4282	4283	
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	208	207	206	205	204	203	202	
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4596	4597	4598	4599	4510	4514	4413	

Antiochus growing weary of the War with *Arsaces*, makes Peace with him, and yields to him *Partbia*, and *Hircania*.

Antiochus makes War with *Euthydemus*, King of *Bactria*. *Ptolemy Philopator* gives himself wholly up to a profligate Course of Life, at *Alexandria*.

Antiochus makes Peace with *Euthydemus*, marches into *India*, renews there his League with *Sepbagasemus*, the King of that Country, and winters in *Carmania*.

He returns through *Persia*, *Babylonia*, and *Meopotamia*, unto *Antioch*, and there takes the Name of *The Great*, for his Success in this Expedition.

Ptolemy Philopator being dead, is succeeded by *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, an Infant of 5 Years old. *Agatocles* the Concubine, and *Agatocles* the Favorite of the late King, are slain in a Tumult.

Antiochus and *Philip* of *Macedonia* make a League, to seize all *Ptolemy's* Dominions, and divide them between them. *Antiochus* accordingly seizes *Palestine*, and *Cælesyria*.

Scipio vanquishes *Hannibal* in *Africa*. Hereon the *Alexandrians*, finding the Power of the *Romans* so great, implore their Protection for their Infant King, which the *Romans* accept of.

<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Magnus 22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Epiphanes 4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	261	262	263	264	265	266	267
<i>High-Priests.</i>							Onias III.
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	387	388	389	390	391	392	393
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4284	4285	4286	4287	4288	4289	4290
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	201	200	199	198	197	196	195
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4513	4514	4515	4516	4517	4518	4519

The Romans send *M. Æmilius Lepidus* into *Egypt*, to take care of the infant King. He settles *Aristomenes* in the Ministry, and returns to *Rome*.

Aristomenes sends *Scopas* into *Greece*, to hire Mercenaries; who brings thence 6000 stout *Æolians* into *Ptolemy's* Service.

Antiochus waging War with *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, *Aristomenes* sends *Scopas* into *Palestine* and *Cœlesyria*, who recovers *Jerusalem*, *Judea*, and many other Places to King *Ptolemy*.

Antiochus, having made Peace with *Attalus*, returns into *Cœlesyria*, vanquishes *Scopas* in a great Battle, at *Paneas*, near the Fountains of *Jordan*, and recovers all that was lost the former Year.

Antiochus goes with a great Fleet and Army into the lesser *Asia*, in order to make War upon the Romans. *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus* dies, and is succeeded by *Eumenes*, the eldest of his four Sons.

Antiochus passeth the *Hellespont*, and seizes the *Tbraciane* *Chersonesus*, and rebuilds *Lyfsmachia*. *Scopas* lays a dangerous Plot against King *Ptolemy*; he is discovered, and put to Death.

Hannibal comes to *Antiochus*, and confirms his Resolution to make War upon the Romans. *Onias II.* the High-priest being dead, is succeeded by *Onias III.* his Son.

Æra of Seleucus.	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
Kings of Syria,	Antiochus Magnus 29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy Epiphanes 11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	268	269	270	271	272	273	274
High-Priests.							
To the Christian Æra.	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
Anno Mundi.	4291	4292	4293	4294	4295	4296	4297
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	194	193	192	191	190	189	188
Anno Periodi Jul.	4539	4538	4537	4536	4535	4534	4533

Erastosthenes, the Library keeper at Alexandria, being dead, is succeeded in that Office by Apollonius Rhodius.

Antiochus now marries his Daughter Cleopatra to Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt.

Antiochus, King Antiochus's eldest Son, dies at Antioch. Antiochus passes into Greece, to make War upon the Romans.

Antiochus marries his host's Daughter, at Chalcis. He is beaten by Acilius the Roman Consul, at Thermopylae, and forced to a precipitate Flight by Sea into Asia. His Fleet is beaten near Mount Corycus.

Antiochus's new Fleet is again beaten near Myonnesus. Lucius Scipio passes the Hellespont. He vanquishes Antiochus near Mount Sipylus, and forces him to an ignominious Peace.

The Romans give the Provinces of Caria and Lybia to the Rhodians, and all the rest of lesser Asia to Eumenes, King of Pergamus. Manlius succeeds L. Scipio in the lesser Asia.

Manlius vanquishes the Gauls of lesser Asia, and reduces them into Order.

<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>		126	127	128	129	130	131	132
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	<i>Antiochus Magnus</i> 36	<i>Seleucus Philopator</i> 1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	<i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	
<i>High-Priests.</i>								
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4298	4299	4300	4301	4302	4303	4304	
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	
<i>Anno Periodi Julianæ.</i>	4527	4528	4529	4530	4531	4532	4533	

Hyrcanus is sent by *Joseph* hit Father on an Embassy to King *Ptolemy*, on the Birth of his eldest Son. *Antiochus* the Great is slain, while he attempted to rob the Temple of *Jupiter* in *Elymais*.

Seleucus Philopator succeeds him in *Syria*. *Ptolemy* poisons *Aristomenes*, and makes *Polycrates* his chief Minister in his stead, and gives himself up to all manner of Looseness.

Ptolemy, by his Male-administration, drives the *Egyptians* into a Rebellion.

He masters it by the Wisdom and Valour of *Polycrates*.

Ptolemy, after having granted the revolted Nobility Terms of Peace, and thereby gotten them within his power, perfidiously puts them all to death.

Ptolemy, as he was preparing for War against *Seleucus* King of *Syria*, is poisoned by those about him, and dies.

<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i>, his eldest Son, an Infant of six Years old, succeeds him, under the Tuition of <i>Cleopatra</i> his Mother.									
<i>Philip</i>, King of <i>Macedon</i>, dies, and is succeeded by <i>Perseus</i> his Son.									
<i>Perseus</i>, King of <i>Macedon</i>, marries <i>Laodice</i>, the Daughter of <i>Seleucus</i>, King of <i>Syria</i>.									
<i>Simon</i>, the Protector of the Temple, quarrels with <i>Onias</i> the High-Priest, and is driven out of <i>Judea</i>. He flies into <i>Syria</i>, and brings <i>Heliodorus</i> to rob the Temple. <i>Antiochus</i>, the Brother of <i>Seleucus</i>, an Hostage at <i>Rome</i>, is exchanged for <i>Demetrius</i> the Son of <i>Seleucus</i>.									
<i>Seleucus</i>, King of <i>Syria</i>, being dead, is succeeded by <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i>, his Brother, newly returned from <i>Rome</i>. <i>Jafon</i> buys the High-priesthood of him, and supplants <i>Onias</i>, his Brother.									
<i>Jafon</i> introduces Heathen Rites into <i>Jerusalem</i>, and sends Offerings to <i>Hercules</i> of <i>Tyre</i>.									
<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	133	134	135	136	137	138	139		
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	<i>Seleucus Philopator</i> 7	8	9	10	11	<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> 1	2		
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> 1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	282	283	284	285	286	287	288		
<i>High-Priests.</i>						<i>Jafon</i>			
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	408	409	410	411	412	413	414		
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4305	4306	4307	4308	4309	4310	4311		
<i>Anno ante Reram Christianam.</i>	180	179	178	177	176	175	174		
<i>Anno Periodi Julianæ.</i>	4534	4535	4536	4537	4538	4539	4540		

<i>Cleopatra Queen of Egypt</i> dies. The Tuition falls into the Hands of <i>Lenneus</i> and <i>Eulæus</i>. They demand of <i>Antiochus</i> the Restitution of <i>Cælesyria</i> and <i>Palestine</i>; and thereby cause a long War between the two Kings.									
<i>Menelaus</i>, another Brother of <i>Onias</i>'s, supplants <i>Jafon</i>, and buys of <i>Antiochus</i> the High-priesthood; whereon <i>Jafon</i> flies to the <i>Ammonites</i>.									
<i>Onias</i> is put to Death at <i>Antioch</i>. <i>Lyfimachus</i>, <i>Menelaus</i>'s Deputy at <i>Jerusalem</i>, is slain in a Tumult. <i>Antiochus</i> makes his first Expedition into <i>Egypt</i>, and gains a great Victory near <i>Pehsi-um</i>. He attempts <i>Alexandria</i> without Success.									
<i>Philometor</i> being fallen into the Hands of <i>Antiochus</i>, the <i>Alexandrians</i> make <i>Phyfeon</i> King. <i>Antiochus</i> in his Return takes and miserably destroys <i>Jerusalem</i>.									
<i>Philometor</i> comes to an Agreement with <i>Phyfeon</i>, that they should jointly reign together.									
<i>Antiochus</i> makes his second Expedition into <i>Egypt</i>, but is forced by the <i>Romans</i> to return. He begins his bitter Persecution of the <i>Jewish</i> Religion. <i>Mattathias</i> and his Sons take Arms against him. An Eclipse of the Moon.									
The seven <i>Maccabean</i> Brethren, and their Mother, are martyred; and the Persecution against the <i>Jews</i> is violently carried on.									
<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>	140	141	142	143	144	145	146		
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i>	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	3								
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i>	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	8								
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	289	290	291	292	293	294	295		
<i>High-Priests.</i>		<i>Menelaus</i>							
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	415	416	417	418	419	420	421		
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4312	4313	4314	4315	4316	4317	4318		
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	173	172	171	170	169	168	167		
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4541	4542	4543	4544	4545	4546	4547		

<i>Mattathias</i> being dead, <i>Judas</i> is made Captain of the <i>Jews</i> in his Stead. He vanquishes <i>Apollonius</i> and <i>Serin</i>. <i>Antiochus</i> goes into the East. <i>Nicanor</i> and <i>Timotheus</i>, two of his Captains are vanquished by <i>Judas</i> also.									
<i>Era of Seleucus.</i>	147	148	149	150	151	152			
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> 10	11	<i>Antiochus Eupator</i> 1	2	<i>Demetrius Soter</i> 1	2			
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	<i>Ptolemy Philometor</i> 15	16	17	18	19	20			
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	296	297	298	299	300	301			
<i>Princes of J. d. a.</i>	<i>Judas Maccabeus</i> 1	2	3	4	5	6			
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	422	423	424	425	426	427			
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4319	4320	4321	4322	4323	4324			
<i>Anno ante Christum Christianam.</i>	166	165	164	163	162	161			
<i>Anno Persei Julianæ.</i>	4548	4549	4550	4551	4552	4553			
<i>Judas</i> vanquishes <i>Lyfias</i>, recovers <i>Jerusalem</i> and the <i>Sanctuary</i>, restores the daily Worship, institutes the Feast of Dedication, and fortifies <i>Bethsura</i> against the <i>Edomites</i>.									
<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> dies miserably in the East, and is succeeded by his Son <i>Antiochus Eupator</i>, under the Tuition of <i>Lyfias</i>, <i>Judas</i> vanquishes the <i>Edomites</i> and <i>Ammonites</i>; overthrows and slays <i>Timotheus</i>, and retrieves the <i>Jews</i> in <i>Gilead</i>.									
<i>Judas</i> vanquishes <i>Lyfias</i> a second time; overthrows another <i>Timotheus</i>, in <i>Gilead</i>, and forces <i>Lyfias</i>, in his Expedition against him, to Terms of Peace. <i>Menelaus</i> is slain, and <i>Alcimus</i> made High-priest in his stead.									
<i>Demetrius</i> returns from <i>Rome</i>, seizes the Kingdom of <i>Syria</i>, slays <i>Eupator</i> and <i>Lyfias</i>; sends first <i>Bacchides</i>, and after that <i>Nicanor</i> against the <i>Jews</i>.									
<i>Nicanor</i> is vanquished, and slain by <i>Judas</i>, and all his Army is cut off to a Man. <i>Bacchides</i> being sent to revenge this Blow, slays <i>Judas</i> in Battle, and miserably oppresses the <i>Jews</i>, till <i>Jonathab</i> is made their Captain, instead of <i>Judas</i>.									

		<i>Alcimus dying, Bacchides returns, and thereupon the Jews enjoy Peace for two Years.</i>						
		<i>Demetrius drives Ariaratbes, King of Cappadocia, out of his Kingdom, and makes Holopernes King in his stead. Eumenes, King of Pergamus, dies, and is succeeded by Attalus his Brother.</i>						
		<i>Bacchides comes again into Judea, and being worsted by Jonathan and Simon, at the Siege of Bethbasi, makes Peace with the Jews, and returns.</i>						
		<i>Ariaratbes is restored by Attalus, and Holopernes flies to Antioch.</i>						
		<i>Phycon obtains a Decree from the Senate of Rome against his Brother.</i>						
		<i>By Virtue whereof he lands an Army in Cyprus, but is there vanquished and taken Prisoner; yet is he restored to Lybia and Cyrene, by the Kindness of his Brother Philometor.</i>						
		<i>Demetrius giving himself wholly up to Sloth and Luxury, and neglecting the Government, loseth the Affections of his People; whereon Alexander Balas sets up against him.</i>						
		<i>He being owned by the Romans, lands at Ptolemais, and great Numbers revolt to him. Jonathan declares for him, and is made Higbpriest.</i>						
<i>Æra of Seleucut.</i>	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Demetrius Soter 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Philometor 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309
<i>Princes of Judea.</i>	Jonathan 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4325	4326	4327	4328	4329	4330	4331	4332
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	160	159	158	157	156	155	154	153
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4554	4555	4556	4557	4558	4559	4560	4561

<i>Æra of Seleucus.</i>	161	162	161	164	165	166	167
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Demetrius Soter 11	12	Alexander Ba- lus I	2	3	4	5
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Philo- metor 29	30	31	32	33	34	35
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	310	311	312	313	314	315	316
<i>Princes of Judæa.</i>	Jonathan 9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	436	437	438	439	440	441	442
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4333	4334	4335	4336	4337	4338	4339
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	152	151	150	149	148	147	146
<i>Anno Periodi 7ni.</i>	4562	4563	4564	4565	4566	4567	4568

Demetrius in the first Con-
flict gets the better of *Alex-
ander*; but *Alexander*, ha-
ving the Kings of *Pergamus*,
Cappadocia, and *Egypt* on
his Side, is soon again re-
cruited by them.

Andriscus sets up in *Mace-
don*, and pretends to be the
Son of *Perseus*. The War
is carried on in *Syria* between
Demetrius and *Alexander*.

Demetrius is vanquished
and slain in Battle; where-
on *Alexander* being settled in
the Kingdom of *Syria*, mar-
ries *Cleopatra*, the Daughter
of King *Ptolemy*.

Onias IV, the Son of *O-
nias* the IIIrd, builds a Tem-
ple in *Egypt*, like that at
Jerusalem. A Disputation
at *Alexandria* between the
Jews and *Samaritans*.

Demetrius, the Son of *De-
metrius*, lands in *Cilicia*, for
the Recovery of his Father's
Kingdom. *Apollonius*, one
of his Generals, is van-
quished by *Jonathan* in *Phæ-
nicia*.

Hipparchus of *Nicæa* in
Bitbynia, the famous Astro-
nomer, now flourishes.

Ptolemy comes to the Af-
fistance of *Alexander*; but
finding a Plot laid for his
Life, is alienated from him,
and joins with *Demetrius*.
Alexander, being beaten,
flies into *Arabia*, and is
there slain; *Ptolemy* dies of
his Wounds.

<i>Phycon succeeds in Egypt, and reigns cruelly. Demetrius does the same in Syria. The Antiochians mutiny against him, but are quelled by 3000 Jews sent to Demetrius by Jonathan. He besieges the Fortress at Jerusalem, but cannot take it.</i>		168	169	170	171	172	173
<i>Tryphon brings Antiochus, the infant-Son of Alexander Bala, and claims the Crown for him. Many resort to him. Jonathan declares against Demetrius, and twice defeats his Generals; but is at length treacherously murdered by Tryphon.</i>							
<i>Simon succeeds Jonathan. Tryphon having made away Antiochus, declares himself King. Simon defeats his Designs upon Judea; and, declaring for Demetrius, he hath now a Grant from him of the Sovereignty of Judea.</i>							
<i>Simon takes the Fortress of Jerusalem, and utterly demolishes it; and even digs down the Hill on which it stood.</i>							
<i>Demetrius goes into the East, and is there taken Prisoner by the Parthians. The Sovereignty of Judea is confirmed to Simon, and his Posterity, by all the Jewish Nation, met at Jerusalem. An Eclipse of the Moon.</i>							
<i>Queen Cleopatra, on Demetrius's being taken Prisoner, sends to Antiochus Sidetes, the Brother of the captive King, and offers him herself in Marriage, and the Crown of Syria with her.</i>							
<i>Reign of Seleucus.</i>	168	169	170	171	172	173	
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Demetrius Nicator 1	2	3	4	5		Antiochus Sidetes 1
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Phycon 1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	317	318	319	320	321	322	
<i>Princes of Judea.</i>	Jonathan 16	17	Simon 1	2	3	4	
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	443	444	445	446	447	448	
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4340	4341	4342	4343	4344	4345	
<i>Anno ante Christum Christianam.</i>	145	144	143	142	141	140	
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4569	4570	4571	4572	4573	4574	

<i>Æra of Sciencia.</i>	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
<i>Æra of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Sidetes 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Æra of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Phil- con 7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>David's LXX Weeks.</i>	323	324	325	326	327	328	329
<i>Princes of Judæa.</i>	Simon 5	6	7	8	John Hyrcanus 1	2	3
<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	449	450	451	452	453	454	455
<i>Æra Mundi.</i>	4346	4347	4348	4349	4350	4351	4352
<i>Æra ante Æram Christianam.</i>	139	138	137	135	135	134	133
<i>Æra Peridi Jul.</i>	4575	4576	4577	4578	4579	4580	4581

Antiochus accepts the Offer, and lands in Syria. and marries Cleopatra; he beats Tryphon, and puts him to Death. Cendebeus is sent by him against Simon, but is vanquished by Judas and John, Simon's Sons.

Attalus, King of Pergamus, dies, and is succeeded by Attalus, the Son of his Brother Eumenes: He proves a Monster of Cruelty; as is Phylscus the like Monster in Egypt.

Antiochus Sidetes with great Wisdom and Temper restores the Affairs of Syria, and makes that Kingdom to flourish again.

The Alexandrians, to avoid the Cruelty of Phylscus, most of them desert the Place; whereon other Inhabitants are invited to repeople it. An Embassy from Rome comes thither at the same Time.

Simon, with two of his Sons, is murdered by Ptolemy, his Son-in-Law. John Hyrcanus succeeds, and defeats the Murderer of his Designs upon the Government. Antiochus Sidetes besieges Jerusalem, but soon makes Peace with John Hyrcanus.

Ambassadors from Antiochus Sidetes address themselves, with Presents, to Scipio Africanus jun. being then at the Siege of Numantium, which he puts into the publick Treasury.

Attalus King of Pergamus dies, and makes the People of Rome his Heirs.

<i>Age of Seleucus.</i>	181	182	183	184	185	186	187
<i>Kings of Syria.</i>	Antiochus Sidetes	10	Demetrius Nicator	11	1	4	5
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>	Ptolemy Phyl-	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>King's LXX</i>	339	331	332	333	334	335	336
<i>Princes of Judæa.</i>	John Hyrcanus	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	456	457	458	459	460	461	462
<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4353	4354	4355	4356	4357	4358	4359
<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	132	131	130	129	128	127	126
<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	458a	458b	458c	458d	458e	458f	458g

Dr. Pridmore puts here the Version of *Ecclesiasticus*, at the 38th Year of *Euergetes II.* or *Physcon*, which was made on the 38th Year of *Euergetes* the First, 27 Years sooner. See pag. 736, 737, *præius*.

Antiochus Sidetes marches into the East, against the *Parthians*, and at first gets several Victories over them.

He is at last beaten, and slain there. *Demetrius Nicator* returns, and recovers his Kingdom. *Hircanus* shakes off the Syrian Yoke, and makes himself independent. He takes *Sidæm*, and destroys the Temple at *Girzaim*. *Physcon* is expelled *Egypt*.

Hircanus conquers the *Idumæans*, and makes them all embrace the Jewish Religion. *Ptolemy*, King of *Parthia*, is slain by the *Scythians*.

Ptolemy Physcon beats the *Egyptians*, and recovers his Kingdom. *Demetrius* now marches into *Egypt*, and besieges *Pelusium*. *Hircanus* renews the League with the *Romans*. An Eclipse of the Moon.

Physcon sets up *Alexander Zabina* against *Demetrius*, to claim the Crown of *Syria*; whereby *Demetrius* is recalled from the Siege of *Pelusium*, to defend his own Kingdom.

Demetrius is beaten by *Zabina*, in Battle, and flies to *Tyre*; but is there slain. After which *Zabina* becomes King of *Syria*.

<i>Ptolemy Physcon, the King of Egypt, dies; Ptolemy Lathyris succeeds, in Conjunction with Cleopatra, his Mother, in Egypt and Cyprus. And Apion, a Bastard-Son, in Libya and Cyrene.</i>									
Kings of Damascus.	196	197	198	199	201	202	2	3	
Antiochus Grylus	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Kings of Syria.	Ptolemy Physcon	Ptolemy Lathyris	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Kings of Egypt.	345	346	347	348	349	350	23	24	
Daniel's LXX	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	
Princes of Judaea.	John Hyrcanus	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
To the Christian Era.	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	
Anno Mundi.	4368	4369	4370	4371	4372	4373	4374	4375	
Anno ante Christum Christianum.	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	
Anno Periodi Julii.	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	

Ptolemy Physcon, the King of Egypt, dies; Ptolemy Lathyris succeeds, in Conjunction with Cleopatra, his Mother, in Egypt and Cyprus. And Apion, a Bastard-Son, in Libya and Cyrene.

Antiochus Cyzicenus Son of Antiochus Sidetes, by Cleopatra, and half-Brother of Grypus, seizes Part of the Syrian Kingdom.

Grypus gets a Victory over Cyzicenus. Alexander the Second, Son of Physcon, is made King of Cyprus, by Cleopatra his Mother.

Cyzicenus having recruited his Army, he fights another Battle with Grypus, and gains the Victory. Grypus flies out of the Kingdom to Apion.

<i>Crypus</i> returns from <i>Aspendus</i>, and recovers Part of his former Dominions. Henceforth <i>Crypus</i> reigns at <i>Antioch</i>, and <i>Cyzicenus</i> at <i>Damascus</i>.							
<i>Aristobulus</i> and <i>Antigenus</i>, the Sons of <i>Hyrcanus</i>, besiege <i>Samaria</i>. <i>Cyzicenus</i> comes to its Relief, but is vanquished by the two Brothers.							
<i>Cyzicenus</i> attempts the Relief of <i>Samaria</i> again, but without Success. <i>Samaria</i> is taken and demolished. Hereupon <i>Hyrcanus</i> makes himself Master of all <i>Judæa</i>, <i>Samaria</i>, and <i>Galilee</i>.							
<i>Hyrcanus</i> breaks with the <i>Pharisees</i>, and goes over to the <i>Sadducees</i>.							
<i>Hyrcanus</i> dies, and is succeeded by <i>Aristobulus</i>, his eldest Son, who, first of his Family, called himself King. <i>Lathyrus</i> is expelled <i>Egypt</i>, but he reigns in <i>Cyprus</i>, and <i>Alexander</i> in <i>Egypt</i>.							
<i>Aristobulus</i> also conquers <i>Ituræa</i>, and slays his Brother <i>Antigenus</i> by Mistake: He dies, and is succeeded by <i>Alexander Jannæus</i>, his Brother. <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Cicero</i> are both born at <i>Rome</i> this Year.							
Kings of Damascus.	Antiochus, Cyzicenus	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reign of Seleucus.	202	203	204	205	206	207	
Kings of Syria.	Antiochus Grypus	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy Lathyrus	6	7	8	9	10	11
Daniel's LXXX Weeks.	352	353	354	355			356
Princes of Judæa.	John Hyrcanus	25	26	27	28	29	<i>Aristobulus, King.</i>
To the Christian Era.	477	478	479	480	481	482	
Anno Mundi.	4174	4375	4376	4177	4378	4379	
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	111	110	109	108	107	106	
Anno Periodi Julianæ.	4603	4604	4605	4605	4607	4608	

<i>Alexander Jannæus</i> besieges <i>Ptolemais</i> . <i>Lathyrus</i> , passing from <i>Cyprus</i> into <i>Palestine</i> , forces him to raise the Siege.					
<i>Alexander Jannæus</i> is beaten by <i>Lathyrus</i> , and loses most of his Army, and is brought to great Distress. He calls in <i>Cleopatra</i> , Queen of <i>Egypt</i> , to his Assistance. An Eclipse of the Sun.					
She comes with a Fleet and Army to <i>Palestine</i> , against <i>Lathyrus</i> her Son, and besieges <i>Ptolemais</i> . <i>Lathyrus</i> invades <i>Egypt</i> , hoping to make himself Master of it in his Mother's Absence in <i>Palestine</i> .					
<i>Lathyrus</i> is beaten out of <i>Egypt</i> . <i>Cleopatra</i> takes <i>Ptolemais</i> . <i>Jannæus</i> there waits on her. After his passing over <i>Jordan</i> , he lays Siege to <i>Gadara</i> .					
<i>Lathyrus</i> returns into <i>Cyprus</i> , and <i>Cleopatra</i> into <i>Egypt</i> . <i>Grypus</i> , with the Money he received in Marriage with <i>Selene</i> , the Daughter of <i>Cleopatra</i> , renews the War with <i>Cyzicenus</i> . <i>Jannæus</i> takes <i>Gadara</i> and <i>Amithus</i> , but is defeated by <i>Throdorus</i> .					
Kings of Lemus- cia.	Antiochus <i>Cyzicenus</i> 10	11	12	13	14
Æra of Seleuci.	208	209	210	211	212
Kings of Syria.	Antiochus <i>Grypus</i> 19	20	21	22	23
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy <i>Lathyrus</i> 12	13	14	15	16
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	357	358	359	360	361
Kings of Judea.	Alexander <i>Jannæus</i> 1	2	3	4	5
To the Christian Æra.	483	484	485	486	487
Anno Mundi.	4380	4381	4382	4383	4384
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	105	104	103	102	101
Anno Pericti Jul.	4609	4610	4611	4612	4613

		<i>Jannæus takes Raphia, and Antibethan, and blocks up Gaza.</i>									
		<i>Jannæus besiegeth Gaza, which is vigorously defended.</i>									
		<i>Jannæus takes Gaza, puts the Inhabitants to the Sword, and razes the Place to the Ground. Grypus is treacherously murdered by a Servant, and succeeded by Seleucus, his eldest Son.</i>									
		<i>Ptolemy Apion, King of Libya, and Cyrene, dies, and leaves the Roman People his Heirs. Cyzicenus, on the Death of Grypus, seizes Antioch. Seleucus makes Head against him.</i>									
		<i>Tigranes begins to reign in Armenia. The Jews motiny against Alexander Jannæus in the Temple, at the Feast of Tabernacle; whereupon he slays 6000 of them.</i>									
		<i>Jannæus makes the Inhabitants of Gilead, and the Land of Moab, subject to him. Seleucus beats Cyzicenus, takes him Prisoner, and puts him to Death.</i>									
Kings of Damascus.	Antiochus Cyzicenus.	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Reign of Seleucus.	213	214	215	216	217	218	219				
Kings of Syria.	Antiochus Grypus.	25	26	27							
	24										
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy Lathyrus.	18	19	20	21	22	23				
	17										
David's LXX Weeks.	362	363	364	365	366	367	368				
Kings of Judæa.	Alexander Jannæus.	7	8	9	10	11	12				
	6										
To the Christian Era.	488	489	490	491	492	493	494				
Ann. Mundi.	4385	4386	4387	4388	4389	4390	4391				
Ann. ante Æram Christianam.	100	99	98	97	96	95	94				
Ann. Periodi Judaicæ.	4514	4515	4516	4517	4518	4519	4520				

Kings of Damasc.	Antiochus Eusebes	1	2	1	2	3
	<i>Antiochus Eusebes, the Son of Cyrenicus, beats Seleucus, and forces him to fly to Mesopotamia, where he is slain. Philip his Brother succeeds him. He is beaten by Eusebes, at the River Orontes; but again recruits.</i> <i>Eusebes marries Selene, the Widow of Grypus; but is beaten by Philip, and flies into Parthia. Demetrius, a fourth Son of Grypus, seizes Damascus. Tannaus is beaten by Obedas, an Arabian King, with the Loss of almost all his army.</i> <i>Hereby the Jews being encouraged to rebel, begin a War against him, which lasted 6 Years. Mithridates now begins those hostilities upon the Allies of the Romans, which produces the Mithridatic War.</i> <i>Mithridates marries his Daughter Cleopatra to Tigranes, King of Armenia; whereon Mithridates draws him into a Confederacy against the Romans, and seizes Cappadocia and Bithynia.</i> <i>Mithridates beats 3 Roman Armies, and seizes all lesser Asia. Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, is murdered by Alexander her Son, whereon Labryzus is recalled. The Jews, by the Help of Demetrius Eucharis, beat Alexander Tannaus.</i>					
	Antiochus Eusebes	1	2	1	2	3
	Antiochus Eusebes	1	2	1	2	3
Age of Seleucus.	220	221	222	223	224	225
Kings of Syria.	Seleucus	Philip	2	3	4	5
Kings of Egypt.	Ptolemy Lathyrus	25	26	27	28	29
Darius, LXX	369	370	371	372	373	374
Kings of Judea.	Alexander Jannaeus	13	14	15	16	17
To the Christian Era.	495	496	497	498	499	500
Anna Mundi.	4392	4393	4394	4395	4396	4397
Anna ante Aera Christianam.	93	94	95	96	97	98
Anna Peridi Ju- lianae.	4621	4622	4623	4624	4625	4626

King of Bactria	Demetrius	Antiochus	2	3	4
King of Syria	Philip	6	7	8	9
King of Egypt	Ptolemy	30	31	33	35
King of Judaea	Alexander	19	20	21	22
King of the Christian	30	31	32	33	34
King of Macedonia	35	36	37	38	39
King of Persia	40	41	42	43	44
King of Armenia	45	46	47	48	49
King of Cappadocia	50	51	52	53	54
King of Pontus	55	56	57	58	59
King of Cilicia	60	61	62	63	64
King of Lycia	65	66	67	68	69
King of Caria	70	71	72	73	74
King of Ionia	75	76	77	78	79
King of Asia	80	81	82	83	84
King of Europe	85	86	87	88	89
King of Africa	90	91	92	93	94
King of Asia	95	96	97	98	99
King of Europe	100	101	102	103	104
King of Africa	105	106	107	108	109
King of Asia	110	111	112	113	114
King of Europe	115	116	117	118	119
King of Africa	120	121	122	123	124
King of Asia	125	126	127	128	129
King of Europe	130	131	132	133	134
King of Africa	135	136	137	138	139
King of Asia	140	141	142	143	144
King of Europe	145	146	147	148	149
King of Africa	150	151	152	153	154
King of Asia	155	156	157	158	159
King of Europe	160	161	162	163	164
King of Africa	165	166	167	168	169
King of Asia	170	171	172	173	174
King of Europe	175	176	177	178	179
King of Africa	180	181	182	183	184
King of Asia	185	186	187	188	189
King of Europe	190	191	192	193	194
King of Africa	195	196	197	198	199
King of Asia	200	201	202	203	204
King of Europe	205	206	207	208	209
King of Africa	210	211	212	213	214
King of Asia	215	216	217	218	219
King of Europe	220	221	222	223	224
King of Africa	225	226	227	228	229
King of Asia	230	231	232	233	234
King of Europe	235	236	237	238	239
King of Africa	240	241	242	243	244
King of Asia	245	246	247	248	249
King of Europe	250	251	252	253	254
King of Africa	255	256	257	258	259
King of Asia	260	261	262	263	264
King of Europe	265	266	267	268	269
King of Africa	270	271	272	273	274
King of Asia	275	276	277	278	279
King of Europe	280	281	282	283	284
King of Africa	285	286	287	288	289
King of Asia	290	291	292	293	294
King of Europe	295	296	297	298	299
King of Africa	300	301	302	303	304
King of Asia	305	306	307	308	309
King of Europe	310	311	312	313	314
King of Africa	315	316	317	318	319
King of Asia	320	321	322	323	324
King of Europe	325	326	327	328	329
King of Africa	330	331	332	333	334
King of Asia	335	336	337	338	339
King of Europe	340	341	342	343	344
King of Africa	345	346	347	348	349
King of Asia	350	351	352	353	354
King of Europe	355	356	357	358	359
King of Africa	360	361	362	363	364
King of Asia	365	366	367	368	369
King of Europe	370	371	372	373	374
King of Africa	375	376	377	378	379
King of Asia	380	381	382	383	384
King of Europe	385	386	387	388	389
King of Africa	390	391	392	393	394
King of Asia	395	396	397	398	399
King of Europe	400	401	402	403	404
King of Africa	405	406	407	408	409
King of Asia	410	411	412	413	414
King of Europe	415	416	417	418	419
King of Africa	420	421	422	423	424
King of Asia	425	426	427	428	429
King of Europe	430	431	432	433	434
King of Africa	435	436	437	438	439
King of Asia	440	441	442	443	444
King of Europe	445	446	447	448	449
King of Africa	450	451	452	453	454
King of Asia	455	456	457	458	459
King of Europe	460	461	462	463	464
King of Africa	465	466	467	468	469
King of Asia	470	471	472	473	474
King of Europe	475	476	477	478	479
King of Africa	480	481	482	483	484
King of Asia	485	486	487	488	489
King of Europe	490	491	492	493	494
King of Africa	495	496	497	498	499
King of Asia	500	501	502	503	504

Demetrius being beaten by his Brother Philip, and sent captive into Parthia, Alexander recovers Bactria, and against the Jews, Mithridates passes into Greece, to make War against the Romans.

Demetrius Euthymus dies in Parthia. Eusebius returns into Syria, and recovers part of it. Antiochus Dionysius, the youngest Son of Grypus, King of Damascus, Alexander Jannæus gains a decisive Battle over his Subjects.

He takes Bethsai, in which the Remains of the Rebel Party were shut up, and crucifies 800 of them, and so puts an End to that War. Sylla, the Roman General, gets Victories over Mithridates, and drives him out of Greece.

Mithridates is forced to make Peace with the Romans, on their own Terms; and Sylla thereon returns into Italy. Philip takes Damascus. Dionysius recovers it, but is afterwards slain.

Alexander Jannæus recovers many Places, and enlarges his Kingdom. After Sylla's Departure, Marius, whom he left behind him, begins War again with Mithridates.

<i>Annus Peracti Yul.</i>	4638	4639	4640	4641	4642	4643
	<i>Annus ante Aeram Christianam.</i>	75	76	77	78	79
	<i>Annus Mundi.</i>	4109	4110	4111	4112	4113
	<i>To the Christian Era.</i>	514	515	516	517	518
	<i>Kings of Judaea.</i>	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Queen Alexandra.</i>					
	<i>King of Syria.</i>	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>King of Egypt.</i>	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>King of Persia.</i>	386	387	388	389	390
	<i>King of Parthia.</i>	386	387	388	389	390
<i>Nicomachus of Bithynia dies, and leaves the Roman his Heirs, and the Country becomes a Province of that Empire; which had been the Case of Libya and Cyrene before.</i>						
<i>Mitridates seizes Paphlagonia, and draws the other Provinces of Lesser Asia into a Revolt from the Romans; whereon he begins the third Mitridatic War.</i>						
<i>Cotta and Lucullus are sent against Mitridates, Cotta had Bithynia, and Lucullus proper Asia, Cilicia, and Cappadocia for their Provinces. Cotta begins the War ill, being beaten with great Loss both at Sea and Land by Mitridates.</i>						
<i>Mitridates besieges Cyren, Lucullus forces him to raise the Siege, with the Loss of the greatest Part of his Army. Seleus sends her two Sons by Antiochus Ruler to Rome, to claim the Kingdom of Egypt in her Right.</i>						
<i>The Jews that were against the Pharisees are placed in the Garrison. Herod the Great is born on or a little before this Year. Mitridates flies into Pontus, and his Forces are beaten by Lucullus, by Sea and Land. Lucullus pursues him into Pontus.</i>						
<i>Lucullus beats Mitridates, and forces him to flee into Armenia. Antiochus is sent by his Mother against Ptolemy, Prince of Chalcis, and seizes Damascus.</i>						

Reign of Seleucus Macedon	443	444	445	446	447	448	449
Kings of Syria Tigranes	24	15	16	17	18		
Kings of Egypt Alexander	11	12	13	14	15		
Demetrius LXX Weeks	L. 392	393	394	395	396	397	398
Princess of Judaea Queen Alexandra	9						
To the Christian Era	538	539	540	541	542	543	544
Anno Mundi	4415	4416	4417	4418	4419	4420	4421
Anno ante Christum Christum	70	69	68	67	66	65	64
Anno Periodi Jul.	4644	4645	4646	4647	4648	4649	4650

Tigranes shuts up Seleus in Ptolemais, takes her Prisoner, and puts her to Death. Lucullus wars against Tigranes in Armenia. Alexander dies. Hyrcanus, her eldest Son, seizes the Kingdom; but loses it to his younger Brother, Aristobulus, soon.

Lucullus beats Tigranes, and takes Tigranocerta, but does not pursue the Advantages he had gotten, and sinks in his Reputation.

Tigranes is beaten again by Lucullus; but his Soldiers will not follow him to Artaxata, as he desired them. He winters at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia.

Mitridates distresses the Romans; and before Lucullus could persuade his Army to come up, Tigranes is beaten, with the Loss of 7000 Men. Lucullus's Army no longer obey him.

Pompey comes in the Room of Lucullus, who returns home with great Spoils. Pompey beats Mitridates, and forces him to fly into Syria. He forces Tigranes also to submit.

Pompey conquers the Armenians, and the Colchians. Mitridates flies into the Cimmerian Bosphorus. Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman Province. The Egyptians expell Alexander, and make Auletes King. Hyrcanus wars against Aristobulus.

Hyrcanus and Aristobulus are ordered to plead their Causes before Pompey. Pharnaces, the Son of Mitridates, forces his Father to kill himself, and is made King. An Eclipse of the Moon.

[illegible]

<i>Gabinus enters Egypt with all his Forces, vanquishes and drives Archelaus in Bactra, and restores Antioch. He suppresses Archelaus, who was raising new Disturbances in Judea. Cassius, now Consul, obtains Syria for 5 Years, to fight the Parthians.</i>				
<i>Cassius is condemned and banished at Rome. Cassius besieges the Temple, and makes War on the Parthians, and puts his men into Winter-Quarters in Syria.</i>				
<i>Cassius carries on the War against the Parthians; but is vanquished, and slain in Battle, with the Loss of 20000 men, and 10000 taken Prisoners, at Carrhae in Mesopotamia. Cassius defends the Province notwithstanding.</i>				
<i>Cassius defeats an Army of the Parthians, that invaded Syria. He marches into Judea, takes Timotheus, forces Alexander to Terms of Peace, and suppresses the Faction of Aristobulus in that Country.</i>				
<i>Cicero is made Governor of Cilicia. The Parthians besiege Antioch. Cassius forces them to raise the Siege, and beats them in Battle. Cicero beats the Cilicians. Ptolemy Auletes dies in Egypt, and is succeeded by his Children, Ptolemy and Cleopatra jointly. An Eclipse of the Sun.</i>				
<i>The Parthians besiege Antioch again, but are obliged to return home. Caesar passes the Rubicon, and makes War with Pompey. Pompey retreats to Brundisium, and Caesar follows him.</i>				
<i>Caesar sends Aristobulus into Judea; Pompey's Party poison him. Scipio puts Alexander to death at Antioch. Caesar passeth the Adriatic, to fight Pompey.</i>				

Kings of Egypt.	Queen Cleopatra	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	439	415	416	417	418	419	420	
Kings of Judea.	Hyrcanus II. 16	27	28	29	30	31	32	
To the Christian Era.	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	
Anno Mundi.	4437	4438	4439	4440	4441	4442	4443	
Anno ante Christum.	41	47	46	45	44	43	42	
Anno Post Christum.	4066	4067	4068	4069	4070	4071	4072	

Caesar receives a Defeat at Dyrrachium, and marches to Thessaly, and then in turn beats Pompey, at Pharsalia, and drives him into Egypt, where he is slain. Caesar engages in a dangerous War for Cleopatra, against her Brother Ptolemy.

By the Help of Antipater he beats Ptolemy. He makes Cleopatra Queen, and Sextus Caesar President of Syria. He is made Dictator. Antipater is by him made Procurator of Judea, who makes Herod, one of his Sons, Governor of Galilee, and Phasael, another of them, of Jerusalem.

Caesar subdues the Remainder of Pompey's Party, rebuilds Carthage, and Corinth, and reforms the Calendar. Bassus raises Troubles in Syria; he procures Sextus Caesar to be slain, and sets up to be President of Syria himself.

The first Julian Year. Caesar beats the Sons of Pompey, at Munda, in Spain; and on his Return is made perpetual Dictator. Statius Marcus is sent by Caesar as President of Syria, and carries on the War against Bassus, and besieges him in Apamia.

The Walls of Jerusalem are rebuilt. Caesar is slain in the Senate-house. Octavianus heads his Party at Rome, and drives Antony thence. Brutus and Cassius, who slew Caesar, leave Italy: The one seizes Greece, and the other Syria. Bassus is routed.

Octavianus beats Antony at Mutina; yet he, with Antony and Lepidus, forms a second Triumvirate. Brutus and Cassius prepare for War against them. Antipater is poisoned by Malchus. Phasael and Herod revenge his Death, by cutting off the Murderer.

Octavianus and Antony vanquish Brutus and Cassius, at Philippi, and make them kill themselves. Octavianus returns to Rome, and Antony goes into Asia. Antigonus raises new Troubles in Judea.

King of Egypt.	Queen Cleopatra	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Daniel's LXX W eks.	422	423	424	425	426	427	428		
Kings of Ju- dea.	Hyrcanus 21. 23	Antigonus 1 24	2	3	Hercod the Great 1	2	3	4	
To the Christian Æra.	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	
Anno Mundi.	4444	4445	4446	4447	4448	4449	4450	4451	
A mo ante Æram Christianam.	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	
Anno Periodi Ju- dææ.	4673	4674	4675	4676	4677	4678	4679	4680	

Antigonus being beaten by Herod, applies to Antony, but without Success. Cleopatra bewitches Antony at Tarsus. He follows her to Alexandria, and spends the Winter luxuriously with her. Parorus, with a Parthian Army, masters Syria and Phœnicia.

Octavianus and Antony are reconciled. The Parthians take Jerusalem, slay Phasaël, make Hyrcanus Prisoner, and settle Antigonus in Judæa. Herod flies to Rome, and is there made King by the Senate.

Herod besieges Jerusalem. Antony besieges Samosata, and by the Assistance of Herod takes it. Herod gains a great Victory over Pappus, Antigonus's General in Judæa.

Antony goes for Italy, and returns back for the Parthian War. Herod marries Mariamne, and, in Conjunction with Sosius, besieges Jerusalem closely.

Jerusalem is taken after an half Year's Siege. Antigonus is taken Prisoner, and beheaded; and Herod succeeds. Phraates succeeds his Father Orodes in Parthia, and releases Hyrcanus out of Prison.

A Lieutenant of Antony's beats the Armenians, Albanians, and Indians; but Antony loses above half his Army in a Battle with the Parthians. Sextus Pompeius is driven out of Sicily, and Lepidus deposed.

Antony spends most of this Year with Cleopatra at Alexandria. Herod makes Aristobulus, the Brother of Mariamne, High-priest, and afterwards causes him to be drowned. Sextus Pompeius is taken and put to death, in Asia, by the Order of Antony.

Herod escapes Punishment for the Murder of Aristobulus, by bribing Antony. Antony carries Artabazus, King of Armenia, in Chains, to Queen Cleopatra, at Alexandria; and gives the Eastern Provinces to Cleopatra's Children.

<i>Anno Periodi Jul.</i>	4689	4690	4691	4692	4693	4694	4695							
	<i>Anno ante Æram Christianam.</i>	25	24	23	22	21	20	19						
		<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	4462	4461	4462	4463	4464	4465	4466					
			<i>To the Christian Æra.</i>	563	564	565	566	567	568	569				
				<i>Kings of Judea.</i>	Herod the Great.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
					<i>Daniel's LXX Weeks.</i>	437	438	439	440	441	442	443		
						<i>Roman Emperors.</i>	Augustus Cæsar	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							<i>Herod rebuilds Samaria, and calls it Sebaste. Many Ambassadors come to Augustus. A great Famine is in Judea, under which Herod procures them great Relief, and thereby ingratiates himself with them.</i>							
							<i>The Senate grants Augustus absolute Power. Herod builds him a stately Palace on Mount Sion. Ælius Gallus begins his Expedition into the Southern Arabia; for which Herod furnishes him with 500 Men, out of his Guards.</i>							
							<i>Ælius Gallus loses most of his Men in this Expedition. Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, invades Egypt, and is beaten back into her own Country by Petronius. Phraates is expelled Partbia by his own People, but restored by the Scythians. Herod builds Herodium.</i>							
<i>Herod begins to build Casarea. He sends the Sons of Mariamne to Rome for Education. Agrippa governs the East. Herod waits on him at Mitylene. He is too hard for his Accusers there.</i>														
<i>Augustus marries his Daughter Julia to Agrippa, and leaves him to govern the West; but goes himself into the East. He grants Peace to Candace, after she had been several times beaten by Petronius.</i>														
<i>Herod is accused before Augustus, about the Tracconites. His Enemies fail of Success, and slay themselves. Phraates restores all the Prisoners and Ensigns lost by Crassus and Antony. Augustus winters at Samos. Herod begins to build the Temple New, or Holy House in Jerusalem, and finishes it in a Year and half.</i>														
<i>Perus sends his Ambassador to Augustus, to desire his Friendship. Augustus is most honourably received at Rome, on Account of the Prisoners and Ensigns restored. Herod finishes the New or Holy House.</i>														

Roman Empe- rors.	Augustus Caesar	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Daniel's LXX Weeks.	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	
Kings of Judaea.	Herod the Great	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
To the Christian Æra.	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	
Anno Mundi.	4467	4468	4469	4470	4471	4472	4473	4474	
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	
Anno Periodi Jul.	4696	4697	4698	4699	4700	4701	4702	4703	4704

Ælius Gallus succeeds *Petronius* in *Egypt*, and visits it, as far as *Ethiopia*, having with him *Strabo*, the great Geographer.

Augustus adopts *Caius* and *Lucius*, the Sons of *Agrippa*, by his Daughter *Julia*.

Herod fetches the Sons of *Mariamne* home from *Rome*, and marries the eldest of them to *Glaphyra*, the Daughter of *Archelaus*, King of *Cappadocia*; and the other to *Berenice*, the Daughter of his Sister *Salome*.

Agrippa is sent again into the East. *Herod* invites him into *Judea*, and there treats him very splendidly.

Agrippa wages War with the *Bosporans*, and, by the Help of *Herod*, subdues them, and gives it to *Polemon*, King of *Pontus*. *Herod* procures from *Agrippa* to the Jews of *Asia* a Confirmation of all their old Privileges.

Augustus is now High-Priest of *Rome*, and examines the Oracles of the *Sibylls*, and burns the spurious; but lays up the genuine ones in the Temple of *Apollo*. *Herod* sets up *Antipater* against the Sons of *Mariamne*. *Sentius Saturninus* and *Titus Volumnius* are Presidents of *Syria*.

Agrippa is sent against the *Pannonians*, reduces them, and then dies. *Augustus* marries *Julia* to *Tiberius*, and makes him a Partner in the Government.

The Breach between *Herod* and his Sons by *Mariamne* increases. *Augustus* reconciles them. *Herod* returns to *Jerusalem*, and gives the People an Account what he had done at *Rome*, and names *Antipater* for his Heir.

Roman Empe- rois.	Augustus Cæsar	21	22	23	24	25
David's LXX Weeks.	452	453	454	455	456	
Kings of Judæa.	Herod the Great	28	29	30	31	32
To the Christian Æra.	578	579	580	581	582	
Anno Mundi:	4475	4476	4477	4478	4479	
Anno ante Æram Christianam.	10	9	8	7	6	
Anno Periodi Ju- lianæ.	4704	4705	4706	4707	4708	

Herod finishes and dedicates *Cæsa-*
rea, and names it so in Honour of
Augustus Cæsar. He also builds *Cy-*
prus, *Antipatris*, *Phasaelis*, and the
Tower of *Phasael* at *Jerusalem*. He-
rod now finishes and dedicates the
intire Temple or *Ispâ* at *Jerusalem*.

The *Jews* of *Asia* and *Cyprus* are
oppressed by their *Heathen* Neigh-
bours, but obtain Relief of their Gri-
evances, and a farther Confirmation of
their Privileges. The Breach between
Herod and his Sons revives, and is car-
ried by *Herod* to a great Height.

Archelaus of *Cappadocia* reconciles
Herod to his Son-in-Law. *Herod* goes
to *Rome* again. The *Trachonite* Thie-
ves are protected by *Syllæus*. *Augus-*
tus corrects the Error in the *Julian*
Years Intercalation.

Herod pursues them into *Ara-*
bia. He is accused unjustly by *Syl-*
laeus, and is, for some Time, out of
Favour with *Augustus* on that Ac-
count. *Obodas*, King of the *Naba-*
theans dies, and *Arctas* succeeds him.

Tiberius retires to *Rhodes*. *Herod*
and his Sons finally quarrel, and
have a Council at *Berytus*; where
the Sons are condemned to die, and
are soon strangled.

NB. The Column To the
Christian Æra means From the
Conflagration of the Temple to
the Christian Æra, and the
like for its foregoing Parts.

NB. **S**INCE there is no Doubt about the Truth of our GENERAL CHRONOLOGY under the Times of the NEW TESTAMENT in particular, nor as to the Reign of *Constantine the Great*, at A. D. 313, whither our CHRONOLOGY and Chronological INDEX reaches; And since there is, if possible, less Doubt about the Times since *Constantine*, particularly as to the very Year and Months of the Depositions of *Orestes* and *Augustulus*, by *Odoacer*, the King of the *Heruli*, in *August* and *September* A. D. 476, which Time is agreed to by all our Historians; I shall here insert undenyable Prophetick Attestations to this intire Series of Chronology, from the CREATION itself, or rather from the FALL of our First Parents soon afterwards, 'till the Year 476. It is set down indeed already in a Paper intended for the *Memoirs of my own Life*, in which I intend to insert it: But as it is not there directly made Use of for the Confirmation of my CHRONOLOGY, and is so exceeding remarkable, it may not be amiss to insert it here also, as follows:

IN 4 *Esdra*s VI, 7, 8, 9, and 10th Verses, we have a most eminent Prophetick *Enigma*; but such an one as 'till this very Day I did not understand, but think I very well understand it now. The Words are these in our common Copy, as assisted by the *Arabick* Copy, which differs but little from the other: *Then answered I and said, What shall be the Parting asunder of the Times? Or When shall be the End of the first, and the Beginning of that which followeth? And he said to me, From Abraham unto Isaac, when Jacob and Esau were born of him, Jacob's Hand held first the Heel of Esau. For Esau is the End of this Age, and Jacob is the Beginning of that which followeth. For the End of the Parts of a Man, and the last of them, is his Heel; and the Beginning of them is his Hand. Other Questions, Esdras, ask thou not.* This Passage is, no Doubt, of it self very obscure: but receives the greatest Light possible from a peculiar Clause in the *Recognitions of Clement III*, 61. as delivered by *Peter* himself; which I, 20 Years ago, quoted for that very Purpose, in my *Authentick Records*, pag. 103. tho' I knew not then how to apply it. "There are, as we said, Ten Pairs allotted from the Beginning of the World: *Cain* and *Abel* was One Pair; the second was of the *Gyants* and *Noe*; the third, of *Pharaoh* and *Abraham*; the fourth, of the *Philistins* and *Isaac*; the fifth was of *Esau* and *Jacob*; the sixth was of the *Magicians*, and *Moses* the *Legislator*; the seventh, of the *Tempter* and the *Son of Man*; the eighth, of *Simon* [*Magus*] and myself, *Peter*; the ninth, of all the *Gentiles*, and him that was to sow the Word among the *Gentiles*, [*Paul*]; the tenth, of *Antichrist* and *CHRIST*." Which plainly affords us this Interpretation: That the first Interval from the Beginning of the World, 'till the Birth of *Esau* and *Jacob*, when *Jacob's Hand* took Hold of the Heel of *Esau*, *Genes.* xxv, 26. *Hos.* xii, 3. was to be equal to the second Interval, from that

that Time till *Antichrist* began to reign, and to oppose *CHRIST*. Now, if we take the exactest Chronology, out of this my *Sacred History of the Old and New Testament*, as explained at *A. D. 11*: we shall find that *Eſau* and *Jacob*, being Twins, were both born at *An. Mundi* 2359 = 1877 before the *Chriſtian Era*. For 249 deducted from 2608 in the Copy, leaves 2359; from which deduct 482, the Reſult will alſo be 1877; and the Interval from the Creation to their Birth will be equal to the Interval from their Birth to *A. D. 482*; which is but fix Years after the Intireneſs of the *Roman Empire* was diſſolved, which hindered the Riſe of the Ten *Antichriſtian Kingdoms* in that Empire; and, after all thoſe Ten Kingdoms were fully ſettled at *A. D. 476*, the *Roman Empire* was diſſolved.

Lyndon, Nov. 5. 1747.

WILL. WHISTON.

NB. Since the *ſmall Geneſis* in the *Authentic Records*, pag. 455, aſſures us, that *Adam* continued innocent for almoſt 7 Years after his Creation, and did not fall till near the End of the ſeventh Year. If we date our firſt Interval, from the *FALL* only, as the Nature of the Prophecy requires, the End of the ſecond Interval of the like Duration will reach exactly to 456 only; which is the very Year after the Commencement of the Ten intire *Antichriſtian Kingdoms*, upon the Depoſition of *Auguſtus*, as I have ſtated them *Effay on the Revelation*, 2d Edition, pag. 262, 320, 323; and the *Enigma* is intirely explained; and will not only be to be reckon'd among the moſt eminent of the Scripture-Prophecies, already fulfilled, as applied elſewhere; but will be withall a moſt undeniable Atteſtation to the Truth of that our whole Chronological Series, from the very Creation itſelf, on which it is founded, of all other Characters whatſoever. *Known unto God are all his Works from the Beginning of the World.* Act. xv. 18.

NB. It may not be amiſs to obſerve here farther, how many general Numbers the *Sacred History* and the *ſure Rules of Aſtronomy* afford us all along for the Securing our Chronology, ſome for ſhorter, and ſome for longer Periods. Thoſe I at preſent recollect are theſe following:

(1.) From the *FALL* of *Adam* and *Eve*, 7 Years after the Creation, till the Ten *Antichriſtian Kingdoms* were to riſe, at *A. D. 476*, as determined 4 *Eſdras* VI. 7, 8, 9, 10, by the Births of *Eſau* and *Jacob* in the very Middle of that long Interval; or 2352 Years backward, and 2352 Years forward = 4704 Years.

(2.) VIII Periods of the Great Comet, each 575, 8 Years = 4606½; reaching backward from 1680-1, when I ſaw it, to the Deluge *A. M.* 1307 and *Anno* 2929.

(3.) From *Abraham's* Departure out of *Haran*, *A. M.* 2274, and *Anno* 1962, till the *Exodus* out of *Egypt*, *A. M.* 2704, and *Anno* 1532, 430 Years. *Exod.* xii. 40, 41.

(4.) From

(4.) From the *Exodus* out of *Egypt*, to the Entry into *Canaan*, during the Wandering of the *Israelites* in the Wilderness, 40 Years. *Numb.* xiv. 33, 34, and *passim* *alii*.

(5.) *Jephtha's* 300, or, in an exacter Number, 291 Years, from the *Exodus*, to his own Days. *Judg.* xi. 26.

(6.) From the *Exodus* to the Building *Solomon's* Temple, 480 Years. *1 Kings* vi. 1.

(7.) God's Patience with the Ten Tribes, 390 Years. *Ezek.* iv. 4, 5, 6.

(8.) God's Patience with the Two Tribes, 40 Years. *Ezek.* vi. 4, 5, 6.

(9.) XXXII *Jubilees*, of 94 Years a piece = 1568 Years, from the Entry into *Canaan*, to near the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, A. D. 70.

(10.) *Daniel's* LXX Weeks of Years = 490 Years; *Dan.* ix. 24, 25, 26. from the 25th of *Xerxes*, Anno 461, to the Baptism of *CHRIST*, A. D. 30 beginning. See *Lit. Accompl. of Prophec.* Suppl. pag. 78—93.

(11.) The 396 Years, and 106 Days of the *Ottoman* Devastations, from May 19, A. D. 1701, to Sept. 1, 1697. *Apocal.* ix. 15. See *Essay on the Revelation*, 2d Edition, pag. 203—215.

(12.) *Daniel's* and *John's* Time, Times, and an half, or 1260 Years of *Antichrist*. See *Essay on the Revel.* pag. 67—70, and pag. 106. and pag. 312.

(13.) *Daniel's* 1290 and 1335 Years, for the Revelation of *Antichrist*, *Dan.* xii. 11, 12. *Essay on the Revel.* pag. 267—273.

April 13, 1748.

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WILL. WHISTON.

An

An Alphabetical

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William Whiston.